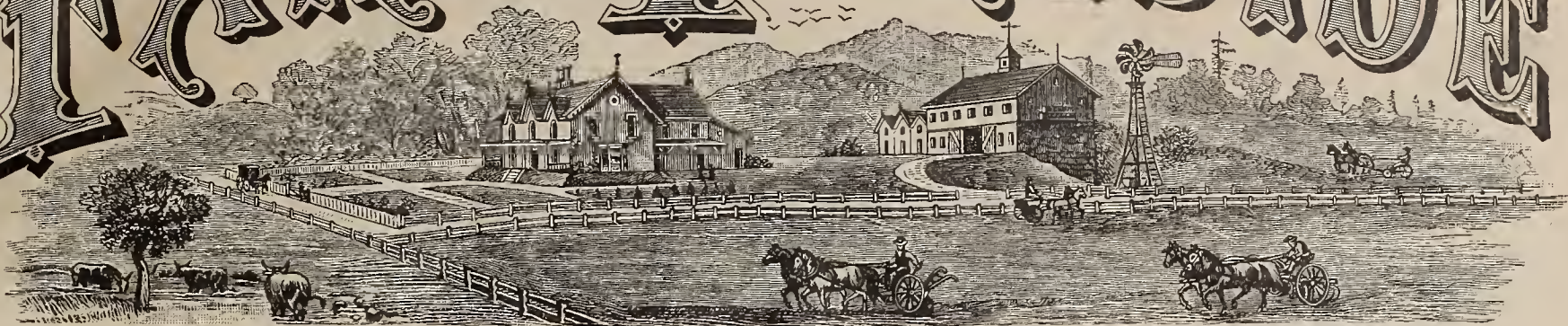


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FARM & FIRE SIDE.



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What Ailed the Deacon's Peach-Trees

By WALTER E. ANDREWS

"HANK," said Deacon Pepperton one noon, as he scated himself on the Peters' porch, and fanned himself with his hat, "I'm gittin' discouraged 'bout that peach orchard o' mine."

"What ails it?" asked Hank Peters, lazily, from the hammock where he was taking his noon-time rest.

"Some o' the trees look sickly, an' some are dyin'. One or two are deader'n a door-nail already. It beats all what pesky luck I have. Why, look at those peach-trees o' yours—ev'ry tree as healthy an' as chock-full o' life as a heifer! I'd like to know what hinders my havin' trees as good as yours."

"Borers," grunted Hank, sleepily.

"Eh?"

"White grubs that bore into your trees."

"I haven't seen none," protested the Deacon.

"Have you hunted for 'em?"

"No-o."

"Why don't you?"

"Well—er—I haven't got time, for one thing. Besides, I don't think there are any borers in my trees—beggin' your pardon."

"Let's go an' look," said Hank, suddenly becoming wide-awake.

"But it's time we went to work," protested the Deacon, looking at his watch.

Hank, however, had rolled out of the hammock, found his hat, and was ready to start. "It'll take only a few minutes," said he, as he led the way to the Deacon's orchard.

Arriving there, Hank took out his jack-knife, opened the big blade, and knelt beside the trunk of the nearest peach-tree. First he scraped the soil away from around the trunk to a depth of three or four inches.

The Deacon, with a dubious yet curious smile, watched the operation. "I don't see no borers," he remarked, drily.

"Course you don't. They're inside, out o' sight—'twixt the bark an' wood. See that bunch o' gum an' those bits o' sawdust? Now you watch me a minute!"

With the knife he scraped off the gum, and proceeded to explore into the bark beneath with the knife-point. Stooping closer, the Deacon watched. A few careful stabs and cuts here and there soon revealed a narrow, downward channel under the bark. Following this down with the knife, Hank laid bare a fat white borer about an inch in length.

The Deacon whistled softly. Hank coolly killed the borer, then explored the upper part of the channel—finding and killing another borer hidden in a short cross-channel. The Deacon whistled again.

"Now," said Mr. Peters, innocently, "let's look at your older trees. Maybe there ain't no borers in 'em."

This time the Deacon led the way. He was getting interested.

Again Hank knelt, and scraped away the dirt. Inside of five minutes he had found and killed fourteen borers in one tree-trunk. "Another year would have settled that tree," he remarked, casually, as he rose to his feet, and wiped the knife-blade on his overalls.

"Seems to me, though," ventured the Deacon, "that your knife-cuts have hurt the tree 'bout as much as the borers could."

Mr. Peters hesitated. The remark had provoked him. Then, remembering the Deacon's peculiarities, his face relaxed into a patient smile.

"See here," said he, good-naturedly, "I didn't cut the bark 'cept where the borers had been, did I?"

"No-o," answered the Deacon, in a dubious tone.

"Then the bark-injury isn't much worse than it was before. An' the tree is better off, because, as the borers are now dead, bark-injury has stopped. If I hadn't killed the grubs, they'd have gone on eatin' the inner bark till the tree was completely girdled, an' dead. Knife-cuts don't go on eatin', Deacon! They'll never be no worse than they are now."

"Well, maybe you're right, Hank; but it looks like an awful job to grub-hunt a whole orchard o' trees."

"You'd prefer to have the trees die, would you?"

"Oh, not exactly that, but—"

"Well, Deacon, there ain't any easy or sure way o' killin' borers 'ceptin' to git down on your knees an' grub 'em out! The job ought to be done ev'ry year reg'lar. If you had attended to 'em ev'ry season you wouldn't have so many to dig out now, an' your trees would be a whole lot healthier."

Saving the Old Maple

"Oh, father, there is a big maple down! Look!"

Tramping through the woods that morning after a great storm, the quick eyes of the little chap, who always sees everything long before we older folks do, spied the great old maple lying there turned up by the roots, its trunk stretched along the ground for seventy feet, and its stump holding tons of earth which had been brought up when it went over.

"That is so, little man. The old maple is down, sure enough. Too bad, isn't it? No more maple-sugar from that tree. Well, it was a good tree in its day. Every year we tapped it it gave up a lot of sugar and syrup."

And now the question was what to do with the old maple. Its body was so straight for perhaps fifty feet up to the limbs that it did seem like a waste to cut it into fire-wood. That could not be thought of. The lumber in that tree would be worth a little mint of money. It must be saved.



WHERE HANK FOUND TWO BORERS

So when the first snow came we armed ourselves with saw, axes and wedges, and marched away to the depth of the forest to turn the old maple into logs for the mill. First we cut it off at the base. The moment the saw reached down through the trunk, with many a groan and shiver the stump dropped back to its place. A great shower of earth and leaves flew into the air as it fell, and our tree-trunk would have dropped to the ground had we not propped it up beforehand with a heavy block of wood. The next two cuts we made about ten feet long.

"That will make some fine stuff for land-rollers," father said. "I have been wanting to make one for some time. There's no excuse for me now if I don't."

Then came two sixteen-foot cuts, each containing probably three hundred feet of clear lumber, and on above that were not less than three cords of wood. Was not the great tree a giant?

The little man had been slowly counting the rings on the stump while we worked away with the saw, and he reported, with something of surprise and something of sadness in his voice, that the old maple was more than a hundred years old.

"Just think of it, father! And it's gone!"

That is the worst of it—a hundred years to make a tree like that! But here is the lesson: The best thing we can do when one tree goes down is to save the lumber and set out another tree. In hundreds of forests there are great logs to-day rotting to the ground that ought to be turned into lumber and wood. Think of the waste! Hardwood lumber is worth to-day, in the markets of the East, for seasoned maple, thirty to fifty dollars; plain oak, forty-six dollars; quartered oak, eighty-five dollars; chestnut, forty-two dollars. For soft woods, hemlock boards, twelve to twenty dollars; pine barn-boards, thirty dollars; Southern pine clear, thirty dollars.

Men are ransacking their forests for old logs, digging them up, and turning them into lumber and shingles. Only a day or two ago I saw a place where an old pine log that had lain on the ground for many years had been hauled from its resting-place among the leaves, and made into shingles. It is worth while, too. Every day lumber is becoming more valuable. It pays to save all we can now. E. L. VINCENT.

Show thou light. If conscience gleam,
Set not thy bushel down;
The smallest spark may send his beam
O'er hamlet, tower and town.

—Dean Alford.



FOURTEEN BORERS IN ONE OLD TREE

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Mr. Greiner Says:

WOODCHUCK-FARMING.—Raising woodchucks is the newest chapter in the book of agricultural fads and follies. Once it was the skunk that was boomed, then the Belgian hare, then ginseng. Now the woodchuck has its inning. I venture the prediction that this "invention" will not last even as long as the skunk-farming of a few years ago.

THE REAL BENEFACTORS OF THE RACE.—In a recent eulogy on the apple, by Ex-Governor Adams of Colorado, there are some paragraphs which appeal strongly to my sentiment. Mr. Adams says: "The twentieth century will be known as the age of irrigation of gardens and orchards. The benefactors will be those who discover or develop a new root, fruit or food. He who finds a new vegetable or a new apple is greater than he who invents a new dynamite, a new gun or battleship. I would rather develop a new Jonathan, a Winesap, a Baldwin, or even a Ben Davis, than be senator or win a great battle. The man who gave us the Early Rose or Burbank potato has done a hundredfold more than the astronomer who finds a new star, or the explorer who plants a flag at the north pole." Correct. Think of the vast benefits bestowed upon our people by the man who gave us the Concord grape—and what a pity that he got so little reward for it!

TOIL A BLESSING, NOT A CURSE.—Ex-Governor Adams says he feels that sixty centuries have been unkind to Eve (with whom he humorously claims some distant relationship). "The world should bless, and not curse, her for having dared to face the responsibility of good and evil. It was that act that made man a free moral agent. If the apple had not been eaten, the man would have been saved from the beginning without effort. What a worthless, shiftless loafer he would have been! With no incentive, his life would have been that of a pet goat in a perennial alfalfa-field. . . . But for Eve there would be no stimulus, no victory, no thrill, in life. Eve was the mother of industry. If she forced man to toil, she gave him a blessing, not a curse."

A man may live in affluence and idleness and be a poor man, a man without health, without aim, without hope—worse off, indeed, than the slave of toil who works with his hands only, mechanically, and merely for the sake of getting his pay. I know of no safer foundation for true happiness than regular occupation in work that calls for thought and effort, and brings its reward. No better chance to secure true happiness in this world could be given by the Creator to the first Adam than was assigned to him when he was forced to leave the Garden of Eden and a life of idleness, and to go out to plant and plan, and fight thorns and thistles. I quote again from the later Adam: "For pleasure and delight the garden and the orchard is the universal and supreme dream of man. In every manly heart there is the undying yearning for the day when he may own an acre of land, and plant it with trees that bear fruit. This love of country and orchard is the one abiding memory of an almost forgotten Paradise."

THE STATUS OF NUT CULTURE.—Mr. Sterling, as the representative of the New York Forest, Fish and Game Commission, recently visited the chestnut orchard owned by Mr. J. T. Lovett in Pennsylvania, which contains about twelve hundred trees of the ages

of from four to thirteen years. They are mostly Paragons, and all set thirty feet apart. The thirteen-year-old trees are now some six to eight inches in diameter, and bear as high as a bushel of nuts yearly. The Paragon is the favorite, because of its great bearing qualities. The burs are carefully picked from the young trees, as it has been found that if seedlings are allowed to bear profusely before they are five or six years old they become stunted and are liable to die. Whether this would be true in the case of grafted sprouts is uncertain. The Paragon is a wonderful bearer. The one tree on my grounds here, set in 1889, has failed to yield a full crop only once since 1892. A few years later I planted a two-acre lot in Ontario County, setting the trees fifty feet apart. At present only a dozen or so trees are left. All seemed to grow thriftily and vigorously, but every year some of them died. I now believe this is mostly due to the fact that they were allowed to bear as fully as they wished. It seems to me a rather poor policy to jeopardize the life of so valuable and expensive a tree as the Paragon for the sake of the few quarts of nuts which the grower can secure from them during the first six years after planting. Under average conditions, however, I believe it will take more than twelve years for a Paragon to reach the size required for the production of a bushel of nuts, and healthy wood, besides. I will not say that the cultivation of chestnuts, or possibly English walnuts and filberts in favored localities, could not be made successful and profitable, but I confess that my former unlimited enthusiasm in regard to the possibilities of nut-growing has reached a more solid basis.

FOURTH-OF-JULY FOLLY.—Months have passed, yet the last Fourth of July is mournfully remembered in many households. An investigation of Fourth-of-July casualties has just established four hundred and fifteen certified cases of lockjaw due to the last celebration of the "Fourth," with recovery in only seven, all but a very few of these cases coming from the use of the toy pistol. But this is only a small fraction of the cost of our annual extravagance on the fateful day. The "Tribune Farmer" speaks of "the feast of maiming and killing." If all the accidents, fatal and otherwise, that happen on every Fourth of July were now reported it would make an endless list, and one full of horrors and sorrows. For weeks at a time in this locality the days and nights before July 4th are "made hideous with the nerve-racking noises and nauseating stench of fire-crackers and other explosives." Children are maimed, horses are frightened, and property and lives endangered; buildings innumerable go up in smoke; sick people are greatly annoyed and injured by the fearful noises and deprivation of sleep. Have we "gone clean daft" on this patriotism business? I do not believe that patriotism requires us to degrade our national holiday into a "brutal debauch of burnings and maimings and killings." Nothing can be called patriotic that is not compatible with good sense. It may be sweet to die for one's country, but not particularly so to die from lockjaw in a patriotic celebration of the Fourth. "Of old," says the "Tribune," "the gladiator was butchered to make a Roman holiday. In the twentieth Christian century must we have our own children maimed and murdered to make an American holiday?" I hope good common sense will win out in the end. The move now begun in some of our larger cities for the strict suppression by local ordinances of this senseless use of dangerous explosives and other extravagances is timely, and should be encouraged by all people who put the real welfare of the country higher than a license to make hideous noises and have brutal fun.

FEATHERED FRUIT-THIEVES.—Complaints against the robin are coming in from all sides. The "Rural New-Yorker" publishes a column of communications full of bitter invectives against the bird, and says, editorially: "The fruit-stealing birds receive a broadside that seems to us well deserved. There are thousands of fruit-growers who for years accepted the statement that birds destroy injurious insects as a complimentary ticket into the cherry-trees and fruit-patch. Finally they began to count the cost. They find that many of the birds destroy so much fruit that they cannot possibly offset the damage by killing insects. With many of us it is far cheaper to kill the insects than to feed the birds. It is time to revoke their free pass!"

On the other side of the question, some good friend and well-wisher sends me "Educational Leaflet No. 4," published by the National Committee of Audubon Societies, from which I extract the following passages: "That the robin is a very beneficial bird there is no doubt, although it is claimed by some persons, especially small-fruit growers, that it eats cultivated fruit to an injurious extent. This charge, the evidence shows, is confined to special localities and to a very limited period, and is not at all general. . . . The horticulturist can protect his small-fruit crops by growing a few wild fruits for the robins, and the cultivated kinds will not be disturbed; but thousands of injurious insects will be eaten that would otherwise be a pest. . . . The wise farmer and plantation-owner will use every means in his power to encourage the robin to remain on his premises, for by so doing myriads of noxious insects will be destroyed." I do not believe that anybody is wise who claims too much, either for or against. A better knowledge of facts has made me abandon my former position as uncompromising defender of the robin, but I am not ready to call for its utter annihilation. I believe, however, that the up-to-date horticulturist is wise enough to know what he wants and to see what is good for him. The "charge" against the robin may be restricted to special localities and certain limited periods. "But," as the "Rural" says, "as a thief the robin can be a 'bird.'" In this "special locality" the robin simply drives the fruit-grower to the wall by sheer force of numbers. Things are always well wherever the original balance of Nature is maintained. Here we have encouraged the robin; have driven away the birds of prey, wildcats and its other enemies; planted hedges, thickets, etc., and provided the most favorable conditions for its unlimited multiplication. For this interference with that balance of Nature we now suffer. The "wise farmer" will restore the old balance in some way, if necessary with powder and shot, and legislators should not try to prevent him.

Mr. Grundy Says:

GOING IN DEBT FOR A FARM.—Here is a query from a FARM AND FIRESIDE reader who lives in a good corn-growing section of Illinois: "I have been renting farms in this locality six years, and have saved up a thousand dollars toward the purchase of a farm, and now have a chance to buy sixty acres of good land for six thousand dollars—one thousand cash, and the balance any time within ten years, with six per cent interest. I am thirty-four years old, have a wife and two children. We have three good horses, two cows, ten good breeding-sows and some chickens, and a few good three-horse farming-tools. The farm has on it a fair house, medium-sized barn, a fenced yard and a few sheds, a hedge around it and across the middle. The average yield of corn on it the past five years has been about fifty bushels an acre, and I think that good, clean farming will raise that average ten or fifteen bushels. I understand the management of swine, and my idea is, if I tackle it, to raise corn and hogs until I get the place paid for. Would you tackle it, or wait a few years longer for the bank-account to grow a little? It looks like a rather large contract."

If I were this man's age and in his boots I would tackle it without a moment's hesitation. But he will have to do some strenuous farming the next few years. Evidently the land can stand it, and if his management is good he will soon get the price out of it. Those ten good breeding-sows and that good corn-land are a fine combination to get money out of. If he will get twenty acres into clover he will have things under this thumb. This twenty should be nearest the house, and in such a shape that a straight line of fence will inclose it. This fence will cost a little, but he must have it. The hedges at the ends and the opposite side can be made pig-tight. He should plow this land shallow as early next spring as it will work well, harrow it smooth, and sow his clover, putting on fully twice as much seed as is usually sown. The seed should be sown as soon as the harrowing is finished. Then, if there are no immediate indications of rain, I would throw the harrow-teeth well back, and run over it again. This will cover the seed, and a stand is thus assured. Let me add right here that the down-to-date farmer does not throw clover-seed at the ground. He puts it in as carefully as any other crop. He doesn't scatter the seed on hard ground and hope for a stand; he puts it in a well-prepared seed-bed and makes a stand. If this seed-bed cannot be made early in the spring, he waits until it can. This clover-field, with about half a feed of corn, will make his pigs grow like weeds, and they will be ready to finish when the new crop of corn is ready.

He should plant thirty-five acres to corn. He can do that without any trouble, and do it right. He can keep the field as clean and mellow as a garden, and secure a full yield—from fifty to sixty bushels to the acre. Having no other crop to take him from the corn-field, he can fairly live in it until the crop is made. Then he will have all the time necessary to give his pigs the best of care. He can buy what hay his horses will require cheaper than he can raise it. He can cut enough corn to supply them with fodder during the time they are idle, and also to feed the cows through the winter. He need not be pushed with work at any time, but will have plenty of time to make a good garden and grow a full supply of vegetables.

We often read and hear the advice not to put all of our eggs in one basket. This advice holds good if the basket is in inexperienced or clumsy hands, but if it is in the hands of an expert, the eggs are safer there than elsewhere. This man is going in debt five thousand dollars for a comparatively small piece of land. He is an expert corn-grower and fully understands the management of swine, so I advise him to stick to these two products until he pays the debt. Now let us see what his chances are, not with "good luck," but with good management. From his ten breeding-sows he should raise eighty good pigs. He will have to buy some mill-stuff next spring, because that clover-field will not be ready for them until midsummer. He will carry them along all right until he can get them out. His thirty-five acres of corn should produce at least seventeen hundred bushels. It will be ready for the pigs as soon as they are ready for it. He will feed it with old corn, half and half, until they become accustomed to it, then he will give them all they can eat, still keeping them on the clover until cold weather, when he will shut them up and push them to a finish, then sell. We will put them at two hundred pounds and the price at five cents, and they will bring him eight hundred dollars. Next year he will raise a hundred pigs by keeping six of his old sows over and breeding six young ones. He will save corn and avoid trouble and raise stronger pigs by not trying to raise any fall pigs. He will leave experiments and chances to the other fellow, and he will stick to the safe, well-known track at least until he has that debt paid.

There's a living to be made. Much of this will come from the poultry, garden and cows. What from the poultry? I have made fifty-five hens pay me three dollars and thirty-one cents each in one year. He is more of a pig expert than a poultry expert, and could not do that well; but he should be able to sell at least a hundred dollars' worth of poultry and eggs, and have all he needs to eat, besides. From the garden will come a large part of the summer living, as well as much of the winter food; from the cows all the milk and butter, cottage cheese, custards, etc., besides butter to sell. He will not need to break into the hog-money to any great extent. Plainly the man's chances for paying that debt within eight years are good if he and his wife are good managers and keep down expenses. He may do it in less. At any rate, eight years of close attention to business, economical management and watchful care is not so very much for the winning of a nice little farm and home, when at the end of it will come the privilege of spending all one's earnings on the home and family. I would tackle it without hesitation.

Farm Theory and Practice

THE MAKING OF PRICES.—There is an old-time statement of the political economists that demand and supply fix prices. If this were true, there would be no cause for complaint on the part of consumer or producer. Demand and supply should fix prices; but laying aside the interference with competition that has come out of the formation of trusts, that old statement concerning demand and supply still is incorrect. It is not what demand and supply are that determines market values, but it is what buyers and sellers think them to be. When producers can be led to think that the supply is larger or the demand is smaller than is actually the case, prices are fixed unduly low, and the producers are the ones who have to bear the loss.

In many lines of production there has grown up a strong, concerted effort to keep prices low until the produce leaves first hands, and this is done by the publication of misleading figures. The apple-dealers, the hay-dealers, the clover-seed dealers, etc., work hard to create public sentiment favorable to the buyer until the farmers' products pass into their hands. These men are investors and holders, and very naturally they want to buy cheap. The extent to which they can impose their perverted statistics upon the daily papers and other journals is simply alarming. After a convention of dealers has been held, you may safely expect a news column in your daily announcing a bumper crop of the commodity in which they deal. City readers accept the statements as correct, producers incline to do the same, and there is a fixing of prices below their true value. After the crop has moved out of first hands the law of demand and supply is permitted to exert a rightful influence, but not before. The evil is a growing one, and attention is called to it in the hope that producers will speedily learn to give no heed to dealers' statistics or editorials of newspapers based upon such figures. It has become a great confidence game, and is being worked overtime.

COMMISSION-MERCHANTS' INFLUENCE.—The market price of a farm product may be regulated more or less by city commission-merchants. I recall an instance in a large Northern city years ago in the case of potatoes. Within a radius of a hundred miles of this city the local price of potatoes was fixed by the city market, deduction being made for shipping expense, although the bulk of the potatoes was consumed in the home towns. The excess of the crop shipped to the city fixed the price. That season the city market continued bare and high for several weeks, when a concerted effort was made by city dealers and commission-men to fill their markets. Telegrams poured out in every direction guaranteeing a certain price on the track for a very limited amount of potatoes. Every producer heard the news, and there was the natural inference that a shipper would find profit. This was the object sought by the city merchants. Nearly every producer began to move his crop. The railway freight-yards in the city were filled with car-loads of potatoes, and twenty cents a bushel net was the proceeds of many a producer and local shipper. The price in local markets throughout that territory went to pieces. The supply for a year had been dumped upon the market in a month, and there was every appearance to consumers of an excessive yield, when the crop was indeed relatively small. The men who profited by the scheme were the thrifty schemers, who filled their cellars with cheap stock and waited for later demand to restore prices to their normal level. The men who lost were the producers, who had been swept off their feet by a trick.

SHIPPING TO A CITY MARKET.—It is wrong to denounce all commission-merchants, for many reputable people are engaged in this business. Nevertheless it is true that this business attracts a large number of irresponsible people, who live off of a trustfulness of country folk. Some intimate acquaintance with commission-merchants and their methods convinces me that the producer who can make only small and very irregular shipments should not expect to have his products marketed to as good advantage as are the shipments of big patrons of the firm. The house that does not take the best care of its regular patrons cannot continue to retain them, and when some produce must be neglected, as is always the case in a glutted market, it is the transient, irregular shipper that suffers. Assuming that the firm is absolutely honest, the small shipper will be neglected when any one must be.

Many business firms are honest from policy's sake. They have patrons who give them many thousand dollars' worth of business every year, and they hold this business by making net returns satisfactory to these shippers. They prefer future patronage to any small steal that they could make out of a single consignment. However, that very firm may rob a transient when there is little reason to expect another opportunity for profit. It results that the farmer who can make only one or two shipments a year will do better to sell in his home market or to a local shipper.

SEND ONLY THE BEST.—It is the most natural thing in the world to consign to a city market that which does not have a ready sale at home. Four times out of five such a shipment is unwise. As a rule the goods will find a buyer at home, and that which is neglected

All Over the Farm

cannot command a good price when sent into a city market to compete with the best the world produces. There is always a demand for the best, and it will sell at a fair price when second-rate stuff will not move. It is better to sacrifice a second grade at home than to let freight and commission charges be placed upon it.

CONTROLLING QUALITY.—My own past experience teaches me emphatically that a high-grade product



A WHITE PINE AND AN ELM PLANTED THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS AGO

cannot always be gotten on the farm. It is easy for the theorist to advise us to produce only first-class stuff, but just so long as we, our land and the weather are not perfect, just so long will we make failures. It is worth considerable to have a reputation for furnishing a prime article, and this is gotten and kept in many cases by refusing to supply regular customers with anything except the best. A low-grade article is sold to transient buyers, or is consumed upon the farm. I know many fruit-growers who ship no second-grade stuff under their own names to their dealers, but throw it upon the market in such a way that their own reputations are not affected. There are dairymen whose butter always commands a fancy price, but who often make shipment of some unbranded butter simply because it is slightly off in quality. They prefer to

We would like to do a good thing, too.

On the road that runs past my farm there is a place which always looks as neat as a pin. The lawn is always mowed smoothly; the trees in the yard are trimmed up nicely; there is a little hedge along the highway; flowers grow in the yard; over the porch clamber two or three clematis-vines; the house is painted frequently, and the barn and all outbuildings have a fresh and up-to-date look. Now, everybody likes the looks of that farm-house. Few people pass who do not look over to the yard, the trees, the house and the flowers, and say, "How pretty things look there!" The eye is the gateway to the heart, and swiftly the thought comes, "I wish our home might be made to look like that!" And that is not the last of it. I am sure that more than one man and woman has been inspired by the sight of this pleasant country place to go and set out trees and plant flowers. I know of a number who have set out clematis-vines just because of the sight of those lovely blossoms flinging their beauty out from the porch of the home I am speaking about.

So you may take it all over the farm. Good farming is contagious. Let a good, live man come into a neighborhood and set about "sleeking up" a place, and almost by magic everybody else thinks he ought to do the same. And the educatory influence sweeps on.

There may be a less attractive side to this matter. Think of the influence of a tumble-down, unkempt and shiftless way of farming. How it does make the cold chills run down one's back! Almost instinctively the stranger would say, upon looking at such a place, "Well, that man cares nothing for his business. He is one of the fellows with whom 'farming does not pay.'" The effect of such an example is to lower the tone of humanity, as well as to keep folks away from the country.

Most of us might do a little better in this matter than we do. A good many times we think we have no time to give to the house and the yard. We are so busy out on the farm. We must do the work there, or there will be a few less dollars to put in the bank next fall. Oh, those dollars we put in the bank! How often they cost more than they come to. They are stored away at the expense of the heart-qualities, which are after all worth so much more than money. They take something right out of our own lives and the lives of our little ones. Not that we are not to care for the days when we may not be able to work, and lay aside for the rainy season that may come. Everybody ought to be prudent in his expenditures, and save something against the time of need; but to make dollars the prominent feature of our living is the worst policy imaginable.

So why not put a little less time on the dollars, and a little more on the home surroundings? That would help not alone our own families, but the neighbors everywhere.

E. L. VINCENT.

A Serious Waste of Fertility

Permanent stable-yards and night-runs for stock are sources of great waste of fertility on too many farms. The reader can doubtless think without effort of a dozen farms where the same yards and night-runs have been in use for a generation or more. These fields if now broken and cropped would be about as valueless for a considerable time for production as if they had been systematically starved, instead of gorged with fertility for most crops.

Where the same fields are necessarily kept in use for yarding purposes or driveways, they often can be scraped with profit after several years' use to the depth of two or three inches, the scrapings being used as a top-dressing to spread over fields robbed of their rightful share of this fertility. It is often possible to make use of a road-scraper which has outlived its usefulness for highway purposes for scraping the surface of yards and driveways, thereby saving much time and labor. The surface can be sheared off and shoved into windrows convenient for loading in a few hours, where hand labor would require days.

A better method of preventing the fertility wastage alluded to is by means of a systematic rotation of yarding-lots often, but not always, possible. The wire fencing that is now so largely in use can be rapidly and inexpensively moved, thus allowing the space devoted to yards and fence-rows to be kept free from objectionable growths, and to yield in their turn bountiful crops. More busy farmers will adopt such a yard-rotation when once weaned of the permanent-yarding practice than will take measures to save the fertility from being washed away into the streams.

Many otherwise beautiful farm-homes are made sources of annoyance to the traveling public and an actual menace to the health of the occupants by reason of too close and long continued yarding of stock near the home buildings.

In the writer's opinion it is not an overstatement to assert that on not a few farms there is a fertility wastage from stable-yards, driveways and night-runs fully equal in value to many loads of expensive commercial fertilizers.

B. F. W. THORPE.



HOME OF FRED GRUNDY

sacrifice some present cash rather than the reputation of their product. Hay that cannot be made clean by hand should be fed on the farm. Good seed, good tillage and fertilization help to insure quality, and when the usual acreage is too large to make these possible, the profitable thing to do is to cut down the acreage of market crops. The farmer who has customers must use the same care in keeping patronage as any other business man. It is quality first, and quantity second, that insure net income in farming. DAVID.

Gardening

By T. GREINER

EARLY SPRING is the right pea season. The crop from seed sown in midsummer seldom amounts to much. At least, that is my experience for a number of years. Even in this cool and moist summer the late Alaska crop is nearly a failure.

GRADUS PEA may mean "Prosperity" for people who can get a fancy price for the seed. It is no "Ideal," either for home use or market, so far as I have noticed. Its yield is too light to make the Gradus—Prosperity—Ideal (take your choice among the names) profitable.

WET OR DRY, WARM OR COOL, the sunflower will thrive anyway, and produce a lot of seed that comes extremely handy now (September) for feeding poultry, especially when they are molting. I have the black-seeded Mammoth Russian, and find it as good as any. The big heads are thrown upon the ground, usually in a hard road, and the hens and chicks pick out the kernels.

IS ONION-GROWING A GAMBLE?—"Not so much with the transplanted system," says Mr. Collingwood of the "Rural New-Yorker," who has given this system a thorough trial for two seasons. "You are surer of your crop and of your price," he adds. The man of the "Hope Farm" is right. And yet he has not yet had a bad season for his onions—one of excessive drought. The present season, like the last one, was very favorable for onions, especially the transplanted ones. Such onions can also be grown in a dry season, although they may not grow so large.

KEEPING SWEET-POTATOES.—Miss C. J. T., of Indiana, asks how to keep sweet-potatoes for seed purposes, and how to make a hotbed in which to sprout them. I do not claim to be an expert on sweet-potatoes, having only grown them successfully in a small way for the few seasons that I lived in New Jersey. I cannot do much with them here, not having the right kind of soil. This should be a warm, rather sandy loam. On such soil I sometimes see a little patch growing even in this vicinity, giving a fair yield of good tubers. In the right location and soil it is not difficult to grow the potatoes. The trick is to keep them over winter in good condition. The sweet-potato houses, where commercial growers in New Jersey store their crops for winter and spring, are half below and half above ground. The potatoes are dug on dry, airy days, sorted in the field, always being handled with great care to avoid bruising, and then taken to the storage-house and placed in bins, on straw or boards, and kept from contact with the outer walls by straw or boards, also. By means of a heater of some kind during winter the temperature is kept up to between sixty and seventy degrees, Fahrenheit. The potatoes must be kept dry and well aired at all times. For keeping sweet-potatoes in a small way the following plan, quoted from "Sweet-potato Culture," may answer: "Have a dry-goods box which holds twelve or fifteen bushels of potatoes. Set this box against the stove-pipe up-stairs. Line the box inside—bottom, sides and ends—to the top with from twelve to fifteen thicknesses of newspaper, carefully breaking the joints. Dig the potatoes when ripe, and before they are injured from cold in the patch, and take them up-stairs. . . . Do not put anything on top of the potatoes except the lid of the box, and that must not fit tight until cold weather. You can easily tell if the lid is too close, as the potatoes will sweat, and moisture will gather on the under side of the lid, and even on the potatoes themselves."

A HOTBED FOR RAISING SWEET-POTATO SLIPS.—The hotbed in which to start sweet-potato plants need not be materially different from any ordinary hotbed. In fact, I have often raised the few plants I wanted to use in this rather unfavorable (Northern) climate and soil in the general-purpose hotbed. Not less than a foot of good fresh horse-manure should be put into the excavation, and fifteen or more inches may be better, in order to secure a good, steady heat. Have the manure well shaken up, then firmly packed down. The admixture of dry leaves (especially if they have been used for bedding) or of cow-manure, sheep-manure, or even a few sods, may help to make the heat last all the longer, especially if the packing or tramping down is carefully attended to. Upon the manure place a two or three inch layer of good loam, and upon this spread the seed-potatoes so that there will be about half an inch space between each two. Then cover the potatoes with about three inches of sand or sandy loam. The bed may be covered with glass sash, although this is not absolutely needed. When you have no sashes, cover the bed with a thick layer of coarse hay and boards (placed on temporary rafters) to keep off rains. As the sprouts begin to come to the surface, the covering has to be gradually removed, at first during the middle of the day, and finally altogether. The slips are ready to be pulled, one at a time and carefully, so as not to disturb the tubers, when they are two or three inches high, and the bed will yield a supply for a number of weeks.

EASY POTATO-GROWING.—If we want potatoes in this locality, we have to work for them. We have to be thorough in the preparation of well-selected soil. We have to plant at the right time. We have to spray, trying to keep both early and late blights in check. And finally, if we have done our part well, and the season happens to be favorable, we may grow and harvest a fairly good yield of tubers, sometimes as high as two hundred or three hundred bushels an acre on larger fields, and in some instances exceeding that rate in garden culture. I have just returned from a trip through Steuben and Ontario Counties, this state. On those gravelly loams, porous and open to an almost unknown depth, it seems not much of a trick to pro-

duce good crops of potatoes. The medium in which they grow may consist of a larger bulk of stones and pebbles and rocks than of soil proper; the slope may be so steep that one not accustomed to hillside work would feel in danger of rolling off; the land may be full of the worst weed pests known; the planting and cultivation may be done on the same old style in vogue fifty years ago; spraying for blights may never have been thought of—and yet potatoes will grow, often giving far better yields than we secure here in average seasons with all our painstaking. Spraying for blights is seldom practised in those regions. The early blight, which has been a frequent visitor to our potato-fields for years (with the exception of this and last seasons, when the late blight came instead), gives to our friends in Steuben and Ontario Counties very little trouble. It is the late blight, and the rot which accompanies or follows it, which they have to fear in such seasons as the last and the present. I found fields where the potatoes seemed the picture of health. I found others showing the first signs of late blight, and others with this disease already well advanced. In short, the people in those counties can raise good crops of potatoes easily—more easily than we can here—yet they might raise even more, or keep more of their potatoes from rotting, by getting into the habit of spraying. Sooner or later they will have to come to it.

WINTER CUCUMBERS—ONIONS FOR MARKET.—A Colorado reader asks about the cultivation of winter cucumbers; also about the best kind of onions to raise for market, and how many bushels of onion sets it will take to plant an acre. For winter cucumbers, of course, you must have first of all a hothouse, one that furnishes plenty of light and can be kept at a temperature of at least fifty to sixty degrees during the colder nights. The rest is easy enough. Plant seed of either English frame cucumbers, such as Telegraph, Norbiton's Giant, etc., or of the smaller forcing cucumbers, such as Forcing White Spine, in pots filled with nice fibrous loam, leaving one plant in a pot; then plunge this plant into a box holding about a cubic foot of rich fibrous loam, or plant out on the bench about two feet apart, and train up on a network of wires or strings fastened a foot or so under the glass roof. Among onion varieties suitable for general market the grower has the choice between Danvers' Yellow and Yellow Globe (and possibly others) where a yellow sort is wanted, as is generally the case. For a good white sort White Globe can be recommended, and for a red one, Red Globe. Where the large sweet Spanish onions are in ready demand at good prices, I would plant Prizetaker and Gibraltar onions, starting the plants under glass in winter, and setting them in open ground in early spring. Some odd corners and spots in the cucumber-house might come handy for this purpose. Onion sets are used here only to grow early green onions for bunching. It is a rather expensive way of starting a patch, and I am trying to get around the necessity of using sets by sowing seed of hardy-onion varieties late in summer, and leaving them right in the field over winter to make the crop in early spring, much earlier even than bunch-onions can be grown from sets planted in spring. Probably this cannot be done in a locality where the winters are very severe. I cannot tell how many bushels of sets it will take to plant an acre. Probably a good many. It depends on the size of the sets and the distance you plant them. A bushel of sets of the average size, however, does not go very far, and yet often costs from three dollars to four dollars.

Fruit-Growing

By S. B. GREEN

Time to Plant Crab-Apples

THE best time to plant crab-apple trees and all other kinds of nursery stock is probably in the spring, but under some circumstances I like autumn planting, as, for instance, when the ground is moist, and when the stock to be planted is unquestionably hardy. In the extreme North, however, when apple-trees are planted they are often injured in the winter. In some parts of Minnesota the growers practise autumn planting, but lay the trees on the ground in the winter the same as they do their raspberries and grapes. After the first winter the trees are so hardy that they are seldom winter-killed.

Apple-Trees in Cold Storage

The question as to whether nursery stock can be kept dormant over one season, and still be in good condition for planting out the second season, is something that is now being experimented with on a large scale. It is a well-known fact that sometimes apple-trees that have been kept for a long time in storage will occasionally fail to leaf out the first season. This has prompted the making of the experiment of carrying them over in cold storage. The parties who are making this experiment aim to keep the plants at a temperature of thirty-two degrees through the whole period. A winter of eighteen months may possibly be too long for the vitality of the trees, but on the other hand we may find that it will work to no disadvantage. It is said that one western New York nursery is carrying over this year about seventy thousand apple-trees in cold storage in this way. The results of this novel experiment will be watched with interest.

DISEASED LEAVES.—W. I. F., Renfrew, Pa. The peach-leaves seem to be affected with some fungous disease, and I do not think you can put the responsibility of this entirely onto the nursery from which you bought the trees. As this has been a very wet season, consequently fungous diseases have been especially abundant. Keiffer pear generally has remarkably healthy foliage, and there is no necessity for treating it to prevent fungous diseases. Should your location be especially bad, it may be necessary to treat your trees with Bordeaux mixture to hold this trouble in check.

SAN JOSE SCALE.—J. F. W., York, Pa. If your trees are infested with San Jose scale, there would be no objection to spraying them this autumn with a lime-sulphur-and-salt mixture, as it is harmless to dormant trees. I am inclined to think, however, that you would get better results from it if the spraying was done the latter part of the winter, so that the material would be on the trees when the scales started into growth the following spring.

PECAN NOT BEARING.—F. H., Oak Grove, Ala. I am inclined to think that the reason why your pecan-tree does not bear has something to do with its location, or else to some peculiarity of the tree itself, and I doubt if any fertilization of the soil will improve matters, especially if the tree is now making a vigorous growth. If this is the case I should perhaps add a small amount of kainite or other potash salt, and possibly some phosphate, but no cotton-seed meal or other nitrogenous substance, because if you are getting a good growth it is plain that there is sufficient nitrogen in the soil. I think that probably your tree has a constitutional weakness, which is not uncommon with seedling sorts, and that this is why it does not set any fruit.

IRON ABOUT FRUIT-TREES—BLACK CURRANTS.—T. A. B., Ingersoll, Canada. There is no truth in the statement that burying iron in any form about trees would have any special effect on their fruiting qualities, and this is what you would accomplish by burying old tin cans about the roots of your trees. Trees do use a small amount of iron, but all our agricultural soils contain sufficient for this purpose, and there is therefore no need of supplying it. I think that perhaps the Black Champion is the best black currant in the Northern states. The plants should be set out five by six feet. Many people make the mistake of putting them too close together. They should receive a reasonable amount of pruning, but only enough to get rid of the old, weak wood. I do not think that much is gained by pruning the black currant severely.

APPLE SEEDLINGS.—H. E. W., Parkman, —. Apple seedlings are somewhat scarce this year, but I think those who are looking for them will be able to obtain what they need at five dollars a thousand. They can be bought from any of the larger nurseries, but would have to be ordered in the autumn, as most of the nurseries work up their supply of roots during the winter. You ask if they can be obtained of any variety, which seems to show that you do not understand what seedling roots are. Such roots are of no special variety, but are grown from seed, and none of them will be of any special value for fruiting. They are used in nurseries as trees on which to graft the named kinds. The nurserymen take up their seedling roots in the autumn, and store them in their cellars in sawdust. They get a vigorous new twig growth from the named varieties, and store them in their cellars the same way as the roots. In the winter these are put together, and when planted out in the spring they grow into new trees true to name of the twigs indicated. If you have had no experience in these, and wish to make an experiment of this sort, I would suggest that instead of buying seedlings you buy root-grafts all made up, which may be obtained for a little more than the cost of the roots. I would have written you personally, but you failed to give your full address.

Lessons Taught by the Test in Cranberry Culture

1. The soil must be thoroughly stripped; all sod and vegetation of whatever sort found upon the area to be planted must be removed.
2. A coating of at least four to six inches of sand free from clay or the seeds of persistent weeds is desirable. The sand, besides serving as a mulch for conserving the moisture of the muck or peaty soil below, also serves an important function in affording a congenial rooting-bed for cuttings when dibbled in.
3. While flooding does not appear to be necessary, an abundant supply of moisture near the surface of the soil is at all times essential to the rapid growth of the young, as well as the established, plant.
4. A perfect stand of plants should, if possible, be obtained the first year. Any attempt to economize in the preparation of the land or the setting of the cuttings which would in any way endanger the most perfect stand of plants will prove a false economy.
5. A planted area should at all times be kept free of weeds and grass. This is best done by pulling, as the use of the scuffle-hoe loosens and breaks the runners, and to that extent delays the time when the ground shall be fully occupied by the plants and weeds and grass held in check by them.
6. With us flooding for the purpose of protecting the plants from late-spring frosts is unnecessary on account of the late-blooming habit of the plant.—From Bulletin No. 86 of West Virginia Experiment Station.

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| 3 Belgian Hyacinths. | 5 Giant Ranunculus. |
| 3 Giant Crocus. | 5 Spanish Iris. |
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Poultry-Raising
By P. H. JACOBS

Toulouse Geese
TOULOUSE geese were originally imported from the Mediterranean into England by the Earl of Derby. The breed is remarkable for the large size of the birds, and they possess a mild and easy disposition. The prevailing color is slate-blue, marked with brown bars, and occasionally relieved with black. The head, and the neck down to the beginning of the breast, and the back of the neck as far as the shoulders, are of a dark brown; the breast is slate-blue, and the belly and under surface of the tail are gray. The bill is orange-red, and the feet are flesh-color.

Saving the Feathers
On a majority of farms there is a waste of feathers. The main point is to sterilize the feathers, as they contain blood. This can be done with very warm, dry air, exposing the feathers for a week in a warm room. It is more convenient to boil them, then dry. Feathers should be saved not only from ducks and geese, but also from chickens and turkeys. Provide two large bags—one for feathers from geese and ducks, and one for feathers from turkeys and chickens. When enough feathers have been collected to make a pillow or cushion, cut the shape out of bed-ticking, and stitch closely all around the edges, with the exception of a small opening at the top, which is left for the insertion of the feathers. Before filling, turn the bag or case inside out, and rub

Avoiding Difficulties
Many of the annoyances and perplexities incident to the management of poultry could be avoided if time is given prevention instead of working with cures later in the season. One of the best ways of preventing lice is to begin early in the spring and make the conditions unfavorable for them. Begin before warm weather to kerosene the roosts, spray the interior, use clean material in the nest-boxes, and dust insect-powder or some of the advertised lice-killers freely in the nests and on the walls. In the fall the same precautions should be used. By so doing there will be less work in winter.



A MIXED FLOCK OF POULTRY ON A FAR-WEST FARM

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Economy in Foods
There should be no waste in the keeping of poultry, and as fowls are partial to nearly all kinds of food they will search for and secure much that would not be available for large stock. There are many articles on a farm that go to waste, such as shaken wheat in the stubble-field, hay-seeds, grass, etc., but which are converted by the hens into eggs, especially in spring, summer and fall. This is a source of profit which some do not consider, and when the cost of eggs is estimated it is but right to credit the hens with that which they save. A flock of fowls will pick up an enormous amount of waste food in a year, including injurious insects, and on some farms the receipts from eggs are almost clear profit, no expense in their production being incurred.

Eggs at Better Prices
As the summer goes the cost of feeding is increased, and prices should therefore be higher. There should be no waste of time by the hens. If they are not laying now, there is something wrong unless they are molting (shedding feathers), for it is at this season that the hens have exercise and a greater variety of food. There is no reason at all for the hens failing to lay if they are in good condition, especially as the very warm days have gone. Hens that are nearly through molting are not expected to lay now, but they will make good layers in winter. The hens may be too fat, due to over-feeding, or they may have the large gray lice afflicting them. There is the little red mite, also, which is familiar to all. These drawbacks are not apparent, but nevertheless they may exist. No one can suggest a cause for the failure of hens to lay, as that is a matter of observation on the part of each one who keeps poultry. If your hens are molting, keep them dry at night, and allow each hen a teaspoonful of linseed-meal in the food once a day, and they will molt much easier and sooner. If the hens do not lay at present, care must be used in feeding them, in order to avoid having them too fat, a condition not desirable. Endeavor to get more eggs, and watch the markets for better prices.

what is now the right, or outside, of the bag with common bar soap, then put in the feathers, tie up the opening in the bag, place it with its contents in a close boiler, and boil for a few minutes, moving it about with a stick, and lifting it up and down. Finally take it out, drain, squeeze out the water, and hang up in a light, airy place to dry. In a few days the feathers will be light and fluffy and free from any unpleasant odor, as the boiling eliminates the oil and blood. Keep the feathers loose when drying, to prevent sticking together.

Improving the Flocks
The farmer who buys pure breeds this fall will benefit the entire community in which he resides. While some may suppose him extravagant in buying better stock, yet they will soon request an "exchange of eggs," which should not be allowed by any enterprising farmer. It is just as reasonable to exchange pure-bred calves, pigs or lambs for inferior stock as to exchange eggs, as eggs represent stock. Many farmers exchange eggs from common stock in order to avoid inbreeding. In the first place, the eggs themselves are a risk, as no one can estimate what they may produce, perhaps no two chicks from them being alike, and no breeding of value in the stock. Again, the changing of eggs makes the flock in a community all of one blood, so that really nothing can be gained by the practice after it has been persisted in for a time. Do not attempt to better your flock by changing eggs for some non-descript stock that has no merit nor possesses any advantage. To improve a flock one should know the kind of stock he is using and what can be expected from it. The exchanging of eggs is a practice that should not be encouraged.

Inquiries Answered
SNEEZING.—Mrs. G. C. M., Red Cloud, Neb., writes that "her chickens are sneezing. They have ample range, and are fed moderately. Also, what treatment should be used?" The difficulty is probably due to cold drafts at night during damp weather. Inject one or two drops of camphorated oil into each nostril, and leave a small lump of camphor in the drinking-water.
AILMENT OF TURKEYS.—Miss N. C. T., Houston, Texas, states that "her turkeys get droopy and live but a few days. They have free run in corn and cow-pea field. She has been giving them 'Black Draught' as a remedy." It is probable that they have been attacked by lice, especially the large kinds on body and feathers. Cease the "Black Draught," and anoint on the heads and under the wings with melted lard; or what is better, use the advertised lice-killers.

Debility from Moulting

When your hens stop laying—from the debilitating influence of moulting—and the other poultry becomes droopy and indolent, mix Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a with their feed. The result will astonish you. Hens will lay and every member of your flock take on renewed vigor.

DR. HESS
Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

is a scientific compound entirely different from all "poultry foods"—not a stimulant, but an assistant to perfect digestion—a quick producer of sound health. Costs one cent a day for 30 fowls. Its action is positive, safe, rapid and permanent. The dose is small, the profit is great. 1 lb. package, 25c; 5 lb. bag, 60c; 12 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$2.50 (except in Canada and on Pacific Slope).
Instant Louse Killer is guaranteed to destroy poultry lice of all kinds, red mites, etc.; also lice on stock and ticks on sheep. It is a powder put up in round cans with perforated top. 1 lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 60c. If your dealer can't supply you, write us. Address
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will save half your coal bill and give you a warmer, more evenly heated house. Heat that is now entirely lost up the chimney can be utilized in rooms DISTANT from the stove or furnace. Can be attached to furnace without visible pipes to disfigure rooms or hallway. (A new feature.) Made in many styles, sizes and prices, using successfully hard or soft coal, wood or gas. Write for illustrated booklet "E," also send name and address of your dealer.

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make the work easier for both the man and team. The tires being wide they do not cut into the ground, the labor of loading is reduced many times, because of the short lift. They are equipped with our famous Electric Steel Wheels, either straight or stagger spokes. Wheels any height from 24 to 60 inches. White hickory axles, steel hounds. Guaranteed to carry 4000 lbs. Why not get started right by putting in one of these wagons. We make our steel wheels to fit any wagon. Write for the catalog. It is free.

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Prof. W. S. Goss, Dean of Talladega (Ala.) College, says of it: "I think Dr. Hess' book a little gem. I shall keep it near me for reference."

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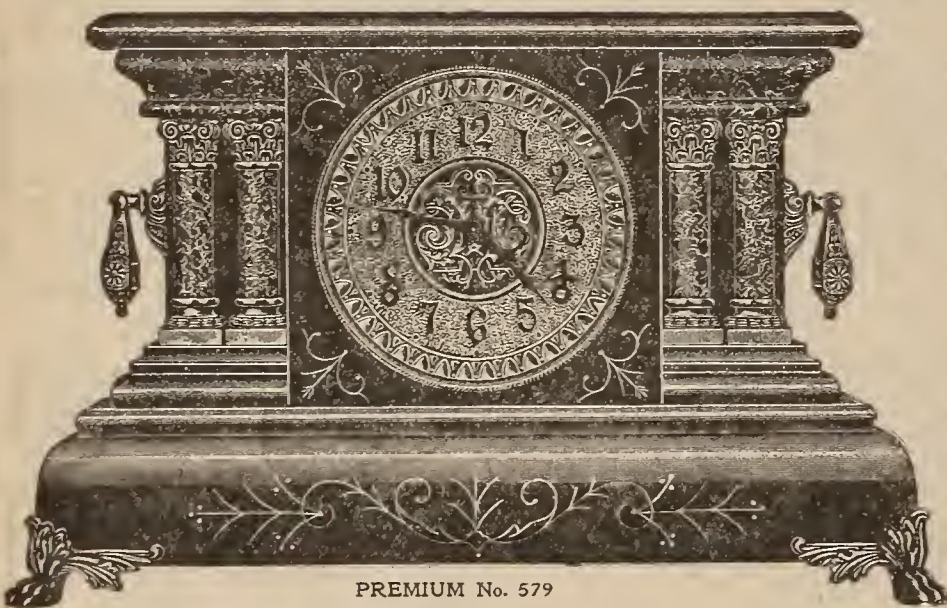
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STARK TREES best by Test—78 YEARS. We PAY CASH WANT MORE SALESMEN Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.

Live Stock and Dairy

A Swine Observation

LAST spring I became the owner of a scrub sow carrying her first litter, the result of a cross with a Chester White boar. The sow is a mixture, black in color and of the sunfish conformation. She gave birth to five pigs—four white and one with numerous black spots. Under the terms of a bargain with one of my men I was to give him one of the pigs when they would come, and sell him another. There was no stipulation in our bargain whether he was to have the best, medium or worst pig in the lot, so when the division of the babies came I told him he was to have the best one as his present, and the next best to buy.

Since the division he has had charge of his, and my three have been under my personal management. Mine have been fed regularly and all they would eat, and my two best ones are quite fifty per cent better than the two better pigs that went to my man. That is feed and care, and illustrates the profit-line in pig-feeding.

Now, as I have said, two of my pigs—they are making hogs of themselves now—are white, after their sire, the other is black and white and fishy, after the dam, and will not weigh over seventy-five per cent of the weight of the white ones. That is breed, heredity, prepotency, and illustrates the profit-point in pig-breeding. The fine sire of my pigs mated to a female of his own type and excellence under my care would have had all his pigs good, which is about as far as we have reached in swine-breeding. But how about the poor feeding of the man who got the better pigs? That's the point I insist upon—the generous, scientific feeder must supplement the work of the skilful breeder, or the work of the latter is null and void.

W. F. McSPARRAN.

A Calf-Blab

The accompanying illustration represents a calf-blub made of No. 16 wire. It is natural size for a small calf. Any one can make it with hammer, vise and pliers. The points should be made sharp.



This blub does not interfere with grazing. It does interfere with feeding in troughs to some extent.

Where the calf is put on grass there is no need of removing it until the time when the calf is weaned.

JOHN C. BRIDGWATER.

The Churn

The kind of churn which has no inside fixture, but dashes the cream from one side or end to the other by the motion of the churn, has proved most satisfactory.

The paddles, dashers, etc., of whatever pattern, are apt to hurt more or less the texture of the butter, and also cause a loss of butter in the cream, which adheres to them and to the corners of the churn, especially when the cream is a little thick.

When the churning is done in such a short time as is claimed by admirers of many so-called improved churns, it is usually at a sacrifice of butter-fat left in the buttermilk, even though it may not be apparent to the eye.

Wooden churns are to be preferred to metal; because of their getting loose in dry weather if not used frequently or properly taken care of, a steel barrel-churn, tinned inside and painted outside, has been put on the market. The objections to it are that the cream warms up more easily when the room is warm, and more butter will adhere to it than to the wood. Care must be exercised to wipe it dry or it will rust. On the other hand, the cream might be kept in it until enough is secured for a churning, making one less vessel to care for.

The size of the churn should be such that it will never be filled over half full, and better if only one third full. Where the ordinary churning amounts to from two to five gallons of cream, a fifteen-gallon churn is a desirable size.

The speed of a barrel or box churn which revolves should be sufficient to carry the cream to the highest point, allowing it to fall the length of the churn. If it is turned too fast, the cream will remain in the ends; if too slow, it will slip

Live Stock and Dairy

around and churn slowly. The agitation which results from concussion is more desirable than that from friction.

The time required for churning depends on the ripeness of the cream, the temperature, the fullness of the churn, the amount of agitation and the richness of the cream, and to a lesser extent to period of lactation and feed. Quick churning usually means large loss of butter in the buttermilk. Under ordinary conditions from twenty to forty minutes is a reasonable length of time for churning, and no objection to an hour if firm butter and thorough work are desired, especially if the churning is done with other than hand-power.

The only rule in regard to temperature which can be given is to "churn at as low a temperature as possible, and have the butter come in a reasonable time." A high temperature makes quick churning, large loss of butter in the buttermilk and soft butter; a low temperature requires a longer time, makes a firmer butter and reduces the loss in the buttermilk. While most cream can be satisfactorily churned in from twenty to forty minutes at some temperature between fifty and sixty degrees Fahrenheit, some unusual condition may require a little higher temperature or longer time. In the experiment station dairy from fifty-four degrees to fifty-six degrees is the usual churning temperature. When gluten meal or feed is fed, the churning temperature may be lowered from two to four degrees, while if much cotton-seed meal is fed, it may be raised a little if the butter is slow in coming.

The variations in the churnability of cream from different cows and herds, from the same cows at different seasons of the year, and varying stages of lactation, require some variation in the churning temperature. Use a thermometer; then if the butter comes quick and soft, lower the temperature of the cream next time. It is very desirable that the cream be held at the churning temperature for at least two hours previous to churning.—From Bulletin No. 96 of the Indiana Experiment Station.

Feeding Skim-Milk

Where there is skim-milk in abundance it is frequently fed wastefully to swine, and thus the milk is given a hasty condemnation as a feed. Skim-milk is very rich in protein, and as this is the most expensive element in feeding-stuffs, the milk should be fed only in such quantities as shall insure a maximum use of the protein by the animal consuming it. The animal can use only a certain proportion of protein in its ration, and where more is fed and eaten the surplus passes off and is lost in the excrement. The feeder not only sustains this direct loss, but has

tion and operate toward the complete utilization of all the value of the milk.

For the sake of supplying variety to the ration, small additions of oil-meal or wheat middlings in connection with the corn will usually be found profitable.

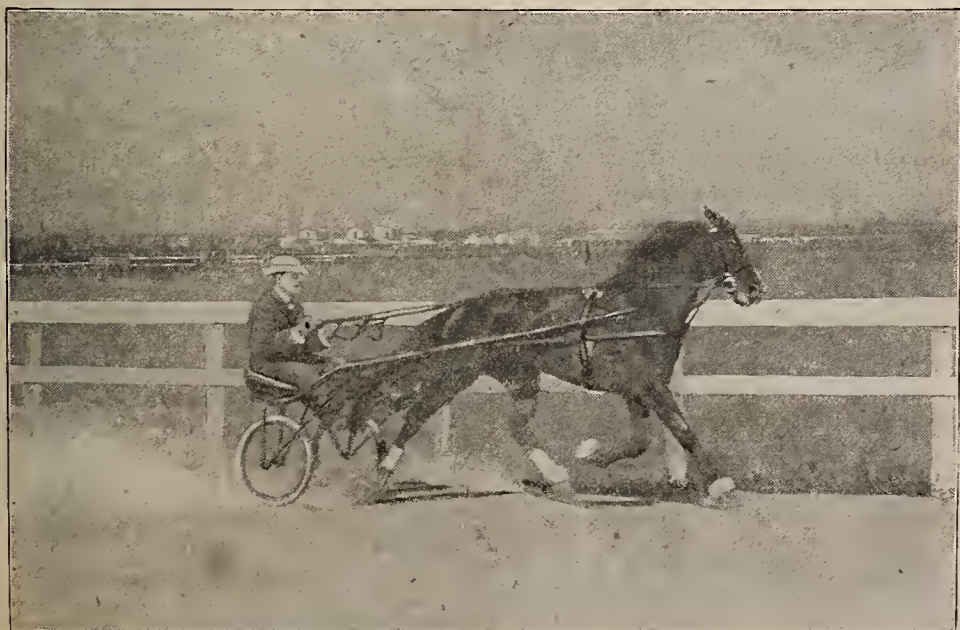
W. F. McSPARRAN.

Horses at the World's Fair

The \$93,640 allotted for horses, asses and mules at the World's Fair is divided among twenty-four classes, as follows: Trotter, Thoroughbred, Percheron, French Draft, Clydesdale and Shire horses, \$6,205 each; jacks and jennets, \$5,425; French Coach, German Coach, English Coach, Hackney, Morgan, Belgian and saddle horses, \$4,390 each; Suffolk Punch and Arabian, \$1,115 each; mules, \$3,415; Shetland ponies, \$3,410; ponies in harness, \$900; harness-horses, \$4,800; roadsters, \$1,700, divided equally between "roadsters for dealers" and "roadsters for others;" business horses, \$2,315, and horses of commerce, \$1,485. These sums are exclusive of any special prizes. The class for German Coach includes East Friesland Coach, Hanoverian, Holstein Coach, Oldenburg Coach and Trakehnen. Under the English Coach are included the Cleveland Bay and Yorkshire Coach.

Two thousand dollars has been set aside by The American Horse Breeders' and Importers' Association for special prizes for Percherons at the World's Fair. The association has suggested to Chief Coburn an arrangement of this sum for an offering of thirty-seven prizes to provide a number of classes for the special encouragement of American breeders and of the display of stock bred by exhibitors. The National French Draft Horse Association has offered one thousand dollars in World's Fair special prizes for that breed. The total amount in regular and special prizes for Percheron and French Draft horses is \$15,410.

The "horse of commerce" class in the World's Fair prize-list provides a new and deserved recognition of the market type of horses. "This class," the prize-list announces, "provides for an exhibit of horses of the leading types that find a ready sale at trade-centers and that are especially deserving of the attention of breeders who appreciate the advantages of a profitable home and foreign market assured for all worthy specimens." In this class a first prize of seventy-five dollars, a second of fifty dollars, a third of forty dollars, and highly commended and commended awards are offered for artillery, cavalry, coach, saddle, omnibus and fire-department horses, and for drafters, expressers and roadsters. Exhibits in this class are confined to geldings four years old or over, with the exception that mares will be eligible in the section for saddle-horses. Animals will be shown



LOU DILLON

World's Trotting Record of One Mile in Two Minutes, at Readville, Mass., August 24, 1903

the collateral one of the wasted animal-energy necessary to dispose of the food from which the animal receives no nourishment.

Ordinarily the cry against the unbalanced ration is because the ratio is too wide—that is, the food contains an amount of carbohydrates in excess of the required amount of protein. In the case of the skim-milk the lack making an unbalance is in the amount of the cheaper carbohydrates. These are readily, perfectly and most cheaply supplied in corn, so that if from one third to one fifth by weight is added to the ration fed to swine, where milk is used, the ration will more fully meet all the needs of animal nutri-

in harness or under saddle. Judges in this class will be experienced buyers or officers of the United States Army.

The World's Fair classification for horses presents a remarkable series of awards in the breeding-rings, offering nearly eighty thousand dollars for these classes alone. A single stallion may win five hundred dollars solely on his individual merit in any of the more important classes. As the sire of pure-bred colts he may win one hundred dollars additional, and in the stud-rings he may help to win seven hundred and fifty dollars more. Appropriations for grade geldings and mares by recorded sires aggregate \$10,840 in World's Fair breeding-rings.

HEY, THERE! JUNK MAN!

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I put in one of them last year because the agent claimed it was "just as good" as a DE LAVAL machine and was \$10.- cheaper. I have looked about and gotten some separator experience since then and I find now that I could have bought a DE LAVAL machine of greater actual capacity for less money in the first place, while I have lost money every day through the imperfect skimming of this machine, aside from hard running and trouble of all kinds from infernally poor construction.

I am going to have a DE LAVAL machine now if I have to "junk" this old one for scrap-iron. I know it will save its cost the first year of use and should be good for twenty years. I find all well-informed dairy farmers are using DE LAVAL machines and that there are over 400,000 of them.

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The requirements of the ORIENTAL TRADE and the construction of National Irrigation Works will bring about the rapid settlement of this region by a prosperous population of farmers, stock raisers, miners, merchants, etc., and it is solely to aid settlers that we desire to correspond with them.

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The Grange

By MRS. MARY E. LEE

Grange Reunion at the Ohio State Fair

THE Grange Reunion at the Ohio State Fair was the most pleasing and satisfactory ever held. Notwithstanding the fact that it was the largest and best attended state fair ever held, the commodious Grange Hall was crowded at every session.

MRS. F. D. SAUNDERS

Mrs. F. D. Saunders, Lecturer of the Michigan State Grange, delivered excellent addresses both days. Her bright and winsome manner, her presentation of grange gospel, won for her many admirers. Ohio Patrons will gladly welcome her again. The central thought of her Tuesday lecture was that the present condition of affairs was not accidental; that the power and influence of the grange did not come by chance, but was the logical result of well-directed, persistent effort. She proceeded to show its influence on the family, society, state and nation. She earnestly invited the active support of all farmers.

HON. E. B. NORRIS

Hon. E. B. Norris, Master of the New York State Grange, and Chairman of the National Executive Committee, held the close attention of his audience for more than an hour. He paid a high tribute to the exposition, saying that it was one of the best in the Union, and was largely the outgrowth of grange effort. He congratulated the Patrons of Ohio that they had always given it their loyal and steadfast support. They were now rewarded in having a great exposition instead of a state fair.

Speaking of the work of the grange at large, he said that there was never so great an effort to relieve the farmer of manual toil, and to bring to him leisure and culture. He emphasized the fact that the farmers must fight their own battles or take a back seat.

It is in the subordinate granges that the real work of education must be done. There must be a plan in grange-work, and all else subordinated to that. It must be systematic and effective. Farmers must keep themselves posted on matters of civic importance, both local and national; know what is going on; take a part in local public affairs. Do not be relegated to a back seat. Let the young men and women from the school, college and university all enter the grange, take part in the discussions, gain composure and the art of thinking and speaking logically and effectively to a point, and learn how to preside gracefully at public gatherings.

The grange is breaking down the insane and criminal suspicion and prejudice that existed among farmers. It is teaching them to look to each other for help, and not to some glib-tongued, well-dressed politician from the city. He fired a broadside at the man who goes in only for the insurance and financial features, who is present only when a picnic or supper is served. The grange will not tolerate the selfish man who leaves wife and children at home while he enjoys himself. He argued that a subordinate grange in every village would do more toward breaking down prejudice, creating a fraternal feeling, rubbing off the sharp corners and developing a symmetrical and well-developed manhood and womanhood among the people than any other agency.

COL. J. H. BRIGHAM

To the great surprise, and the still greater delight, of all, Col. J. H. Brigham, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, came into the hall. Of course, he was called on for a talk, and he responded with one of his heart-to-heart talks. He referred feelingly to his co-workers of early days as faithful soldiers of the cross. At the close of the session Patrons pressed forward to grasp the hand of one who has consistently stood for the best interests of the farmer.

NOTES

"The best grange reunion ever held" was the unanimous verdict of all.

The presence of Hon. S. H. Ellis was a benediction, as usual, to his many friends. John Begg, Ohio State Lecturer, is to be congratulated on the happy manner in which he presided over the various sessions of the grange reunion.

National Master Jones, to the great regret of all, was prevented from attending the exposition. He was called home by the serious illness of his sister.

Judge Huggins found time to attend the meetings and to make a characteristic address, dwelling on the social features of the order. The sentiments were applauded.

State Master Derthick was a genial host, a rare entertainer, with ever a helpful word, a hearty hand-clasp. One draws in strength and inspiration, as well as helpful suggestion, from his presence.

Hon. T. R. Smith, Past Master of the Ohio State Grange, was present at all the sessions, and contributed largely to the pleasure and interest by his genial manner and interesting remarks.

Hon. F. A. Derthick at Our Field Meetings

Patrons and friends of our section enjoyed a rare treat in the field-meetings held August 25th and 26th. Hon. F. A. Derthick, Master of the Ohio State Grange, held the rapt attention of his audiences while he graphically told the story of the grange, what it had done and must do. At Allensville the first picnic of the new organization was held, and it was a success in every particular. Mr. Derthick won not only the support of his hearers to the cause he represents, but their admiration and love as well. There was absolute quiet. Men and women, old and young, listened to every word as they fell from the worthy master's lips. Even when time was up, and a train must be made, the people clamored for just a word more, and the master of the grange, who was to drive us, enthusiastically declared he would run his horses the twelve miles if Mr. Derthick would continue his talk. Friends crowded around him to grasp his hand, wish him god-speed, and pledge their hearty support in the future.

The granges in my own immediate neighborhood were likewise enthusiastic, and everywhere the spirit was predominant to work more earnestly and faithfully for the farmer's cause. Said many, "I never before realized what the grange means to myself and my family. I will work harder for it hereafter." Mr. Derthick's visit to our section marks an epoch in grange history. He was an honored guest at Glen-Lee.

New York Woman's Work Committee

The Woman's Work Committee of the New York State Grange—Mrs. L. D. Welch, chairman—besides issuing attractive programs for special grange days, has inaugurated a system of study bearing particularly on subjects near to a woman's heart. One of these lines of work is that of child-culture study. Twelve leaflets, dealing with as many different phases of child life in its physical, moral, mental and spiritual aspect, have been prepared, and are for free distribution from the office of the state secretary. The leaflets that came to my desk are up to date and suggestive. Surely no cause lies nearer the mother-heart than this, and none will bear deeper study. The New York State Assembly of Mothers has extended cordial greetings and an assurance of coöperation with the Mothers' Clubs in the grange. Representatives from these clubs are invited to sit in the councils of the state assembly. Thus we see how closely are allied the interests of country and town, and on what common grounds they will meet when sentiment is crystallized into coöperation. The Woman's Work Committee is to be congratulated on its foresight and comprehensive sympathy. The leaflets may be obtained free of charge by members of New York granges from the state secretary, W. H. Giles, Skaneateles. To others the cost is but twenty-five cents a hundred.

Dodging the Oleo Law

Manufacturers of oleo are spending vast sums of money to evade the oleo law. Skilled chemists are busy hunting for a substance that can impart the accepted butter-color to the manufactured article and yet keep within the bounds of law. Lawyers are seeking for weak technical points. No one is so verdant as to believe that the struggle will be given up without bitter fighting. Farmers everywhere must watch and fight for the preservation of the law secured, and see that infractions meet with a speedy and a just punishment. Be ready at any moment with voice and pen to guard well your interests.

Suggested Topics

The Grange as a Training-School for Future Work.
Fall Care of Fruits in the Field.
Fall Care of Flowers.
Preparation for Spring Planting of Hardy Shrubs and Flowers.
Fall Care of Our Hillside Fields.
The Trend of Labor Organizations.
Leaks on the Farm.
How Can Farm Homes be Made More Comfortable.
Ventilation of the House.

IS YOUR STOMACH ON A STRIKE?

There is Nothing to Prevent You Employing a Substitute to Do Its Work.

There is such a thing as forbearance ceasing to be a virtue even in the case of one's stomach. There is no question but that some stomachs will stand a great deal more wear and tear and abuse than others, but they all have their limit, and when that limit is reached the stomach must be reckoned with as sure as fate. The best way, and really the only effective way, to treat your stomach when it rebels is to employ a substitute to do its work. This will give the weakened and worn-out organ an opportunity to rest and regain its strength and health.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets relieve the stomach of its work by taking up the work and doing it, just as one set or shift of workmen relieve another. They actually digest the food in just the same manner and just the same time as the digestive fluids of a sound stomach do. In fact, when dissolved in the stomach they are digestive fluids, for they contain exactly the same constituents and elements as the gastric juice and other digestive fluids of the stomach. No matter what the condition of the stomach is, their work is just the same. They work in their own natural way, without regard to surrounding conditions.

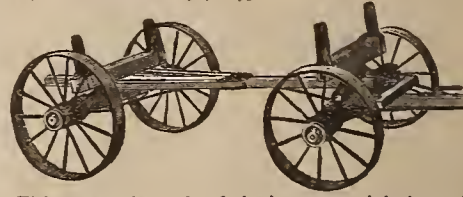
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Right of Adopted Child
 A. B., Ohio, asks: "If parents die, and leave quite a considerable property, they having had no children of their own, but one adopted child, can the adopted child inherit the same as own children, and can she inherit at all if no will is made?"
 Yes, an adopted child would inherit just the same as a natural-born child, provided he has been legally adopted.

Willing of Stock in Corporation
 L. A. B., Pennsylvania, wants to know: "Can C., who has purchased shares of stock in a mining company in Colorado, dispose of those shares by will to his heirs? If he has no children, can he give it by will to whoever he chooses?"
 Shares of stock in a mining or other corporation are personal property, and can be willed like any other property.

Line Fences
 J. E. H., New York, inquires: "When a line fence is properly divided, and a stone wall is built by either or both parties, and it falls down on the opposite party's land, causing an obstruction, is he responsible for its removal?"
 The owner of the part of the fence which falls down would be liable to remove any obstruction. If his share of the fence falls on the other man's land, it would be his duty to remove it.

Desertion of Wife
 S. L., Pennsylvania, says: "I have been married nearly two years, and have a little baby. My husband has left me and the baby, and has done nothing toward supporting either of us since last November. What can I do with him? I cannot tell what the matter is."
 I am not sure that Pennsylvania has such a law, but in Ohio you might have him arrested for failure to support the child. You could also file a suit in court, and get an order to compel him to pay you alimony—that is, a sum of money.

Married Under Wrong Name
 J. W. Q., Canada, wants to know: "A woman marries a man under the laws of Wyoming. His real name is Will Clark, but he signs the license and certificate as Sam Clark, and claims that is his nickname. Are they legally married, and can he hold any part of her property? Are they really man and wife? If not, can she make him trouble for deceiving her, and in what way?"
 There is no doubt but that the parties are legally man and wife. The mere fact that they were married under a wrong name would not affect the validity of the marriage, nor would it affect the rights of each to the property of the other.

Deed Made Under Threat
 H. E. A., Ohio, inquires: "A. and B. own property, and both give a mortgage on said property for debts made by the husband. While living, B. compels A. to sign their right to B. under a threat. A. gives a warranty deed to B. under fear. Can the mortgagee take the said property for mortgage, and can B. hold A. for any of the mortgage? Is a deed good that is signed under threats or fear?"
 If a man is married, and lives in adultery with another woman, can any one but his wife bring him to justice?"
 If the mortgagee did not know that the deed was made in fear or under duress, of course the mortgage would be good. The deed might possibly be set aside, subject to the mortgage.—Yes, any one can bring the matter to the attention of the prosecuting attorney.

Injury to Shade-Trees
 M. L. H., Pennsylvania, says: "I would like to inquire the law concerning shade-trees along the street. Suppose a man drives a horse up in front of a house, and the horse gnaws the trees, nearly, or quite, spoiling them, who is liable for the damage? This is a city corporation. In what volume can the law be found, and what is the average price of a tree of this kind? Please give full details, and oblige."
 In the first place, it is too much to expect that a person outside of your own state or town would have a copy of the ordinances of the village, or even the statutes of your state. Generally speaking, I would say that if a person would hitch a horse to your tree, and the horse spoiled the tree, the man owning the horse would be liable for the value of the tree, which may be from ten dollars to one hundred dollars, as trees are not planted for hitching-posts.

Widow's Share
 L. D., New Jersey, inquires: "If a man dies, leaving a widow and no children, in the state of Delaware, what share does the widow get?"
 The laws of Delaware provide that the widow shall have dower—that is, one half of the real estate for her life—if there are no children. She gets one half of the personal property if there was no issue, and if no kin, all of it.

Exemptions from Executions
 B. G. H., Ohio, asks: "To what is a married man with one child entitled by law before a note can be collected from him? There is no security on the note. How many years does it take to outlaw a note?"
 A married man in Ohio would be allowed to hold, exempt from execution, a homestead not exceeding one thousand dollars in value, and if not the owner of a homestead, he may hold five hundred dollars in personal property.—In Ohio a note is barred in fifteen years from the time it is due, or from the time the last payment is made thereon.

Fortunes Beyond the Sea
 G. R., Indiana, asks: "Will you be kind enough to tell me if you know of any person who publishes lists of names of lost heirs and nearest of kin, and estates held by European countries? My great-grandfather came from Switzerland, and it was known that he could have received an estate, but he died without recovering it. Any information you could give would be thankfully received."
 I have heard there was a list of this kind gotten up by some enterprising attorneys; but I have also heard it questioned as to whether the list was not gotten up more for the benefit of attorneys and designing persons than to really find lost heirs. Most of these great estates that you hear about being in Germany and England awaiting distribution after the discovery of lost heirs are pure myths. Designing persons frequently send out circulars in reference to such estates, and generally upon investigation they prove to be nothing. If you have any interest in Switzerland, you had better write to the American consul at Geneva.

Life Estate, with Power to Sell for Support
 T. L., Ohio, makes this inquiry: "When a man dies in Ohio, and wills all his property, both personal and real, to his wife during her natural life, and then what remains at her death to go to the heirs of his body, and names a relative in the will as executor, who takes the widow and supports her, there being no personal property with which to support her, would the executor have the right to sell the real estate for the widow's support? Would he have a right to take the crop off the real estate, and make use of it himself for the widow's support so far as it would go? Would the widow ever have the right to sell the real estate under the will? Does it make any difference as to her right to sell, whether she elects to take under the will or takes under the statutes? Would the executor be liable to be compelled to pay the money to the heirs afterward, if he would sell any of the real estate, and give the widow the money, as he is only to furnish her what is necessary for her support?"
 It is always difficult to give a reliable answer to a question like the above without having the exact copy of the will. In the first part of the query it is stated that the wife has the property for her natural life, and in the last part it is stated that the executor has power to sell what is necessary for her support. If the will gives only a life estate, then of course all the right the widow has is the right to use or control the income of the property during her life. If the will provides that it may be used for her support, then sufficient real estate could be sold to give her a proper support. It would be incumbent upon the executor to show that the real estate was needed for her support, and only enough could be used to comply with the will. If any more was sold, he would be responsible to the heirs. Yes, it would make some difference whether she elects to take under the will or not. If she did not elect to take under the will, then she would have only her dower interest, which is a life estate in one third. Unless the estate is encumbered by debts, it would be to her advantage to take under the will.

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A Garden Hermit

IN A hot, glaring day he may be found snugly ensconced in the coolest, darkest retreat of the garden, perhaps under the overhanging arch of a rhubarb-leaf, possibly in the cavernous depths of a piece of disused drain-pipe, or it may be in an old cold-frame or in some nook under the back porch. Very likely he has burrowed a hole in the cool earth, and backed down into it until only his beautiful eyes are left uncovered. You may search in vain for him at such a time, for he knows his garden better than you who own it.

But wait until the sun sinks below the apple-tree boughs, and the cool, moist shadows of evening steal in and take possession of the garden. Then the hermit issues forth, and briskly reconnoiters his surroundings. Pleasure is combined with business, for this is the hour of foraging for his evening meal, and the quest takes him even to the door-steps of the house and the paths of the lawn. Insects are very numerous at this hour, and the lightning-like thrusts of the batrachian's tongue-lance are marvelously true.

Not always do we know our friends. They come at unlooked-for times, in unthought-of places and in unwelcome disguises. The farmer kills the bird that seeks for insects among his sprouting corn, the amateur floriculturist destroys the ladybug that is keeping his plants free from aphides, and in the same way many gardeners wage war against the batrachian hermits that seek to do them good. To kill a toad was once considered a virtuous action; he would bite, bewitch, cover you with warts; he was venomous, spiteful, and had long and fearfully sharp teeth; he would lurk in dark and out-of-the-way places, and spring out at you with the fury of a mad dog. No wonder he was harried and killed by the superstitious, who regarded their superstition as knowledge.

With other progress came a more just conception of the batrachian's usefulness. It was discovered that he had no teeth; that he subsisted entirely upon the insect enemies of the garden; that, instead of being spiteful, he was shy and gentle, coming out mainly at night to do his foraging. Enlightened gardeners began to welcome and protect him as a benefactor, until now in France and England he has grown to have a market value. Even more than the birds, he is the gardener's friend, for he exacts no heavy toll of fruit for his services.

Though similar in some respects, there are essential differences between the frog and toad. The garden recluse has not the soft and moist feeling of the frog, but is rough, hard and dry to the touch. The reason of this is that underneath the skin of the toad there is a hard coating that will effervesce with acids, showing its earthy nature. The use of this covering is to absorb and retain fluids for a great length of time. In this respect the toad is quite different from the frog, which gives off its moisture on the least handling, and hence must have a source of immediate supply. But the toad makes his home in gardens and fields, often at a great distance from water, and has to treasure up his supply and wait for the falling of the dew to renew it. Hence he protects himself from the heat of the sun by crawling under some old stump or log; or if these are not handy, as in gardens, he scoops out a hole under some root or in a hill of potatoes or corn, and crawls into it backward, and there remains during the heat of the day, for he cannot long endure a hot, dry atmosphere. The dry earth would soon absorb all of his moisture had not Nature provided him with a protection in the earthy covering, which is especially adapted to prevent evaporation. Put a frog in a hole of dry earth, and he would give out moisture from his body, and come out covered with mud; but the toad shakes the dry earth from his skin at the first jump. The form of the toad resembles that of the frog, but is more thick and clumsy, and the hind legs are generally short, so that the species rather crawl than jump; some of them, indeed, are not known to leap at all. The eyes are very beautiful.

The manner in which the toad catches its prey is curious. The tongue is adjusted to the mouth with reference to this operation, and is like a long, sharp lance with a barb at the point. The root of the tongue is attached to the front part of the lower jaw, and is folded backward, pointing down the throat. The toad will slowly crawl toward his victim, or wait until it comes within an inch or so, and then like a flash the victim is transfixed on his sharp tongue and thrown into the throat as it is folded back to its place. To watch a toad "hunting for his supper" is a revelation in celerity and accuracy. There is never any mistake, never any miscalculation of distance. No matter how swiftly the insect may be circling or doubling, when it ventures within reach, and the lance flashes out, there is no question of the result. The eye and tongue work together in perfect harmony, and with such lightning-like swiftness that the beholder is left to conjecture the details. He sees the insect approach, and observes that it is a captive, that is all.

Around the Fireside



"The Forest-King's Sweetheart, October"

The robes that enfold
The forest-king old
No longer are quiet and sober;
But brilliant and bold,
In scarlet and gold,
He woos the fair maiden, October.

Her hair gives a hint
Of sun-beamy glint,
Her eyes from the hazel hues borrow;
Her forehead is white,
Diffusing a light
Which speaks of a snowy to-morrow.

Her garment is blue—
The heavens' own hue—
Enhanced by a goldenrod trimming;
Her graceful hands hold
The frost-nectar cold
In goblets whose measure is brimming.

The forest-king laughs,
And merrily quaffs
The nectar October is giving;
Her hand he has kissed—
He could not resist—
For love is the essence of living!

An artist is she
Whose pictures we see
At morn in the Orient glowing;
And oft in the west
When day is at rest
Her art we have seen her bestowing.

Though youthful in days,
She fills with amaze,
And baffles the skill of the sages;
Minerva-like born,
She came with the morn
Full-grown from the brain of the Ages.

Our tribute we bring,
And lovingly sing
The praise of the azure-robed maiden;
No wonder she charms—
Her beautiful arms
With fruits of the autumn are laden.

Sweet child of the year,
She brings us good cheer;
For who could be sad-eyed and sober,
When morning and night
He greets with delight
The forest-king's sweetheart, October!
—Lida M. Keck.

The toad is easily domesticated, and soon seems perfectly conscious that he is one of the family and entitled to special privileges. If carried to a remote part of the garden he is sure to be back at the kitchen door next morning waiting for admission. He is inordinately fond of having his back stroked, and will remain quietly in one hand and take his food from the other, provided a leaf is placed on the hand that holds him. Without this precaution the warmth of the human skin evidently annoys the cold batrachian. Few things seem to please him more than being placed upon a table in the evening when the lamp is lighted. Then with the greatest confidence he will look around with gleaming eyes, and when an insect comes within reach he will snap it in with relish and satisfaction. S.

"I'll Pay You for It"

This little parable by an unknown author teaches its own lesson:

A hen trod on a duck's foot. She did not mean to do it, and it did not hurt the duck much; but the duck said, "I'll pay you for that!" So the duck flew at the old hen, but as she did so her wing struck an old goose that stood close by.

"I'll pay you for that!" cried the goose, and she flew at the duck; but as she did so her foot tore the fur of a cat that was just then in the yard.

"I'll pay you for that!" cried the cat, and she started for the goose; but as she did so her claw caught in the wool of a sheep.

"I'll pay you for that!" cried the sheep, and she ran at the cat; but as she did so her foot hit the foot of a dog that lay in the sun.

"I'll pay you for that!" cried he, and jumped at the sheep; but as he did so his leg struck an old cow that stood by the gate.

"I'll pay you for that!" cried she, and she ran at the dog; but as she did so her horn grazed the skin of a horse that stood by a tree.

"I'll pay you for that!" cried he, and he rushed at the cow.

What a noise there was! The horse flew at the cow, and the cow at the dog, and the dog at the sheep, and the sheep at the cat, and the cat at the goose, and the goose at the duck, and the duck at the hen. What a fuss there was, and all because the hen accidentally stepped on the duck's toes.

"Hi! Hi! What's all this?" cried the man who had the care of them. "You may stay here," he said to the hen; but he drove the duck to the pond, the goose to the field, the cat to the barn, the sheep to her fold, the dog to his house, the cow to her yard, and the horse to his stall. And so all their good times were over because the duck would not overlook a little hurt which was not intended.

"A little explained,
A little endured,
A little forgiven,
The quarrel is cured."
—New Orleans Picayune.

The Retirement of General Miles

Lieutenant-General Miles, now retired from the command of the army, has won an enduring place among our foremost soldiers of the second rank, for he has had a brave and honorable career. As a young volunteer (for he entered the army in 1861 as captain of a Massachusetts volunteer company) he won honors fast by brave and substantial work in the War of

1861-65. Within a year he had gained the rank of colonel, and when the war ended he was a major-general of volunteers. He had received the especial commendation of General Hancock. He continued his military service as a colonel of regulars; and he rose successively to the rank of brigadier-general (1880), of major-general (1890), and of lieutenant-general (1900). Distinguished as was his service in the war, it will be as an Indian-fighter that he will chiefly be remembered. His fights with Sitting Bull and Geronimo are the picturesque events in his career.

As head of the army General Miles was an imposing figure, but he was not made for rest, and he added nothing to his permanent renown during his period of general command. Many a notable soldier has filled his place in peace less well than in war, and of this number General Miles is one. But his claim on the gratitude of the country is strong, and all who know our military history hold him in high honor and esteem.—Scientific American.

An Autumn Party

The idea of "our autumn tree party" came like an inspiration. The two social clubs in our little town have entertained their members and friends every week for six months of every year for the last decade. In that time every idea, new and old, has been utilized for the amusement or instruction of the guests. Why no one ever thought of a "tree party" is still a mystery, for the idea was simple, inexpensive, and appropriate to the place and season.

The white walls of the large parlor in our old Southern house lent themselves with a peculiar charm to the decoration of branches of trees in all their gorgeous autumn coloring. The thirty varieties of trees represented were all natives of the near-by woods, and the green of pine and cedar only set off to better advantage the yellow hickory and chestnut and the brilliant dye of gum-tree and dogwood. Each branch bore a number, and after the guests were assembled, leaf-shaped score-cards, decorated on one side with blue-prints of local scenery and appropriate quotations, were given to each guest. On the back of the cards were the numbers from one to thirty, and twenty minutes were given those present in which to name the trees, writing the name opposite the corresponding number. Two pretty photographs of forest scenes were the prizes awarded.

The autumn tints—yellow, green, red and brown—were repeated in the ices and cakes, which were served at the close of the contest, and the guests left with enthusiastic praise of the novel entertainment which combined so many pleasant features.—Mrs. Walter Ruan, in The Modern Priscilla.

Curious Facts

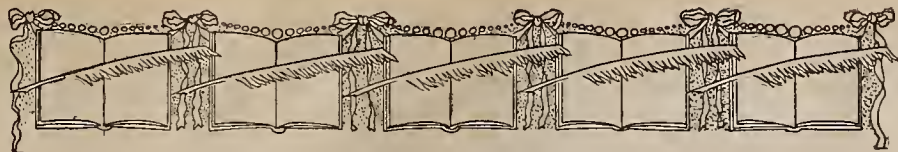
There is in the Mediterranean countries a widespread prejudice against all artificial heat, and consequently not more than one house in six is ever heated during the winter-time.

Grand Duke Adolf of Luxemburg, the oldest lay sovereign of Europe, has just celebrated his golden wedding with his second wife. He became Duke of Nassau sixty-two years ago, was turned out by Prussia in 1866 and became Grand Duke of Luxemburg in 1890, when it became separated from Holland at the time of the death of King William III.

Mrs. Frank H. Briggs, of Auburn, Me., daughter of Senator Frye, is the owner of a box of which she is very proud. It is a mahogany casket two feet long, eighteen inches deep, bound with brass, and it was made to carry the electoral votes for President McKinley from the Senate to the House. Senator Frye was then acting vice-president, and according to usage, received the box, which he presented to his daughter.

The town of Fenton, about fifteen miles from St. Louis, enjoys the distinction of being the only incorporated town in the entire United States that is not governed by some kind of town officers. It was incorporated half a century ago. It was then supposed that Fenton would be one of the large towns surrounding St. Louis; but it failed to grow as was expected, the people became disappointed and did not consider that it would be worth the trouble to elect officers.

Many years ago the statisticians of the Pension Office made careful calculations to show the number of survivors of the War of the Rebellion for a series of years. They used as the basis of their calculations the mortality tables of the insurance companies, but were far out of the way. The old soldiers are dying off more rapidly than was expected. According to the estimate the total number of survivors in 1902 should have been 930,380, while the pension rolls show only 725,100. To the latter number should be added two or three per cent, to cover those who have never applied for a pension.—American Cultivator.



Sunday Reading

If I Can Live

If I can live
To make some pale face brighter, and to give
A second luster to some tear-dimmed eye,
Or e'en impart
One throb of comfort to an aching heart,
Or cheer some way-worn soul in passing by;

If I can lend

A strong hand to the fallen, or defend
The right against a single envious strain,
My life, though bare
Perhaps of much that seemeth dear and fair
To us on earth, will not have been in vain.

The purest joy,
Most near to heaven, far from earth's alloy,
Is bidding clouds give way to sun and shine;
And 'twill be well
If on that day of days the angels tell
Of me, "She did her best for one of Thine."

—Helen Hunt Jackson.

Giving Place

SOMEWHERE or other in Nature's immutable laws, when one seeks one is sure to find that which in line with the Written Word will point the way to remedying the ills of poor human nature, and Mrs. Cawthorn recently found a new and beautiful significance for the old law that two objects cannot occupy the same space at the same time.

She had known the most cruel hurt—of being deceived, and then misrepresented, by one who ought to have tried to make her stony path easier—and there was nothing for her to do but to bear it in silence, for the wound had been too subtly given for her to set herself right in the eyes of the world. She felt herself growing more and more filled with bitterness and resentment every day, and was thoroughly unhappy. Like poor women often do, she tried to fight out her battle alone—tried to forget, and to work so hard that the injustice would not rankle. But let a quiet moment come, or something happen to remind her in the remotest, and the bitterness fairly submerged her, until at last from her unyielding lips was wrung the prayer that God would take her burden and deliver her from the weight of it, since it was only crushing all the sweetness of life out of her, and rendering her unfit for her place as wife and mother, and still doing nothing toward setting the wrong right.

The answer to her prayer came as prayer-fruit often does—not immediately, and not in the form in which she might have asked it to, but it availed. She remembered the old saying about two objects in the same space, and then in a flash it came to her that if the spirit of the Christ filled her heart there would be no place there for the soreness and grief. Then it was so easy to recall other blessed promises—the dear one about the Father not giving his child a stone when she asked bread, and of his great and loving willingness to bestow the gift of the spirit. It was in the dark of a summer night that she sat alone and reviewed them all—all that she could remember—and before she lay down to sleep, the bitter tears which had wet her cheeks had by the divine touch been transmuted into drops of grateful refreshing, and what work her old dependence had failed to do, this sweet seeking of communion and help from above had accomplished, and she was able to think of the injury as one of the things which will pass away.

How strange it is that mortals who believe in their Bibles, and in the personality of the Holy Ghost, persist in going on, regardless of the privileges of help and comfort which are fairly within their grasp. It is really a form of unbelief, after all, and only by the constant exercise of faith about even the very small affairs of life can the blessed reality of trust be fostered.

SUSIE BOUCHELLE WIGHT.

Religious Reading

There was one good old fashion in the good old days—that is to say, the days when the writer was young—namely, that of providing certain books for "Sunday reading." It was as out of place to read any book that happened to fall to hand on Sunday as it would have been to wear any old clothes to church or eat common things for the Sunday dinner.

Keenly does memory bring back those hours of "Sunday reading"—the rare old Bible stories, the quaint books of devotion, the volumes of hymns, and the "good" stories, carefully selected with a view to one's spiritual uplift.

No modern novel, no essay of doubtful doctrine, and above all no Sunday newspaper, desecrated the sweet and solemn calm of the day of rest.

But we—that is, we of the new century and the modish thought—draw lines less closely these days. Sunday is not so sacred as it was, and perhaps Monday is less secular. We wear our "Sunday hat" on week-days, and the Sunday dinner is sometimes less carefully prepared than the Saturday one. But how about the reading?

The habit of devotional reading is one which this busy generation would do well to cultivate, "lest we forget" that we have souls to feed and warm and clothe, as well as bodies. Only to-day the writer visited a home where death has been. The head of the house, dearly beloved, has "gone away" forever, to return no more. The chastened widow picked up a little book of devotions—worn by years of handling—and pointed to two texts. "That is all my comfort," she said, "and all my hope."

Think you, when the storm broke over her head, she could have found the comfort had she not by years of devotional habit well learned the pages of the little book? Religious reading is to the soul what food and rest, clothes and warmth and exercise are to the body. Feed the soul meagerly, clothe it scantily, chill its life, neglect its needs, and little by little it will "die." Yes, that, and nothing else.

Book-stores teem with devotional reading—not all of it good. But as we learn to choose our temporal food, so must we learn wisdom for the selection of the bread spiritual. For all the Bible comes first. It is to be read. The more it is read, the lovelier it grows, unfolding beneath our eyes as an opening rose.

After the Bible—choose. There are good old standard authors in the realm of devotional reading. Have you not a worn Thomas à Kempis on your shelves? Taylor? Baxter? Knox? Wesley? Herbert? Brooks?

Poetry, essays, letters, sermons, stories—they are all found among good religious reading, and they are all needed. Perhaps it is safe to say that every thoughtful and deeply spiritual leader has been one who gave time and care to devotional reading.

Fathers and mothers are almost wholly responsible for the formation of this character-deepening habit in young people. The lad or lass who can be led to read and ponder on spiritual themes is one to whom souls will turn for comfort, counsel and leadership in the days to come.

ADA M. SHAW.

Confidences

If yours is one of those sympathetic natures that invite and inspire confidence, do not in the very slightest degree betray the trust.

If children come to you with their little trials or joys, asking you "not to tell," do not let them pass your lips. Childhood's sorrows or its joys are very real, and you can never know how deep will be the disappointment on the part of a child if his friend does not regard as sacred his little secrets.

If young men come to you with their business or heart anxieties, listen kindly, advise wisely, but never betray them. Many a woman has been the guiding star of some young man by being his true friend and worthy confidante.

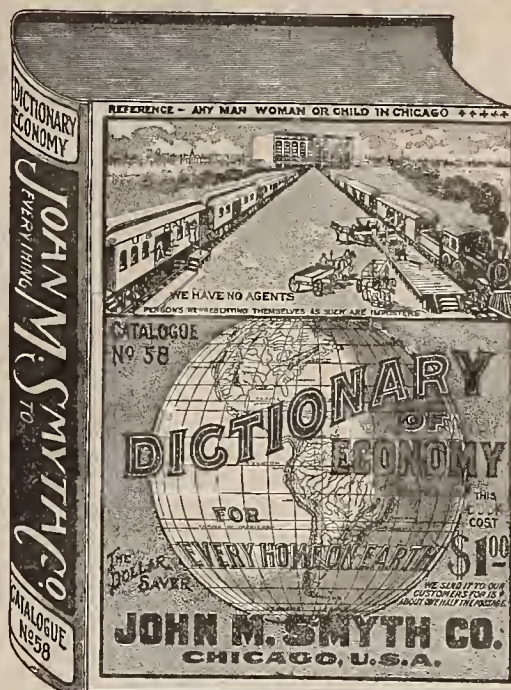
If a young woman or an older woman confides to you her secrets—worthy or unworthy—be most careful of all in setting a guard before your lips when prying persons "ask questions" about her. The second person who hears a confidence usually adds a few words when passing the story on. Even professedly Christian women love scandal so well as to embellish it when dealing it out to eager listeners at sewing-bees or committee-meetings.

Be a friend to all who lay bare their hearts to you. The fact that a man or woman is willing to confess a fault or a sin is a very good sign that if given an encouraging smile, a helpful lift and a word of encouragement he will try to overcome his wrong-doing.

God alone knows how much one can do by giving sweet, loving heart-sympathy to those who come for it and need it, and by keeping still and not betraying any confidence.

L. M. K.

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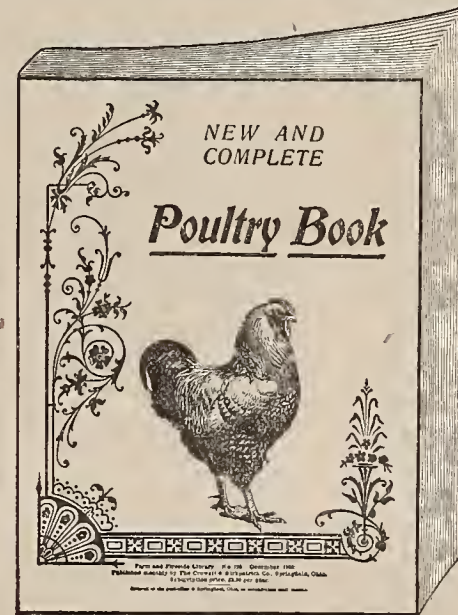
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Housekeeping Details

A VERY slender wire may trip up a giant. A small thing mislaid or not in order may turn home peace into a tempest. The woman who watches and circumvents the "little foxes" is the one whose sleep will be sweet and sound. I am not writing now of homes where efficient helpers attend to the perfect arrangement and condition of all details, but those homes where wife and mother reigns undisputed and alone, and is called upon in every moment of need and emergency, small or great.

"For want of a nail the shoe was lost;
For want of a shoe the horse was lost;
For want of a horse—"

You know how the old rhyme has it. A sudden call at midnight, a bound for the match-safe, two or three ineffectual scratches, a minute lost—a minute of life it may be—all because the match-safe had not been filled that day, and the one remaining match was sulphurless. And it need not have been.

The writer makes a "fad" of the little things in her housekeeping. Every now and then comes a day when pressing and immediate tasks are in abeyance and it is positively restful to "putter around."

Come with me on my rounds:

First, match-safes are cleaned and filled. I have matches in every room in the house except the pantry, where the match-supply is kept. I make scratches—sensible ones—out of sandpaper cut in strips three inches wide and six inches long. These I tack firmly with brass-headed tacks. It is part of my domestic gospel to renew them when they wear smooth. Men and children will not use wall or wainscoting when they can enjoy a sensible piece of sandpaper. Buy your matches by the package. Buy sensible safes that will hold enough matches for two weeks at least. Also provide places for burned matches. Such little painstaking as this adds wonderfully to home comfort—and safety.

Second, pepper and salt shakers are cleaned and filled. Empty the contents of your salt-sack into a glass jar, add a dessert-spoonful of corn-starch, and mix thoroughly. Now your salt will keep dry whatever the weather. Fill up all your shakers. Be rash for once, and buy a pair for each member of the family, and one for the guest. Why not? A meal is often spoiled for lack of a shake of salt—on the corn, for instance. Buy salt and pepper in sufficient quantity to last a year. Then that one thing—with the matches—will be off your mind. Have you got good big shakers for the kitchen? Try two small flour-dredges—unpainted tin for salt, painted for pepper.

Third, the spice-drawer. It always astonishes me to find how quickly this drawer gets into disorder. I suppose it is because I always rush to it in the hurry of cooking, and then forget it until the next rush. Well, I will now peep into each box and see how the supplies are. Only half a nutmeg left? Down on my grocer's list goes nutmegs. The holes of the grater are filled up. Hot water, a stiff brush and a darning-needle make that all right. Here's some mustard-seed in a sack. I have an empty baking-powder tin, which is better. And the celery-salt would be better in a regular salt-shaker. So I go through until everything is in order. I save all my baking-powder and cocoa tins for my spices, writing plain labels for each. These I put into a large, shallow cardboard box, and this I set in the drawer of my china-closet. One does not need spices every day, but when they are wanted it is always in a hurry.

Fourth, the medicine-shelf. There is always plenty of work to do here—empty bottles to be thrown away or cleaned; labels to be renewed; corks to be supplied; every bottle to be wiped, and arranged, label out, in its place. I must buy some camphor, borax and vaseline. Here is my box of linen. It contains all the worn-out handkerchiefs of the family, washed, ironed, and hems torn off; a paper of pins and some safety-pins; a small quantity of absorbent cotton; court-plaster; a roll of bandage and some scraps of soft flannel, also a strip from an old fine-linen table-cloth. I look these over, straighten up, add a handkerchief or two, tuck in one or two old kid gloves for their fingers, and feel safe in case of accidents. We need the box every now and then, if only for a bit of cotton for ingrowing toe-nails.

Fifth, the top drawer in the secretary. Here I find a number of "lost" articles—a pen, a newspaper clipping, a quarter's worth of stamps and husband's favorite cuff-links. "Things" have a fashion of putting themselves away. When I leave this drawer it is half as full as it was, a joy to behold, and two or three mysterious losses are explained. Next I clean and fill the ink-bottle and the mucilage-bottle, sharpen all the pencils, and renew the pens and bring the daily calendar up to date.

And so on through the house.

"What have you been doing all day, dear?" says John when he comes home at night.

"Puttering around."

But it was resultant puttering, and we were sensibly more comfortable for it for weeks to come.

ADA MELVILLE SHAW.

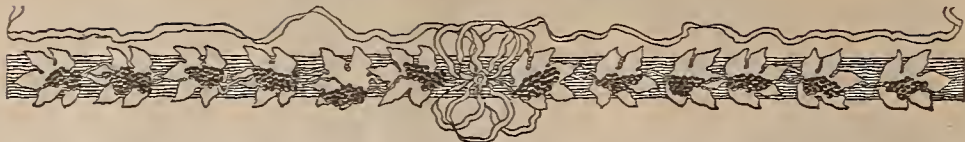
Made from Handkerchiefs

One day Mary bought at a bargain-sale a lot of pretty fancy kerchiefs. Some were a trifle damaged, and were sold for about one fourth the regular price.

Being a very clever girl, she soon transformed them into a number of pretty gifts for her Christmas-box, for it is her habit to begin to plan for Christmas quite a while beforehand.

One pretty scalloped-border kerchief had a hole about the size of a dollar in the middle. The illustration will show you how she cut it up. The piece with incurved edge, that runs along one full side of the kerchief, and the two other corner-pieces were put together to form a dainty turn-over collar. This was done by placing the cut side of the small piece under the scallops on one end of the long piece, the scallops buttonholed down to the under piece, and the raw edge of linen cut away. This gave an odd double-

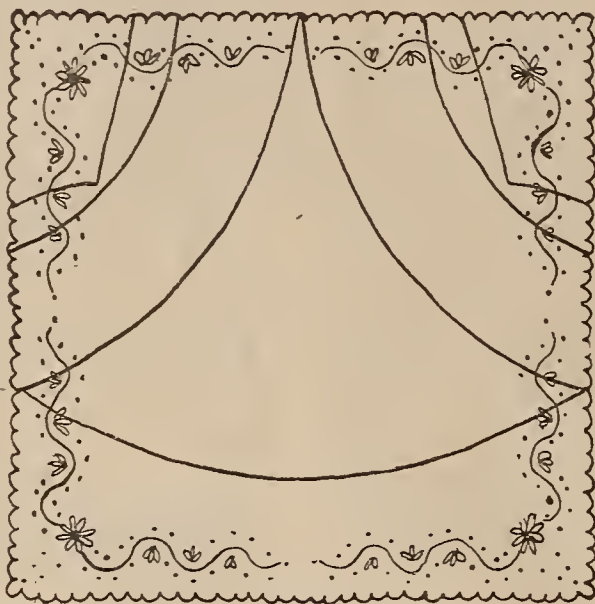
The Housewife



corner effect that was very pretty. The two curved strips were narrowly hemmed, crossed in the middle, and tied loosely, and when the collar was set into a band of muslin the little bow made a fitting finish for the front.

A hemmed-edge, fancy embroidered kerchief was made into two collars for two small sisters, it being nearly large enough to go around their necks as it was. A ruffle of inch-wide lace finished the edges. After cutting the collars from the two opposite sides, there remained a strip about five inches wide through the center. This handkerchief was scorched down the middle fold, but was otherwise good. So this strip was divided in two, each hemmed, and made into tiny bows for the closing of the collar.

Two embroidery-edged ones had the scalloped edges a little defective, so of them she made a sofa-pillow cover. Two squares of prettily colored cloth were chosen, each being about four inches larger than



the kerchiefs, and one kerchief laid in the center of each. Then with a contrasting shade of silk thread the scallops were fastened to the foundation with buttonhole-stitch. A cord finished the edge of the pretty cover.

One that was perfect she used to fashion an odd hat-pin cushion. She procured a round pickle-bottle about six inches tall, and filled it with slipped felt and woolen bits. Then she cut a thirteen-inch circle of pale blue silk, gathered it along the edge, and slipping it over the bottle, drew the strings tightly around the neck of the bottle. A little round cap of the blue was drawn smoothly over the top, and sewn firmly to the gathers at the neck. This gave a sort of full-skirt appearance to the bottom of the cover. The kerchief was laid over the top of the bottle, with the center exactly in the middle of the opening, then with a bit of No. 2 pale blue ribbon it was tied about the neck of the bottle, and finished with a fluffy bow. As this was a deeply embroidered pattern in a very "holey" design, the effect was very dainty. It can be kept dainty, as the kerchief cover is easily removed and washed.

Another "whole" kerchief helped beautify a little basket. This was an embroidered silk one, of the style now used for nothing save fancy-work. She chose one of the little Japanese "jinko," or ball-baskets, and measured the distance from the mouth, clear around the basket, and back again to the other side of the mouth. Then she added two inches to that measure, and drew a circle on the kerchief that was the same as this in diameter. She gathered along this line, using the over-and-over stitch, and doing it on the right side of the handkerchief. The handkerchief being white with pink embroidery, she lined the basket with a bit of pink silk, bringing the lining-edges well over to the outside of the basket. She then set the little basket into the bag made of the kerchief, and drawing the string until the bag opening just fitted that of the basket, she caught it fast with invisible stitches. A string of small pink beads was sewed on as you would apply a cord finish. This was for use on the dresser, to hold collar-buttons.

MAY MYRTLE FRENCH.

Things to Eat

HASHED BROWN POTATOES.—In a frying-pan put one tablespoonful of butter, and when very hot add creamed potatoes. Spread evenly in the pan, and when brown underneath fold as an omelet, and serve on a hot platter.

FRENCH RAREBIT.—In a well-buttered baking-dish place a layer of buttered toasted bread, and over this a thin layer of grated cheese. Alternate, placing cheese on top. Add two cupfuls of milk to which has been added two beaten eggs, one half teaspoonful of salt, one half teaspoonful of mustard and a little red pepper. Pour this over the bread and cheese. Bake, covered, in a slow oven thirty minutes. Remove the cover, and brown slightly.

IRISH STEW WITH DUMPLINGS.—Two pounds of neck of mutton (veal is just as good), two small potatoes, two onions, one and one half quarts of boiling water, salt and pepper to taste. Cut meat in pieces, add the sliced onion and water, and simmer two hours. When the meat is tender, remove the bones and potatoes. If the gravy is too thin, thicken with a little flour stirred with cold water. Serve with dumplings.

DUMPLINGS.—One pint of flour, one half teaspoonful of salt, four teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, one

cupful of milk. Mix the dry ingredients. Stir in the milk until the dough is quite soft. Place the spoon in the boiling stew, take up a spoonful of dough, and drop into the boiling stew, letting it rest on the meat. Add the rest of the mixture to the stew in the same way, and cover closely. Cook for ten minutes without disturbing.

BOSTON BAKED BEANS.—Soak one quart of beans over night, then cook in water to which has been added one teaspoonful of soda. Cook until the skins crack when blown upon. Drain, and boil again fifteen minutes. Drain, and have ready one fourth of a pound of salt pork which has been boiled twenty minutes in sufficient water to cover. Place a small onion in the bean-crock, and over this the pork. Fill the crock with the beans, add the water in which the pork was cooked, first adding to this from one eighth to one half a cupful of molasses, one teaspoonful of mustard and two teaspoonfuls of salt. Fill the crock with water until the beans are covered, and bake from six to eight hours, adding more water as it evaporates.

CREAM-PUFFS.—In a saucepan put one half cupful of butter, and add one cupful of boiling water. When the butter is melted, add one cupful of flour. Stir until the mixture balls. When somewhat cool, break in four unbeaten eggs, adding one at a time. Drop the mixture on buttered paper placed in a large pan some distance apart. Brush the top with the white of an egg, and bake for thirty-five minutes in a slow oven. When cool, fill with sweetened whipped cream, or cream filling made of seven eighths of a cupful of sugar, one third of a cupful of flour, one eighth of a teaspoonful of salt, two eggs, two cupfuls of milk (part cream is better) and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Mix dry ingredients, and add the slightly beaten eggs. Next add the milk, and cook fifteen minutes, stirring frequently until it thickens. Flavor, and allow to cool before filling the puffs.

QUICK COFFEE-CAKE.—One tablespoonful of butter or lard, one teacupful of sugar, one egg, one half cupful of milk, one pint of flour and two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder. Bake, and when done take from the oven and spread with melted butter, then sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon. Place in the oven again until the sugar becomes set.

NEVER-FAIL SPONGE-CAKE.—Four eggs, one and three fourths cupfuls of sugar, two and one half cupfuls of flour, one cupful of boiling water and four teaspoonfuls of baking-powder. Separate the eggs, placing one white in the mixing-bowl. Beat the white until stiff, then add the four yolks. Beat until foamy and light, and gradually add the sugar, and stir until very light. Next add the hot water, and continue beating until smooth. Add the flour, to which has been added the baking-powder, carefully mixed, one teaspoonful of vanilla, and lastly gently fold in the three beaten whites of the eggs. Bake in a very slow oven from forty-five minutes to one hour.

GINGERBREAD.—One egg, one cupful of molasses, one half cupful of shortening, one half cupful of sour milk, two cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon and ginger and two level teaspoonfuls of soda stirred briskly into the sour milk. Raisins may be added. Bake in gem-pans in a very slow oven.

LEMON-FOAM.—An excellent dessert for summer. Put two cupfuls of hot water and one cupful of sugar into a double boiler or saucepan. When it boils add two rounded tablespoonfuls of corn-starch wet in a little water. Stir, and after it has cooked four or five minutes squeeze in the juice of one large lemon, stirring thoroughly. Now whip to a stiff froth with a wire spoon the whites of three eggs in a large earthen dish. By this time the cooked corn-starch, which has been stirred occasionally, is cool enough to be poured over the whites of the eggs. Beat rapidly, and in a few minutes the whole mass will be light and foamy and ready to be set away to cool. The colder it can be kept, the better. A custard made of one pint of milk, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, the three beaten yolks of the eggs and one half teaspoonful of vanilla is to be poured over the lemon-foam. This is very pretty served in sherbet-glasses.

H. E. S.

Suggestions

If the baked beans have a strong, rank taste, try sweetening them with sugar instead of molasses, and be very careful not to let them burn at all. They should bake long and gently.

If one is troubled with cold feet after going to bed, arctic socks may be a help. Hold the feet in warm water for a few minutes, rub hard with a rough towel, then put on the socks, and go to bed at once. After the feet get thoroughly warm the socks may be slipped off. I have found this way less trouble than a hot brick or water-bag, and it is more satisfactory. If one does not have the arctic socks of commerce, good ones may be made of any thick woolen cloth.

SUSAN BROWN ROBBINS.

A Grand Collection

of premiums for successful club-raisers. Never before in the history of the publishing business has any reliable company offered such Grand Premiums for so little work on such liberal terms as we are doing this year. There are clocks, silverware, rugs, curtains, umbrellas, cut glass, household novelties, knives, guns, toys, books, scroll-saws, electric novelties that teach the boy, skates, razors, watches, rings, pins, chains, musical instruments, combs, brushes, sewing-machines, fancy-work, pocketbooks, opera-glasses, furniture, dishes, cameras, pictures, fountain-pens, Morris chairs, couches, lamps, rockers. There is something for every member of the family, and a host of things dear to the hearts of our boys and girls, and you have the best chance in the world to get them. Our new Premium Catalogue will be ready to mail in a short time, but ask for it now and you will get one of the first ones printed. Address FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio.

Ladies' Empire Gown

For home wear Empire gowns are always attractive, and have an entirely different appearance from anything that is worn in the street. It is probably due to this fact that short-waisted wrappers with long, clinging skirts are so popular.

The garment is developed in pale blue China silk, an inexpensive fabric that is particularly appropriate for this purpose. The short-body portion is gathered at the neck in front, and attached to the lining, the back being perfectly plain.

Several rows of shirring draw the skirt in closely around the waist, forming a bodice, that is attached to the lining just below the waist. The skirt hangs in long, loose folds to the floor, touching in front, with a decided sweep at the back. Three tucks at the lower edge make an exceedingly dainty foot trimming.

A plain collar completes the neck. The large sleeves are shirred at the top to form a tight cap. The full puffs below are gathered at the lower edge, and arranged on narrow lace wristbands drooping well all around.

The bolero of embroidered silk is made separately, adjusted with shoulder and under-arm seams. It is cut out V-shaped at the neck, and round at the sides. Bands of lace beading run through with velvet ribbon finish the edges. The closing is made invisibly under a small bow.

Soft silks, satins, veiling, crêpe de chine, albatross and voile are appropriate fabrics for garments in this mode, with lace embroidery, velvet or fancy braiding for the bolero.

To make the gown in the medium size will require eight and one half yards of material thirty-six inches wide, with one and one fourth yards for the bolero. The pattern of the Ladies' Empire Gown, No. 9087, is cut in sizes for a 32, 36 and 40 inch bust measure.

Ladies' Rain-Coat

Rain-coats of cravenette have taken the place of the awkward-looking mackintosh, and are far more serviceable, as they may also be worn as a light protective garment while traveling. This waterproof fabric is made in all colors—black, blue, tan and gray—the latter being most popular.

The coat illustrated is made of gun-metal gray cravenette. It is simply adjusted with shoulder and under-arm seams. The garment hangs loosely from the shoulders in the very pleasing and stylish box effect, but is drawn close around the waist with a narrow belt that has the conventional dip in front.

The closing is made in double-breasted style with pearl buttons, and buttonholes worked through an invisible fly. The fronts are under-faced with cloth, and rolled back to form revers that meet the turn-down collar in notches.

Convenient pockets are applied. The sleeves are fitted with inside seams only, have comfortable fullness on the shoulders, and are completed with cuffs of unique shaping. These are tight at the wrist, and flare widely at the upper edge, where they are scalloped. The side seams are opened up a short distance, but may be closed to the hem if preferred. Dust-coats in this style are developed in brilliantine, mohair, linen and other light fabrics.

To make the garment in the medium size will require four and one fourth yards of material fifty-four inches wide. The pattern of the Ladies' Rain-coat, No. 8915, is cut in three sizes only—for a 34, 38 and 42 inch bust measure.

Ladies' Box-Plaited Shirt-Waist

Bright red and black polka-dot challie is here stylishly trimmed with Persian embroidery, in which red, green and yellow are the prevailing tints.

The foundation is a glove-fitted featherboned lining that closes in the center front. The back is plain, with gathers at the belt. The waist closes in front with garnet buttons, and buttonholes worked through a box-plait, which is covered with embroidery.

Four box-plaits on the shoulders are stitched down flatly a short distance, providing becoming fullness over the bust, that blouses slightly at the belt. A cravat of black silk finishes the standing collar.

The narrow yoke is included in the neck, covers the shoulder-seam and extends over the sleeves, giving the fashionable breadth to the figure. The one-piece bishop-sleeves have slight fullness on the shoulders, fit the upper arm closely, and are very wide at the lower edge. Here they are gathered and completed with narrow wristbands, the fullness being placed at the back and drooping smartly.

Shirt-waists in this mode may be made of linen, madras and cotton cheviot, which come in qualities that are suitable for fall wear. Taffeta, peau de soie, ladies' cloth and flannel are also appropriate. Lace, silk, velvet and panne are used for trimming.

To make the shirt-waist in the medium size will require three yards of material thirty-six inches wide, with three fourths of a yard for trimming. The pattern

How to Dress

of the Ladies' Box-plaited Shirt-waist, No. 9076, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure.

Ladies' Costume

Pongee, which was such a fashionable fabric during the summer, has taken a prominent place in the early fall modes for afternoon gowns, and even toilettes intended for restaurant-dinners and matinée wear.



LADIES' EMPIRE GOWN

LADIES' COSTUME
(Tucked Waist and Nine-Gored Skirt)

It is used here in the natural écreu shade, trimmed with lace that is dyed to match perfectly, and a touch of scarlet velvet. The waist is mounted on a glove-fitted featherboned lining that closes in the center front. Two backward-turning tucks at each side of the center back extend from shoulder to belt in V-shaped outline, giving a long-waisted effect to the figure.

The front is covered with lace to a shallow-yoke depth. A box-plait in the center of the vest is trimmed with garnet buttons. A transparent lace collar completes the neck.

Four tucks in the fronts are stitched down half way, and provide fullness over the bust, that blouses at the belt. The sleeves are tucked in clusters of three, and attached to the lower edge of short lace caps. The fullness at the wrist is arranged on a lace wristband.

The skirt is shaped with nine narrow gores, that are fitted smoothly around the waist and hips without darts. The closing is made invisibly under two inverted plaits, that are flatly pressed, and may be stitched to present the appearance of a habit-back.

Extensions added at the back edge of each gore are arranged in backward-turning plaits on the outside of the skirt. They are shallow in front, and graduate to half the depth of the skirt at the back. Fancy ornaments fasten the tops of the plaits, which flare smartly at the floor.

A sheath adjustment is maintained from the belt to the top of the plaits. Bands of lace are applied for the foot trimming, also around the skirt above the plaits, giving the effect of a graduated flounce.

Costumes in this mode are made of crêpe de Paris, silk, satin, lansdowne; wool veiling or henrietta, with velvet, ribbon, lace, panne or bands of Persian embroidery for trimming.

To make the waist in the medium size will require two and one half yards of material forty-four inches wide, with three fourths of a yard of lace for trimming. The pattern of the Ladies' Tucked Waist, No. 9095, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require



LADIES' BOX-PLAIED SHIRT-WAIST

LADIES' SHIRRED WAIST

six and one fourth yards of material forty-four inches wide. The pattern of the Ladies' Nine-gored Skirt, No. 9097, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inch waist measure.

Ladies' Shirred Waist

Many of the new fancy waists intended to wear at restaurant-dinners or the theater are developed in white China silk. The fabric is soft, and shirrs or tucks well. It cleans nicely, and requires but little trimming.

The waist illustrated is made of white silk, with lace collar and wristbands. It is mounted on a glove-fitted featherboned lining that closes in the center front. The back is plain across the shoulders, and drawn down close to the belt, where there are tiny plaits.

Three rows of shirring on the shoulders and three a short distance below form a shirred yoke, below which the fullness blouses well. The closing is made with small turquoise buttons, and buttonholes worked through a center box-plait. Four backward-turning tucks on each side of the plait are stitched flatly from neck to belt.

A transparent collar of lace and tucking completes the neck. Three clusters of shirring draw the one-piece sleeves in closely around the upper arm like a fitted cap. The full puff below the shirring is gathered and arranged on a narrow wristband, over which it droops well at the back.

Waists in this style are made of foulard, Liberty satin, pongee, crêpe de chine or veiling, with contrasting material for trimming.

To make the waist in the medium size will require three and one half yards of material thirty-six inches wide. The pattern of the Ladies' Shirred Waist, No. 9074, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure.

Ladies' Shirt-Waist

Pale blue cashmere is used for this dainty shirt-waist, with écreu lace and black velvet ribbon for trimming.

It is made over a glove-fitted featherboned lining that closes in the center front. This may be omitted, however, and the adjustment made with shoulder and under-arm seams, if preferred.

The plain back has slight fullness at the waist. The closing is made in front with large blue-enamel buttons, and buttonholes worked through a broad center box-plait. The fullness is arranged in the neck, and blouses smartly at the belt.

A transparent lace collar is edged with velvet, and fastens in front, fancy ornaments decorating the tabs. Full puff sleeves are gathered at the top and attached to short caps. They are completed with narrow wristbands, and droop well at the back.

Bands of lace and velvet trim the caps and cuffs. The belt has two tabs at the back, and crosses in front with a fashionable dip.

Taffeta, peau de soie, velveteen, challie, henrietta or flannel waists in this style are trimmed with fancy buttons, silk, velvet, bands of embroidery, lace motifs, and in numerous other ways.

To make the shirt-waist in the medium size will require four and one half yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, with three eighths of a yard for trimming. The pattern of the Ladies' Shirt-waist, No. 9088, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.

A Fashion Fancy

Many of the early fall street-suits are developed in printed velveteens. A dark blue model dotted with white is made with an extremely long, tight-fitting coat, fastened to the waistline with cut-steel buttons in groups of three. Below the waist, which is confined by a narrow belt with a steel buckle, the coat flies open, showing a lining of blue brocaded satin. There are no less than four applied pockets on the coat, all bound with satin, and there are two small shoulder-capes with narrow pipings of the satin. The cuffs and stock collar are trimmed with the same.—American Cultivator.

"Fashion"

With needle and thread and a bunch of grass Gladys is working from morn till night

Making herself a raffia hat—

Nimble her fingers, and passing white.

Dear little maid of our modern days.

For a fad like this she has time to spare;

Barbaric things are the go this year—

They are the kind all the smart girls wear.

It is the style—the proper style

Brought to them here from a far-off isle.

Under a bamboo-tree there sits

Another maiden, of dusky hue,

Working away with fingers brown,

Much as her civilized sisters do.

But she is making a shirt-waist dress,

Cut by a pattern cast ashore

By a vessel wrecked, for that is the thing

To do where she lives, though her fingers grow

sore.

It is the style—the civilized style

That's raging just now on that primitive isle.

And which of the two is setting the pace?

Whom should we credit with leading the show?

Gladys the fair, or the dusky maid?

Ask me not! A man cannot know!

—Jack Appleton, in Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Patterns

Any of the patterns illustrated and described on this page will be furnished for ten cents from this office. In ordering patterns, be very careful to give the name and number.

A low fence divided Philip Byfield's spacious grounds from Prentice Arnold's small lot. Philip had many times wished there was no fence between them or their grounds, yet they were hardly acquainted with each other, notwithstanding their common love for roses—a love that amounted almost to a passion.

Philip had long borders of them, the finest and rarest that money can buy, and a skilled gardener, old John Ragan, to care for them. Prentice's roses were mostly the common varieties, and she took all the care of them herself. But there was one rose of hers that Philip had never been able to procure—an old-fashioned one that Prentice called the "Black" rose. It was not overlarge, and the petals were not so compactly crowded as in many of the newer varieties, nor were the bushes such rampant growers; but the roses—such half-opened, pointed buds of dusky beauty! such full-blown globules of sweetness! in the shadow as black as their name, in the sunshine glowing crimson, and as fragrant as if they had been steeped in the attars of the Orient!

Once, while Prentice was at work among her roses, Philip leaned over the fence, and called to her, "Miss Arnold, do you know how wicked you are when you coax those Black roses to bloom?"

She looked up, startled out of her usual shyness. "Why?" she faltered.

"Because whenever I look at them I break a commandment. I do covet them—wickedly, greedily covet them! I have sent away for dozens of the so-called Black roses, but when they bloom they are not like yours. Where did you get them?"

"Mother got them from her grandmother's garden. Wouldn't you like a bunch?" she asked, shyly.

"I thought you could not fail to take my broad hint," he laughed, as he vaulted over the fence, and stood looking down upon her while she cut a large bunch of the long-stemmed, somber roses.

Her white sunbonnet had slipped from her head, and hung about her neck; damp, curling tendrils of fair hair fell about her white forehead and dainty ears; her cheeks were flushed, and as she raised the long-lashed blue eyes and gave him the roses, he thought to himself, "She is like the sweet, old-fashioned Blush rose." Aloud he asked, "Will you put this bud in my buttonhole? My fingers are clumsy," he added, apologetically.

Her own fingers trembled as she fastened the bud in the buttonhole of his gray summer coat, and the blush upon her cheek deepened until it matched the heart of a damask rose.

"Thank you," he said, gravely, his eyes still drinking the beauty of the rose-tinted face uplifted to his.

"There—there—is a small bush of the Black rose that you may have if you will send John to take it up."

"I will come for it myself," he replied promptly. Then he went to his office, and his whole day was filled with the sweetness of roses. But Prentice, with wildly beating heart, fled to her little room, and buried her blushing face in her hands.

"Oh, I have let him see that I care for him!" she whispered to herself. "He will despise me, laugh at me!"

So when Philip again saw her in her garden, and was going toward her, she pretended not to see him, and fled to the house, leaving him bewildered, wondering how he had offended her.

That was ten years ago, and though they always spoke when they met, Philip had never gone to get his Black rose, nor the Blush Rose so much dearer. All that remained to him of that happy June morning was a withered bud shut carefully away in a box with some bits of jewelry that had been his mother's favorites.

Always when he opened that box the fragrance of that bud greeted him, and when he looked at his dead mother's rings he wished he might place them upon Prentice's slender fingers.

And Prentice had always lived there in her little cottage close under the wing of his mansion. Not long after that morning in June her father had died, and two years later her mother had followed him, so now she lived alone except for her one servant.

She and John, the gardener, were always friendly, and in summer-time had many talks about their flowers. She knew that he coveted the Black rose, but would not offer him a bush, though she had many.

"I offered one to Philip, and he never cared enough for it to come and get it," she told herself a thousand times.

Old John had long ago made up his mind that "th' folks in th' little house ought be rights to move into th' big wan," and at length he resolved to assist in the moving.

"Mr. Philip," he began, in his most blarneying tones, one morning when Philip was looking at the roses. "Mr. Philip, th' two iv us—me with me common sinse an' ye with ye'er book sinse—can't together raise roses loike Miss Prentice's, bless her!"

"That is so," Philip agreed.

"She's a foine little lady, she is, an' jist as purty an' swate as wan iv ye'er pink roses."

"Yes," Philip said, softly, looking into his neighbor's garden, where the white sunbonnet gleamed among the bushes.

"Whin Oi first come into ye'er garden she were loike th' pink roses whin ye sees thim in th' marnin' with th' dew an' th' blissid sunlight shparklin' on thim, an' now—" He waited craftily.

"Now," continued Philip, forgetting John's presence, and speaking his heart, "now she is like the old-fashioned Blush rose, the sweetest rose that grows."

"Yis, that's it; see now what 'tis to have an eddication! Oi might iv fild that in me heart till Oi died, an' 'twouldn't have eshaped th' tip o' me toongue."

He could hardly wait for Philip to get out of sight before he went to Prentice.

"Marnin' to ye, Miss Prentice." He lifted his old hat, and put his black pipe into his pocket. "An' 'tis meself would loike to say what Mr. Philip said 'bout ye this marnin', but me toongue hasn't th' way iv his."

He saw her blush—for she blushed as easily at thirty as she did at twenty—then curiosity overcame her timidity, and she asked, "What did he say? Something about his roses, I suppose."

Black Roses and a Blush Rose

By I. McROSS

"Yis," reflectively, "'twas 'bout roses. He says, says he, 'Miss Prentice, now, do be knowin' more 'bout roses than me an' ye put into wan, an' she's hersilf loike th' ould-fashioned Blush rose, that's swater than all th' new kinds put together.' Ah, he's th' rare judge iv roses, Mr. Philip is! Now, ain't he, Miss Prentice?"

"Why, yes, I suppose he is," Prentice answered, divided between the feeling that she ought not to listen to John and the happiness that Philip had so thought and spoken of her, even though to his gardener.

"An' any wan c'u'd thrust him?" John continued.

"Oh, yes, I am sure of that," Prentice assented, willingly.

"An' he's a foine man, han'some enough f'r a quane, an' honest an' good-hearted enough f'r—a gurrul that's betther an' swater than any quane. Now, ain't he?"

Prentice felt as if she were upon a rack of inquisition, and longed to evade the question, but John was merciless.

"Ain't he that?" he persisted.

"Yes, I know he is." Then Prentice escaped to the house, and John went back to his work with a shrewd smile upon his wrinkled old face. The smile broke into chuckles many times that day, but he was very grave and serious when Philip came into the garden late that afternoon.

"Oi wint over to see Miss Prentice th' marnin'," he began. "Ah, but she's th' rare purty lady! An' that Black rose iv hers! Ye'll niver git wan, Mr. Philip, unless it's wan iv hers. Why don't ye ask her f'r one shmall bit iv a bush. She has more'n she wants or nades iv thim."

Philip shrugged his shoulders, and turned away, remembering bitterly the bush she had promised him so long ago and the sudden coldness of her manner that had made it impossible for him to claim it. But John followed him up.

"Shure, she'd give ye wan," he said. "Oi know from what she said 'bout ye th' marnin', but Oi don't think Oi'd best tell ye. Iv coorse, me an' her's ould fri'nds, an' what she says to me is in shtrict confaydince."

"What are you talking about?" Philip wheeled abruptly. It seemed a sacrilege for John to speak so familiarly of Prentice, though he knew that at heart the old Irishman revered her.

"Why, 'twas 'bout ye. But shure, Oi'd best not tell it," the old gardener replied, tantalizingly.

"What did she say?" Philip walked close to John.

"Well, thin, since ye will have it, she says, says she—'we were shtandin' there be thim Black roses iv hers. My! they're han'somer this sayson than they iver was before!'"

"What did she say?" Philip repeated.

"She says, 'John,' says she, 'Mr. Philip is a foine man, an' han'some enough f'r a quane, an' honest an' thrusty enough f'r any gurrul.'"

The look of glad surprise upon Philip's face was succeeded by one of incredulity. It was not at all like Prentice.

"Is that true?" he asked.

John met the stern gray eyes compelling him without flinching.

"As thrue as Oi'm shtandin' here with me pipe be-twixt me teeth." He took a convincing puff, then added, in an injured tone, "Ye can ask her yersilf if ye don't belave me."

He would be likely to ask her! Yet John's words, though he could not quite believe them, had made him thrill with a hope that he had supposed was dead long ago.

"There's a rose iv your'n, though, that she hasn't th' loikes iv. Oi w'u'd give her wan, but it's that new Lady Cl'mory, an' there's jist a few blossoms, countin' th' buds, an' Oi was afraid ye might not loike me givin' thim away."

Philip hardly waited for John's last words—they had given him the excuse he wanted. Taking out his sharp pocketknife, he slashed away at the bush of Lady Clannorris roses until he had cut every bud and blossom. The next moment he was standing before Prentice, laying the roses in her hands, as eager as any boyish lover.

"John says you have no roses like these, Miss Arnold. They are a new variety that I procured a year ago, and these are the first roses it has borne."

"What beauties!" Prentice buried her face in the fragrant, cream-edged, pink-hearted roses, partly to inhale their fragrance, more to hide the blushes dyeing her cheeks.

John stood watching them shrewdly out of the tail of his eye.

"He's ruined me Lady Cl'mory. But niver moind, next year Oi do be havin' th' Black roses."

Philip should have spoken then, while his roses were cool and fragrant against Prentice's face, and her heart warm and glad at the words John had told her were Philip's; but though his heart was full of love for her, and the words trembled upon his tongue, he did not dare to speak them, and the golden moment passed.

Afterward she had again pulled the mantle of reserve about herself, and he could not distinguish between her beautiful modesty and the coldness she affected to conceal her feelings.

John grew dissatisfied with the progress of his master's courtship.

"Well, well, to see th' loikes iv himsilf!" he reflected. "Oi've had foive women, heaven bliss their souls, th' dead an' th' livin', th' good, th' betther an' th' best, an' Oi niver had th' hilp a-coortin' th' lot that Oi've give him with this wan. Shure, it's meself will be obleeged to push him 'long some more, or Oi'll niver be gittin' thim Black roses this toime next year, an' he won't have his Blush Rose, ayther."

He studied a long time. "Well," he said to himself, resignedly, "Oi'll jist have to make th' lie out o' whole cloth this toime."

He approached Philip with a sad face. "Mr. Philip," he sighed.

"Anything happened to the roses, John?"

"Not to any roses in this garden, but Miss Prentice!"

Philip walked to the fence. The roses in Prentice's garden looked flourishing.

"Come here, away, whilst Oi whisper to ye. She's beyant there, in th' sate undher her arbor, an' moight hear me."

"What is it about Miss Arnold?" Philip asked, anxiously.

"Oh, Oi suppose it's all right f'r th' wans that thinks so," said John, with another heavy sigh.

"What's all right?" asked Philip, impatiently. "What's happened?"

"As Oi was a-tellin' ye, Oi was out here at work th' marnin', an' Oi see Docthor Roberts. Ye know his wife's been dead a sex-month. He was jist a-ridin' by, an' he looks 'round, an' sees Miss Prentice in her garden, an' he gives th' reins into th' hands iv his boy, an' out he joomps, an' up he walks to Miss Prentice, an' Oi sees him— Look, will ye, at th' bastely worrums on that rose-bush!"

"Let the worms eat the bushes if they want to! What did the Doctor do?"

"He stood there, an' talked with Miss Prentice f'r a good half-hour stiddy, an' Oi c'u'd see that 'twasn't 'bout medicine, ayther. Oi tell ye, there's nothing loike a widdy man f'r ketchin' an ould maid!"

"Miss Prentice is not an old maid!" Philip flared, angrily.

"No," said John, doubtfully, "nor yit so young as she was, though jist as purty, an' maybe purtier; an' Oi'm thinkin' that's th' Docthor's moind, too." John shook his head mournfully. "Whin Oi think iv thim four half-growed boys iv his—boys! little devils! that's their name—an' to think iv Miss Prentice mitherin' thim, an' workin' f'r thim with her two little delicate hands!"

"Roberts hasn't got her yet!" Philip savagely reminded him.

"He will. A man that's had expayrience with women knows jist what to say to thim. He knows enough to shpake all th' purty worruds that comes to his moind, an' if she gives him th' 'no' onct, he's got th' sinse to kape right 'long till he gets the 'yis' he's afther. Whin Oi coorted me Maggie, now, me thirrud, whin Oi says, 'Maggie, w'u'd ye loike to be callin' yersilf Margaret Ragan? It has a purty sound,' she ups an' says, 'An' w'u'd Oi be lavin' me poor dollars th' wake f'r a purty name an' nothin' to go with it?' An' she drives me out iv th' house with a broom. Th' next toime Oi asked her, Oi says, 'Maggie, me darlin', Oi'm gittin' fifteen dollars th' wake, an' there's ye'er four dollars, an' livin' lift f'r me, an' it's a sight aiser, darlin', to cook f'r two nor 'tis f'r tin.' But all she says was, 'Lave me 'lone, John Ragan.' But she shpared the broom that toime. An' th' next toime Oi wint, Oi took me courage with me, an' a goold ring with a big set in it that shparkled loike dew on th' clover, an' was as grane as th' blissid saint's mimory. An' Oi catches her hand, an' puts th' ring on her finger—an' there Oi had her, f'r iv coorse she niver w'u'd lave holt iv that ring, an' Oi niver begrooded th' cost iv it, though 'twas two days iv me harrud worruk. Iv coorse, now, if Oi'd have been an ignerint ould bach Oi'd have give out at th' first 'no.'"

Philip was not listening to a word the old Irishman was saying; he was looking toward the little arbor where Prentice was sitting.

"Oi tell ye, she won't have much toime f'r roses whin she has thim shtrappin' young varmint to look afther." John began to industriously clean out the stem of his pipe, his sharp little eyes peering out at Philip from beneath their grizzled thatch of eyebrows.

Philip said something under his breath. John did not catch the words, but he understood their meaning when he saw Philip go toward the arbor, decision in every step.

"To think," John exclaimed to himself, "that lyin' should come so aisy to me th' first toime thryin'! An' it's so much nater than th' truth, too. Oh, well, it's hardly worth confessin' to Father Morriaty, as he might have prejudeeces. Oi'll jist get Miss Prentice to pray f'r me, an' that'll be good enough f'r me, an' f'r Mr. Philip, too, Oi'm thinkin'."

The Rose

"Then took the generous host

A basket filled with roses. Every guest Cried, 'Give me roses!' and he thus addressed His words to all: 'He who exalts them most In song, he only shall the roses wear.'

Then sang a guest, 'The rose's cheeks are fair; It crowns the purple bowl, and no one knows If the rose colors it, or it the rose.'

And sang another, 'Crimson is its hue, And on its breast the morning's crystal dew Is changed to rubies.' Then a third replied, 'It blushes in the sun's enamored sight, As a young virgin on her wedding-night.'

When from her face the bridegroom lifts the veil.

When all had sung their songs, I, Hassan, tried. 'The rose,' I sang, 'is either red or pale. Like maidens whom the flame of passion burns, And love or jealousy controls, by turns. Its buds are lips preparing for a kiss; Its open flowers are like the blush of bliss On lovers' cheeks; the thorns its armor are, And in its center shines a golden star. As on a favorite cheek a sequin glows— And thus the garden's favorite is the rose.'

The master from his open basket shook The roses on my head."

—From "Hassan Ben Khaled," by Bayard Taylor.

"The rose is fairest when 'tis budding new, And hope is brightest when it dawns from fears; The rose is sweetest wash'd with morning dew, And love is loveliest when embalm'd in tears.

O wilding rose, whom fancy thus endears, I bid your blossoms in my bonnet wave, Emblem of hope and love through future years!"

—Scott.

BY SIGHT and by sound the highways and byways knew "Old Yokel." His coming was like the coming of a comet—swift, uncertain, and with a trail of glory—swift, because of a well-greased buckboard and a blacksnake; uncertain, because of a multitude of affairs over half a county; with a trail of glory, seeing that his five hoary hounds agreed to follow the whirling chariot of their lord and master in a shaggy single file, like a streak of the morning paled in a flying streamer of mist. If the music of the spheres be a fact, there was one more resemblance, for this earthly wanderer always threw melody on the winds—if not celestial harmonies, then at least the symphony of spokes rattling variations to "In Lauterbach Hab Ich Mein Strumpf Verloren," cheering man and beast, child and fowl, as the cortège swept up hill and down dale over all the country-side.

His orbit lay along a belt of German villages in Canada, and when the proclamation of his advent was sounded through the street, the children fluttered forth to greet him, the boys swinging their tattered but imperishable hats, the girls waving their illustrated-story editions (which also served as handkerchiefs), and all chiming in with whatever ballad or ditty he chanced to be rendering. Out of their holes sprang all kinds of dogs; into their cracks scrambled all manner of cats. Whether it was in bedrenched petticoats or in mealy ones that the housewives came to their doors depended of course upon its being Monday or Friday respectively; but their standing there at all, five out of six holding pudgy babies whose faces blossomed with apple-butter, depended as much upon Yokel's passing as upon a Saengerfest parade itself. The tradesmen came out in their uprolled sleeves and aprons to salute their countryman as copiously as if he had been the kaiser, the recipient of this esteem bowing as appreciatively as, say a country doctor in his first year's practice, but never breaking his song or speed, even though the baker threw pretzels and the butcher scraps of wurst to the hounds, while the cider-mill hands stoned him with the reddest Canadian snow-apples. None of these things moved the galloping wayfarer to abate his progress, or his loyal retinue—now lengthened by a straggling train of children—to detach itself. On, on, like a true Pilgrim or Crusader, toward his mark he pressed, which he saw and smelled a little way ahead under the poplars by the side of the creek.

The boys traced Yokel's loops and scallops in the powder of the road as far as the ancient inn, "and farther there were none." Before the dust had settled, his weary buckboard was reposing in the yard, brooding over the hounds like a big hen, while his towering horse was grinding oats under the decrepit shed. Those who arrived too late to see him and the innkeeper open jolly good-fellowship missed a part of the show.

"Wie macht's, wie macht's, mein herzguter Landsmann?" piped Yokel, shaking his host's hand in both of his, with enough old-country patriotism to take the German army through the Franco-Prussian War, and bobbing up and down at every shake, so that the lads on the fence were much refreshed to see the spasms of the expansive hind side of his new sapphire trousers, which he did not half fill out—frightful upheavals and cavings-in, ridges and hollows shooting hither and thither, like the coast of Japan in an earthquake. The ears of his knee-high boots, which boots had much area, had ambitions of their own, for they reached out after things; so did those of his head, and their aspirations to go abroad were all the better noticed because he kept his hair clipped close to his scalp. He had a long, receding head, and his red, narrow beard was trimmed to a point some distance from his chin, projecting stiffly like a cone in line with the major axis of his head and jaw; his figure was lank, flat-chested and narrow-shouldered, so that if we consider head and beard as one unit, and trunk as another, the whole effect of a side view as he stood silhouetted against the whitewashed inn was something like a tremendous mangelwurzel stuck sidewise and at an acute angle on a slender gate-post. He held his face so close to the innkeeper's that when he, Yokel, threw back his head to laugh, the tip of his beard tickled the other man's nose so much that it had to be scratched. The second time a convulsion of hilarity seized him he wheeled around in tossing back his head, which caused the beard to point to the distant woods, and the innkeeper's dog, thinking this was meant to designate something he could attend to, pricked up his ears and ran inquiringly in that direction.

In what capacity, of effort was it that this whole-hearted man put his shoulder so propellingly to the much-mentioned wheel? Was he perhaps doctoring horses, with piano-lessons as a side-line? His conveyance was surmounted by a huge, old-fashioned flour-chest partitioned into two equal parts, one for "fresh fish," the other for haberdashery ranging from tin cuff-buttons to brass ones, thence to rattles, shawls and oils. The most valuable of his assets, however, could not be put into this chest, but were treasured up in the gray convolutions of his brain. These were weather wisdom, household formulas, herb science, the erudition of calendars, the lore of joke and legend, the practical interpretation of "signs," the modernization and application of history, the art of training dogs, and all the other talents that make a popular circuit-peddler in German districts.

Dispensing so freely of his genial heart and teeming head, he sold large quantities of fish and household valuables. When one encounters the city peanut-vender in a crowd there is no escape from having brain and nerves blistered with the everlastingly unvaried jingo, "Fresh roasted peanuts, five cents a sack;" but Yokel, when he stood on his buckboard before his open treasure-bin, gave his audience such vaudeville as any church-member who understood him could enjoy, illuminating the hostelry with finely localized

"Quips and cranks and wanton wiles,
Nods and becks and wreathed smiles,"

opening every pocket, and doing everybody's health good as he got rid of his merchandise.

Old Yokel and His Hounds

By EPHRAIM WEBER

How he came to have an audience at all will hardly be wondered at. All who were not tied to a post of duty gathered around this fish-peddling minnesinger as he offered his wares, and he, to make it all the more worth their while—and his own—gave a preliminary exhibition of his hounds. He made them all lie down and toe a mark; then, lifting a finger and half hypnotizing them with a bulge-eyed, silent look, he took a catfish, tossed it into the air overhead, and called out, "Lion." Lion the Shaggy jumped up high, caught it, and took it aside all for his own, the other four remaining quite still. The master tossed up another catfish, this time calling out, "Tiger." Tiger the Fierce jumped up higher, caught the fish, and took it to lie down beside Lion, the other three remaining still. The third fish went up with the word "Bear." Bear the Clumsy reared lazily on his hind paws just as the fish dropped into his grinning mouth, then took third place in the new row, and the two he forsook never stirred. The fourth fish wriggled in the air when Yokel, with a sharp rasp, called out "Wolf!" Wolf the Hungry sprang highest of all. He leaped so violently, that as his morsel came down closely in front of his master, Wolf knocked him down backward off the buckboard, boots loath to descend and fain to explore the golden October air; but long before the guffaws (conducted by the wagoner) had subsided to titters and smiles, Yokel had remounted and continued his blab-blub, which had hardly deigned to be interrupted by so puny a somersault. Wolf lay eating his fish beside Bear, which left only Vix in the old rank. Vixy the Quick was a trifle timid and undergrown; therefore, whether in procession or out of it, he came last, but every dog that knew him respected him for his darting agility. Like his brethren, he was hard to classify into any particular hound clan, and like them again, he was gray and shaggy. There he lay, toeing the original mark, looking wistfully over to the munching quartet, then appealingly to his master, who was holding up a piece of bologna, and saying, teasingly, "Well, well, Vixy, what a dear little, sweet little sausage is this—hee-hee!" Vixy cocked his ears, crossed his paws, licked his nose, and brushed the dust with his tail, adjusting and readjusting his head, as if experimenting at what angle he could regard his master with the most compelling supplication. When at last the hound was being audibly pitied, Yokel hurled the sausage forty feet high. Three times Vixy jumped after it, the third time meeting it just above the reach of two or three village dogs that had also scrambled for it. He was hardly down on all fours when he had it devoured; then, amid many-noised and picturesque applause, and willing to give ten encores if his master had done his part, he trotted to fill out the tail end of the new line, where his chums, the repast over, were waiting.

The peddler then addressed a sort of occult harangue at his canine disciples, after which, scaling the chest and standing in such a way that his long bow-legs inclosed an oval space, he pronounced the names of his dogs in quick succession, and they as quickly leaped through the fantastic loophole in a gray streak, whereupon, elated at the applause, he executed a rattling clog-dance upon that pedestal.

Yokel believed in the premium policy—because his patrons believed in it. The fish and the valuables therefore supplemented and baited each other. When, for example, Mrs. Zanksnoot bought an apronful of bass, trout and herring, she had a choice of premium between a lace collar, a bag of home-made snuff or an assortment of jewelry summing up to five cents. When, on the other hand, Mrs. Rotbacken invested sufficiently in ear-drops, finger-rings, brooches and other tinware, plus ointment, mat-patterns and a hymn-book, why, she had the right to select any herring in the bin as a Yokel's good-will.

The two were so lost in their bargains and the peddler's bubbling cheer, that sitting down on a wheelbarrow to compare notes piece by piece, they weakly neglected to be enemies any longer over their old cabbage-and-turkey feud, which had first waged combat over a certain garden fence, then subsided to pouting unspeakingness. The good Herr Pastor reclined smoking a meerschau under a branch-propped pear-tree at the edge of the crowd, reflecting that the occasion was just a notch below what the synod might possibly consider a minister of its church entitled to take an active part in; so, by squatting a little to one side, he could take in everything and yet save his character. He was remarking to a visiting brother of the synod that Yokel was hardly a man like Luther, when he, the Herr Pastor, noticed that this palavering mummer of a huckster had reconciled those two black sheep of his flock after his own most shepherdly arbitrations had failed, which gave him so much food for thought that the meerschau went out from divided attention. However, it suited the innkeeper first rate to see how the preacher, who had never done him the favor of spending a cent at his bar, served unknowingly as a watch-dog under that tempting tree, and saved the pears.

The buying and selling over, the host brought an amber draught of "schnapps," which Yokel gulped to the health of the crowd, the Fatherland and the good Herr Pastor. Amid the cheers of the pledge the peddler drew a fiddle from under the seat of the buckboard, and summoned his hounds, which were being interviewed by aspiring village dogs, to the dance. A space was cleared, and lifting his bow officially for their attention, he commanded, "Ready! Partners! Dance!" and at once began to fiddle a waltz. The hounds reared on their hind legs, and paired themselves as dancers do, fore legs embracing each other, and gliding in remarkable time. Vixy of course was left a wall-flower, which he noticed with a shamed look and a moan; but presently, sprucing up, as we all should in such a case, he canvassed the resident

dogs in quest of a partner, rearing and extending his fore legs to each, but as none would have him, he went away back and sat down. To be sure, the young Vilhelms and Vilhelminas joined in the dance, sunbonnets fluttering and dogs scraping dust. The hounds appeared worried about the safety of their paws. A little of the amber draught

may have trickled into the gathering, for those lyrical children of the Rhine and Black Forests soon whistled or sang words to the music, until there was a plentiful "flow of soul," which reached the ears of Yosephina afar in the turnips. No longer able to resist, she strode in petticoat and bee-hive straw hat across the fields; and looming up out of an adjoining field lumbered Yoseph in hob-nail shoes, beseeching her pantingly to wait for him, while all around from orchards, gardens and root-patches, hobbled various other "inas" and their masculine stems, all bent for the buckboard, as goslings toddle to the mother goose.

"And merry was the feast, and long." Though the sun was setting, the shades of night could hardly gather around the merry-makers for the beams of jollity and love that radiated from their faces. That the spree was high-class and wholesome appears in this: When the wagoner fell "under the influence," and carried things too far, Yokel stopped the dance until the reveler was put away. For this the Herr Pastor honored Yokel, and christened the occasion "Das Yokelfest," which thereafter was as much a red-letter day on the village almanac as any in the archives of the country or the records of the church, only that no date could be fixed for it. But as all things wax and wane, the history of this fest shows that from the year when the hounds grew tired of comedy and attempted tragedy its renown began to fade, for after their exit it entered the dark and silent decline down which all things, having had their day, move to oblivion, as a glacier inches toward the sea. It came to pass thus:

One night our peddler and his followers lodged with a farmer whose lands and heart were large, and when all was quiet, the hounds, always hungry, sniffed fresh mutton. Wolf's scent located it in a kind of storehouse against the driving-shed, and leaping through a window supposed to be above the reach of dogs, found himself in front of the two suspended halves of a spring lamb, so fresh that it was still half warm and barely through twitching. In a twinkling Lion, Tiger and Bear were with him, crunching into that odorous ambrosia. Vixy lagged outside to put his conscience to bed, which done, he jumped in with such momentum that he splashed into a kettle of lye. Joining the banquet for antidote, he got little more than fat hash for his tardy arrival. Feasting for fastings past and to come, the hounds left only bones and ligaments; then they snuggled down into the luxury of a buffalo-robe that protected a bin of potatoes from frost, where the good farmer found them the next morning, and taking their capers as a joke, he bade Yokel only to scold them sharply and make them penitent. Ah, dear dogs!

The morning after that, at the inn of a neighboring village, the hounds were all bloody and clotted when they gave their master the usual sunrise greeting. Startled, he examined them, but found no hurt on them. Much puzzled, and soothing them with endearing prattle, he washed and cleansed them like so many poodles. In the afternoon he again exhibited the hounds, to make his sales better. In the midst of it our kind farmer rode up, and called out over the heads of the crowd, "Yokel, were your hounds bloody this morning?"

The huckster was stunned, and told the truth.

"Then," replied the farmer, with smiling regret, "They have torn asunder six of my sheep."

"Wie? Was? Ei-ei-ei!" yelled Yokel, throwing down his skull-cap and stamping on it. At once he commanded the farmer to go home and round up every sheep of his into the stable, and he would attend to the rest of it. Without question this was done, Yokel and the dogs appearing at the pen just as the frightened creatures entered it. A string of boys scampered up the lane to see what would happen.

Having closed every escape, he led his hounds right in among the sheep, which tried to run up the walls for terror. Then he made dreadful fists and faces at his criminal dears, whom he had bathed so caressingly, and having caught a sheep in one hand and Tiger in the other, he rubbed their heads together, and barked strange imprecations at the dog, after which he gave him a furious lashing with his black-snake. Through these tactics he took the five. They snarled and jarred and moaned most sickeningly. Some of the boys cried, although they only heard from without. When Vixy's turn came, Yokel had scant strength and anger left. Indeed, the little fellow needed no stripes, for loving his master like a backward child, his heart was broken. They were all sick for a week, and no exhibitions came off around the buckboard for a month. Everybody grieved for the hounds, but admired Yokel's discipline, as well as the farmer's great-heartedness for being satisfied with it. All agreed that the dogs understood their stripes, dealt in the very midst of the sheep and so soon after the crime.

A year passed. Yokel and the hounds were again in that village. In the night the breeze brought a damp odor of mutton from afar. Their gashes had long healed. They remembered the lamb and sheep; the ensavouring sweetness still prickled in their molars. They had been hungry ever since. In the farmer's swamps and swales lay the fat of the land. They went. The village mongrels followed. The vampire of slaughter stalked through the pastures. In tangle-wood and mire, in bramble and hiding-place, lay a score of the innocents dead or writhing with open bodies. The farmer summoned Yokel and hounds. The people came to see. In a row Lion, Tiger, Bear, Wolf and Vixy were chained.

"I will take their discipline in hand this time," said the farmer, gently cocking his rifle. Yokel nodded. Vixy's turn came last; it always did.

Yokel quaked. "Ach du lieber Himmel, Vixy!" he stuttered.

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The Young People

An Injun Story

"Tell us a story, grandma, do!
Tell us an Injun story, please:
Something that happened once to you!"
Pleaded the children about her knees.
And grandma smiled as she calmly knit;
And in a moment her tale began,
And this is the fashion, not changed a bit.
Her "Injun story" ran:

"Well, once upon a time when I
Was in the kitchen all alone,
I chanced to glance outside, and—my!
A terrifying sight was shown.
For right across the yard there walked
A band of Injuns single-file,
And toward the kitchen here they stalked
In fearsome Injun style!

"With waving feathers in their hair,
And faces red and yellow paint,
And knives and war-clubs—I declare,
Enough to make a body faint!
And when they neared the kitchen stoop
They waved their weapons, and before
I could escape, they gave a whoop
And rushed in through the kitchen door!

"Let's see—they numbered Mohawk Ted,
And Dick, a fierce and dreadful Sioux,
And Pequod Will, and Pawnee Fred,
And Jane, who was a Kickapoo.
And do you wonder that I am
Alive, and with you here, to-day?
I fed them well with bread and jam.
And sent them back to play."
—Edwin L. Sabin, in The Household.

"In the Country that God Made"

It is said that "God made the country, and man made the city." One thing is certain—the man who made the city was either a bachelor or else he forgot the fact that children have individual needs which no city can fully supply. To-day the only place that is really suitable for boys and girls is out in the free air of God's country.

Children, it is true, manage to exist amid the crowded, smoky confines of urban civilization, but they merely exist—they do not live, in the full sense of the word. Their only playground is the street; their companions are from the street; their joys are of the street. They know Man, but they do not know Nature. They hear of God in church or Sunday-school, but they cannot know him through his wondrous rural handiwork—they cannot get next to Nature, and through Nature next to the Father who created it. Their pale faces reflect the glare of white sidewalks and white streets—alas! the glorious, ruddy color that God gives to Nature's children is not for them.

Boys and girls, you should be thankful every day if you are privileged to live in Nature's domain. Parents, you should be humbly grateful if your dear ones are privileged to breathe the pure air, enjoy the pure pleasures and eat the pure food that Nature provides.

What a heritage of joy and health have you, country boys and girls! Many city parents would give half their possessions if their children could freely have what you have. With hard-earned dollars they would gladly buy for their children the red blood which fills your veins, the joy-

cool and shady it was there! What a place in which to play, in which to swing, and in which to be happy! To climb that tree in search of shy, red-cheeked beauties was a joy such as no city ever contained.

They remember, too—with a strange thrill of delight—the first ride on the old farm-horse. How luxurious his broad

back seemed! How beautiful the world looked from the proud heights of that first ride on dear old Dobbin! Carriages and automobiles can never equal it—never.

They remember, also—and at the memory

mouths water and eyes grow dim—the blackberry-patch in the old pasture. The berries which grew there in that bygone time were sweeter than any berries ever sold at any city store—far sweeter. To be turned loose in that patch was a greater pleasure than that contained in any theater ever built; one mouthful of those berries was more precious than costly wines or the expensive dishes concocted by a French chef. The briers scratched, and the berry-juice became smeared on face and hands—but what of that? It was a happy time, a time that stirs the heart just to think about.

Then there were so many other joys in that dear old childhood time on the farm—the hay-rides, the nutting-parties, the "bob" rides, and all the rest of it. Ah, life was worth living in those good old days!

Country boys and girls, think of these things when next you are tempted to complain of your lot in life. The city may glitter and beckon, but never in this world will you have such pleasures and delights as are before you now in your



ous laugh that brightens your faces, the wholesome fun that purifies your hearts.

I have met many city men and women whose most cherished memory is the "old days on the old farm." In spite of city wealth and luxury their thoughts often go back to that glorious time in their childhood when they played barefooted in the country that God made. They remember—ah, so well!—the old swing and seat beneath the spreading boughs of the Maiden Blush apple-tree. How

humble rural home. Your Father made the country for you. Be content. Look up and around—hear the birds sing! God knows best. WALTER E. ANDREWS.

To Suspend a Ring by a Burnt Thread

Soak the thread in salt, dry it, and tie it to a ring. If the thread is now burned, it will be found that the ashes of the thread will suspend the ring. A touch will break the thread and allow the ring to drop to the floor. S.

The Young People

Another Snooze

First we eat, an' next we eat, an' next we eat, an' then
We go to bed, an' git right up, an' start to eat again.
One half our life we eat an' sleep, an' I'm a-tellin' you
'At them's about the slickest things we mortals have to do.
Fer eatin' ain't no work at all, an' sleepin's better yet.
An' once we're cuddled up in bed we feel just right, you bet!
An' when the mornin' comes, we try to figger out some ruse
In that warm bed to turn just once, an' take another snooze.

It's work a-feedin' growin' boys; they never git enough,
An' eat most anything that comes, an' never call it tough.
Dyspepsy's something they don't have—no trouble on that score—
They eat an apple, skins an' all, an' never leave no core.
You'll never get 'em off to bed while they can keep awake;
An' when there's something goin' on, don't try, for goodness sake;
You'll need yer strength to git 'em up; o' course they won't refuse,
But say, "All right, we're gittin' up!" then take another snooze.
—Fred Emerson Brooke, in Detroit Free Press.

A Conundrum Luncheon

WE ACCEPTED an invitation to the conundrum luncheon in fear and trembling, not being able to imagine in what forthcoming trap our poor wits might become hopelessly entangled.

The invitation itself, given in rhyme, suggested a conundrum, as it required each guest to attach to her dress something representing the name of a popular song. After much thought, I decided to wear a rose, thereby representing the name of a song always popular.

One of the guests wore, pinned upon her waist, a small picture of Jerusalem; another a bouquet of violets. The significance of all these and many more was readily guessed, but she who by the photograph of her small daughter indicated "The Girl I Left Behind Me" was unanimously conceded to have won the prize. The latter, most appropriately chosen, was a musical instrument, upon which the winner was forthwith invited to play the air she had selected.

Before going to the table, cards in the form of long green tulip-leaves were taken in turn by the guests from a rose-bowl handed about among them. Upon each of these was beautifully printed something, the entire significance of which would be understood upon finding the companion tulip at the table: Upon one leaf "An expression of farewell," while upon the outside leaf of the yellow flower lying at the plate of the guest who held it was found "Forget me not." "The name of a maiden and the color of her hair" were discovered upon the tulip marked "Marigold."

Much to the surprise of all, the tulips were found to be booklets, containing a page for every article of the menu. Each page was also a conundrum in rhyme, which it was necessary to guess before the course to which it was the index should be served:

"They bake me and fry me
And boil, and all that;
I'm the favorite of Biddy
And Michael and Pat"

heralded the advent of potatoes, and is a fair sample of the conundrums which were descriptive of the other items on the menu.

The guessing and serving, with nothing to say of the laughing and eating, proceeded without interruption until the rhyme announcing the "birthday cake" was reached. Up to this time the fact that the luncheon-party was a birthday function had been carefully concealed from the guests, therefore this particular cake was not expected.

"I am light, and I give light,
And I come but once a year;
I shine by day, tho' brighter by night,
And I come to bring good cheer."

This seemed inscrutable, but when the cake aflame with candles took its place upon the table the conundrum was solved.

The color-scheme—green and yellow—was carried out through every phase of the entertainment. After luncheon yellow cards, to each of which a green pencil was attached by a green cord, were

distributed among the company. Upon these cards were written statements that were not complete until blanks were filled by the use of words or phrases beginning with the initial letters of the writer's name, the first statement requiring that name to complete it:

My name is....., but I should like it to be.....
I live in..... and my occupation is.....
I have a disposition.....
My ambition is.....
My favorite amusement is.....
My religious preference is.....

This was continued to the bottom of the card. The writer of the most amusing card received the prize.

Butterflies of tissue-paper, both green and yellow, then made a circuit of the room, alighting one after another upon the guests, whereupon the "greens" ranged themselves down one side of a long table, the "yellows" taking the other, and a game of pillow-dex ensued. Here brains were at a discount, while muscles were called into active use, and the game proved so exhausting that frequent recourse to a generous bowl of orange-punch in the hall was found necessary.

The day was far spent when the guests took their departure laden heavily with souvenirs in green and yellow, also bearing with them many pleasant memories of a delightful afternoon.

The following was the menu at the conundrum luncheon:

| | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| Clam Bouillon | Bread Fingers |
| Shrimp Salad | Wafers |
| Almonds | Olives |
| Creamed Chicken | Potato Croquettes |
| Ice-cream | Cake |
| Bonbons | Cocoa |

LILLA A. WHITNEY.

Boys, Read This

There is a two-dollar bill in circulation on which the following words are written:

"Wife, children and forty thousand dollars all gone. I alone am responsible. All have gone down my throat. When I was twenty-one I had a fortune. I am now thirty-five years old. I have killed my beautiful wife, who died of a broken heart; have murdered my children with neglect. When this bill is gone I do not know how I am to get my next meal. I shall die a drunken pauper. 'Tis my last money, and my history. If this comes into the hands of any man who drinks, let him take warning from my ruin."

Isn't that awful, boys? How do you think he became the wretched drunkard that he was? You do not know, you say? Well, I will tell you. He became a drunkard because he took his first glass; that one sip was responsible for all that followed. See to it, all of you who read these words, that the first glass never passes your lips. If the first does not, the second never can, and you will be safe. One is never absolutely safe if he drinks at all.

The Lord has made us a beautiful place in which to live; he formed the mountains, gives to the trees their magnificent foliage, and tints the petals of the many varieties of flowers; he means for us to be happy; he does not want us to do anything, to eat anything or to drink anything that will be in any way harmful to us.

Could Dick Count?

An old man once owned a very intelligent terrier named Dick. When the man gave Dick any meat he would make him beg for it. After a while he began on a new method, as follows:

He would take the meat in his hand, and count slowly up to ten. At each count he would swing his arm toward Dick as if to throw it to him, and when he said ten he would actually throw it. He made no difference whatever in the ten swings of the arm, except that at the tenth swing he simply let the meat go. The dog did not jump at any count except ten.

Having done this several times, he thought he would test Dick to see if he really knew when the tenth count came. So one day he swung his arm ten times as usual without counting aloud, and when ten was reached the dog jumped for the meat.

He employed that method ever after, affording much amusement to visitors. The only conclusion that any of those who saw it could arrive at was that Dick knew how to count.

HENRIETTA M. BRAYTON.

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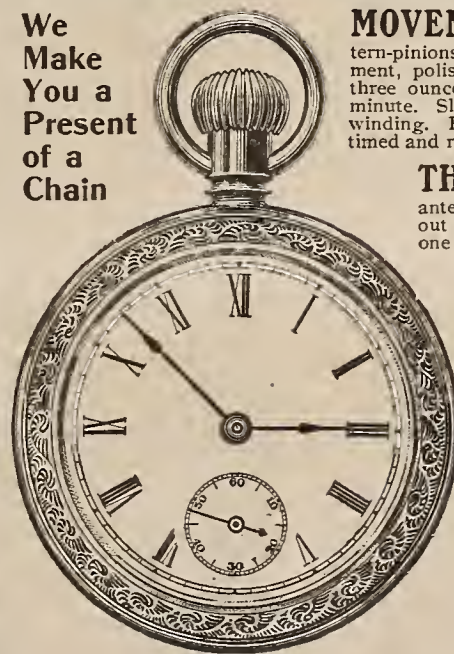
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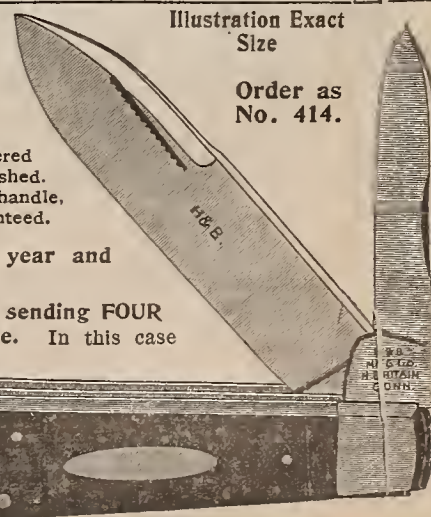
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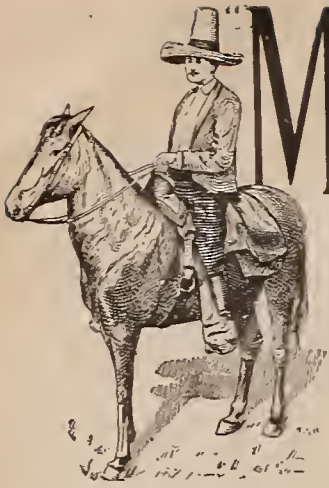
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MEXICO—the Land of Promise! Thus the tourist exclaims as he turns his face northward. Possibly he does not feel the same enthusiasm when first he crosses the Rio Grande at Laredo, submits his luggage to a customs examination, and proceeds through miles of desert where grow only cactus and mesquit by way of vegetation. Little whirlwinds of dust arise and travel across the waste places in eccentric paths of their own. "Very remarkable," admits the spectator; but he would be almost as happy (and decidedly more comfortable) if he were viewing it on canvas rather than in reality.

Then comes the first sun-baked desert town, with its motley collection of men, women and little children, the latter running beside the train, as its speed slackens, to offer peculiar-looking fruits or fantastic souvenirs for sale, or probably to beg for money without the farce of offering anything in return.

Faces of bronze, limbs of the same rich hue, very much in evidence owing to the extreme scantiness or raggedness of apparel (a mere concession to convention in this climate, anyway), melting eyes, and the softest of voices pleading for "un centavita" (literally "a little penny," just one poor little penny!)—and there you have one frequent type of the native, clothed after a fashion, and troubling his mind very little indeed about the morrow.

This desert country is a striking picture, with its blue and purple distances and its dusty white foreground. That alkali dust enters and takes possession of everything, setting its mark upon one's hair and garments so effectually that a Mexican tourist could be identified as such even though he traveled to the pole direct from the Tropic of Cancer, which lies about half way between Monterey and San Luis Potosi.

But what signifies discomfort or dust? There are groups of mean, thatched huts, and low white houses which by comparison have almost a pretentious air, until a closer view discloses the squalor of them all, and the inhabitants thereof. A mild compromise between soap and the general picturesqueness would not be seriously detrimental. Nevertheless, the first glimpse (and the final one, as well) of a Mexican wearing the characteristic sombrero and gay serape (blanket), and carelessly posing in a bit of shade, as though immovability were his life profession, or else riding a serious little gray burro through some cactus-hedged lane, leaves an impression which must forever linger in the memory.

At San Luis Potosi there was a commonplace station—with five hours to wait for the next train! It seemed unpromising, but proved to be the contrary; for there was a path which had its beginning in white dust, but which led to gardens of delight, where tropical vines ran riot and flaunted gorgeous pink blossoms from the tops of summer-houses, beside which were stone basins filled with crystal water, and stone benches occupied by happy natives, who silently proclaimed this the Land of Nothing-to-Do.

True, there were some who sat beside straw mats, whereon were little heaps of fruit, which was offered for sale at so much a stack—under no consideration would the venders break a stack; but that was like a fairy market, and could not be confounded with work as we Northerners understand it. Here, in a city of sixty thousand inhabitants, were water-carriers coming and going in every direction with the household supplies in earthen jars of antique mold. Even the street-sprinkling was "done by hand," a tedious process, necessitating the employment of many peons, in lieu of one modern watering-cart. But who would go so far from home to see the familiar and prosaic methods of advanced civilization?

Throughout the entire republic churches abound on every side, and their hold upon those blanketed Indians is almost beyond comprehension. In the San Luis Potosi Cathedral, kneeling upon the mosaic floor, was a poor Indian, with outstretched arms (forming the sign of the cross), his devout attitude and rapt expression according not at all with his general wild aspect and ragged garments. A burst of organ-music accompanied with a superb male voice gave the finishing-



THE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM

touch of incongruity, yet it impelled the head to bow and the soul to soar, while one instinctively repeated:

"As with each new obeisance of spirit I climb to His feet."

Continuing southward, higher altitudes are attained, the adobe huts are overhung by trees and backed by ranges of brown desert hills, and the dry heat of the desert gives way to a refreshing, stimulating coolness.

In Old Mexico

By GAIL SINGLETON DONHAM

The views become more panoramic. Villages are spread out in the valleys; almost at our finger-tips are houses with tiled roofs, set in gardens that are hedged about with the century-plant, and great mountain boulders seem to have been scattered about promiscuously by the hands of giants.

At Salazar, twenty-six miles from Mexico City, the elevation is ten thousand feet—we have come south to escape the summer heat at home, it seems.

That Mexico is a republic, and that Mexico City is its capital, every one knows; but information concerning the life and customs of our Southern neighbors is often limited.

The republic comprises twenty-eight states, one territory and one federal district. The constitution is modeled after that of the United States.

Just as surely as our principles of government have helped Mexico in the past will American capital become the prime factor in developing her vast resources. That wonderful man, General Diaz, who holds his country's welfare in the hollow of his strong hand, fully realizes that help must come from the outside; consequently great concessions are granted to for-



ENTRANCE TO THE FERRERIA DE TULA HACIENDA

eigners who will invest money and exploit new enterprises for the promotion of manufactures and transportation facilities.

Transportation is the magic key with which the treasure-houses in this land of the Montezumas must be opened.

It was only in 1888 that a railroad penetrated so far as Guadalajara, a city of one hundred thousand inhabitants, almost four hundred miles from Mexico City. Beautifully situated and having a good climate, this city, hundreds of years old, is one of the most fascinating places imaginable. It is famed for its "local color," but that is doomed to fade sooner or later, for out of the sixty thousand Americans now in Mexico, a fair proportion reside in Guadalajara, which will insure the advent of modern improvements at the expense of its native historic atmosphere.

Here is "the crown and center of the potter's trade" (an apology is due the "pleasing little town" of Delft for the appropriation of that quotation); here also is located the capital of Jalisco, one of the largest and wealthiest states of our sister-republic. In the center of the main plaza there is the usual band-stand, where a military concert is given every evening for the benefit of the music-loving inhabitants. O happy thought for times of peace!

From the corners of the music-pavilion paths radiate through luxuriant trees and shrubbery, and open into a broad walk which surrounds the square. Chairs and benches line each side of this promenade, which is skirted by a row of trees, to separate the inner space from a similar one outside, which is given over to the peons; for no one wearing the costume of the laboring classes is allowed to stroll within the more exclusive circle, it being reserved for those of higher social standing.

Many of the ladies here habitually dress in black, which they are obliged to wear to church; frequently they will appear with uncovered heads during the evening walk. Those who are more modernized and aspiring now adopt American costume. Fancy the incongruity of French gowns and hats which are not worn with a modish air. The native Spanish grace is best displayed under a mantilla.

Concerts begin at half-past six, and free benches, as well as reserved chairs, are soon appropriated. The men take the inner, and the women the outer, side of the pavement, and promenade in opposite directions; hence, twice on each circuit every man can meet every girl, which affords ample opportunity for the exchange of flirtatious glances.

It is no wonder that the custom became established long ago, because this is about the only place where sighing lovers may see each other in public, except at the opera or at church when the pretty señorita, well chaperoned, goes to offer up her prayers. It is to be feared that she uses her lips and her eyes for cross purposes occasionally.

The usual courtship consists of an exchange (quite fair and generous) of smiles and whispered sentiments, or little notes concealed in bouquets, through iron window-gratings. If the young man is persistent in "playing bear," as it is spoken of, he may call after a while, and see his heart's idol in the presence of her mother—marriages do happen in the best-regulated families, eventually.

On special fiesta evenings the park is gaily illuminated with red lanterns, and presents a charming appearance indeed.

On the east side of the plaza one sees the governor's palace and the state capitol.

Governor Ahumada, a distinguished-looking soldier who literally stands head and shoulders above the majority of his countrymen, frequently enjoys the concert from a balcony or from his carriage, prior to going out to dine or spend the evening.

On the north is the great cathedral, with its tiled dome standing out in bold relief against the dark blue, star-studded firmament of the tropics. The original foundation of this structure was laid in 1548 in a hut thatched with straw. It boasts a painting by Murillo, "The Assumption of the Virgin," for which the archbishop has refused great sums of money.

The other sides of the plaza face the portales, which cover the sidewalk for many blocks, reminding one of Chester. The principal shops are located under these covered ways, while street-venders have their stands along the curb, between the columns.

The Degollado Theater is among the largest buildings of its kind on the continent. There were many richly attired ladies in the audience when a very good production of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I Pagliacci" was given by an opera company from Mexico City; but in the very uppermost tier of boxes were peons, wearing the familiar serapes over their shoulders and—whisper it—only sandals on their feet. However, a traveling-circus in a less fashionable quarter of the town did not lack its share of patronage from the sandaled class of society.

"Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast!" but where "one little Indian boy" fell asleep over "I Pagliacci," his kindred by the score cheered Ricardo Bell, the real clown, on his native tan-bark.

Not far from the circus-grounds is the little Rio San Juan de Dios; beyond its banks the "Thieves' Market" flourishes. Here, indeed, is a curious collection of all that has outgrown its usefulness in this world—heaps of old nails, bundles of rags, broken locks and keys (which bear no relation to each other), hinges (which almost creak of themselves), empty bottles, and kindred junk which could never possibly tempt the light-fingered to crime; but one also finds a few interesting things, such as old bridles and stirrups, knives that "have seen trouble," swords, brass candlesticks and copper kettles, which make unique souvenirs.

The most interesting part of the spectacle is the people themselves as they pursue their business (in rather a negative sense, for they simply sit still and apparently let customers come to them), or prepare their tortillas (corn-cakes), cook them on thin earthen platters over charcoal-fires, eat with their fingers—and look perfectly contented and happy.

By the way, dish-pans are conspicuous by their absence. Still they may have been masquerading in the guise of earthen bowls, since pottery is used for all domestic utensils.

Ordinarily the stranger has no time to visit at any of the large Mexican haciendas (country estates), because they are inclosed within a wall of old-time Spanish exclusiveness.

The owner of one large place which has been in his family for several centuries has legal jurisdiction over the peons who work upon his five hundred square miles of territory, and can imprison them if they refuse to work or if they become intoxicated from indulgence in the liquors which are a product of the mescal.

Owing to the stringency of his rules, the Indians on his property are among the most honest, orderly and industrious in all Mexico.

The mineral and agricultural resources of the country are almost fabulous.

An evening drive to some warm mineral baths two miles from the señor's home incidentally disclosed extensive mescal and sugar-cane plantations, and large herds of cattle and goats. Orange and banana groves and coffee plantations also furnished their quota of marketable products. The sugar-mill alone nets thousands of dollars each season.

The days speed quickly at this hacienda. The entertaining young host is a civil engineer, who has taken his degree in Paris; he is familiar with every large capital in Europe, and knows New York almost as well as Guadalajara, his winter home. He plays and sings well, and converses fluently in French, English or Spanish. But he has other accomplishments in a different line!

Three steers were driven into a corral, and the señor, mounted upon a superb Arabian well trained to such business, gave an exciting exhibition with the lasso. First he "caught the bull by the horns;" but that is considered too easy, so he dexterously sent the rope flying through the air again, and presto! the noose caught both hind feet of the running animal, throwing it so that its prostrate body was dragged some distance around the dusty courtyard as the horse galloped forward. The spectators leaned far over the balcony rail, and cheered *con gusto*!

The village of Ferreria de Tula is reached by coach over forty-five miles of characteristic mountain road. The scenic beauty of the route beggars description.

Here, remote from any railroad, the iron industry flourishes. Peons who work in furnace or foundry receive thirty-seven cents a day, which sum is "sufficient unto the day," so far as the Indians' necessities go.



PRESIDENT PORFIRIO DIAZ

The Family Physician

By R. B. HOUSE, M.D.

Asafetida

NERVOUS people who are called upon to undergo a great mental strain will find this remedy of priceless benefit. When illness appears in the family, obliging an already overtaxed parent or relative to sit up nights or face some trying ordeal for which they have not sufficient strength, instead of resorting to such stimulants as whisky, quinine or coffee, give a pill of asafetida. It is potent and harmless.

To "Wither Warts While You Wait"

A formula is in the possession of the editor which "wither warts while you wait." The formula is as follows:

Sulphur sub.....dr. 5
Concentrated acetic acid.....fl. dr. 2½
Glycerine.....fl. oz. 2

Mix, and apply the paste to the warts on small pieces of linen, or spread with a brush at night, then wash off the next morning. Repeat until the wart drops off. This works every time.—Surgical Clinic.

Grape-Juice as a Germicide

The analogy of grape-juice to human milk and blood, in its constituents, is suggestively connected with the remarkable effects of the latter as bovine, in typhoid fever, and with experiments by the Chicago Board of Health, applying grape-juice to typhoid bacilli, which brought out the interesting fact that while lime-juice, apple-juice and grape-juice all had a more or less inhibiting effect on the growth or vitality of these bacilli, bottled grape-juice gave the most conclusive results. Cultures of the typhoid and the colon bacilli were used to infect distilled water and water from the laboratory tap, in a strength of about ten million bacilli to a cubic centimeter.

Bottled grape-juice was then added in proportions varying from one to five per cent. Examinations made at one-minute intervals showed that some brands had killed the germs at the end of the first minute, the effect being almost instantaneous. The advantage of bottled grape-juice, it is said, is that the quantity required (one per cent) does not affect the flavor of the water or disturb digestion, as lemon-juice does with some individuals. But the freshly extracted juice of the grape prepared in the laboratory had no effect on the bacilli, even in proportion as high as one hundred per cent. Must there be fermentation, or some germicidal preservative in the grape-juice?—Modern Medical Science.

The Greatest Enemy of the Human Race

Thought's most deadly instrument for marring human lives is fear. It demoralizes character, induces or causes disease, annihilates ambition, paralyzes happiness in self and others, and prevents achievement. It has not one redeeming quality; it is all evil. Physiologists now well know that it impoverishes the blood by interfering with assimilation and cutting off nutrition. It lowers mental and physical vitality, and weakens every element of success. It is fatal to the happiness of youth, and is the most terrible accompaniment of old age. Buoyancy flees before its terrifying glance, and cheerfulness cannot dwell in the same house with it.

"The most extensive of all the morbid mental conditions which reflect themselves so disastrously on the human system, is the state of fear," says Dr. William H. Holcomb.

It has many degrees, or gradations, from the state of extreme alarm, fright or terror down to the slightest shade of apprehension of impending evil. But all along the line it is the same thing—a paralyzing impression on the centers of life, which can produce, through the agency of the nervous system, a vast variety of morbid symptoms in every tissue of the body.

"Fear is like carbonic-acid gas pumped into one's atmosphere," says Horace Fletcher, "it causes mental, moral and physical asphyxiation, and sometimes death—death to energy, death to tissue, and death to all growth."

Yet from birth we live in the presence and under the dominion of this demon. A child is cautioned a thousand times a year to look out for this and to look out for that—it may get poisoned; it may get bitten; it may get killed; something terrible may happen to it if it does not do so and so. Men and women cannot bear the sight of some harmless animal or insect, because as children they were told that it would hurt them. One of the cruellest things imaginable is to instill into a child's plastic mind the terrible image of fear, which, like the letters cut on a sapling, grows wider and deeper with age.—Success.

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is the
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of National
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A weekly treasury of good reading, edited with a high purpose.
- 2 **It Is Trustworthy.**
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- 3 **It Is Freely Illustrated.**
The most popular artists are constantly employed to illustrate its pages.
- 4 **It Is Instructive.**
The mission of The Youth's Companion has always been one of education.
- 5 **It Is Entertaining.**
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Don't wait until you are a helpless invalid, for a seemingly simple case of hemorrhoids, or piles, may, if neglected, rapidly lead to worse. The unnatural formations become tumorous and permanent, and the inflammation grows until abscesses form; the disease burrows into the tissues, forming tubular growths, which discharge pus; cancerous conditions and general gangrenous degeneration appear.

What is needed at the start, or at any stage, is something to soothe this inflammation, reduce the swelling and distension, and at the same time restore the diseased parts to normal condition. These three things are accomplished perfectly by the Pyramid Pile Cure. It checks all progress of the disease, and rapidly returns the affected parts to health, besides relieving at once the pain and fearful irritation.

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L. M. Williams, Conneaut, Ohio.

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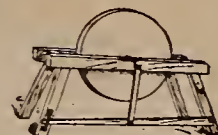
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Residents of Springfield, Ohio, are not allowed to enter the contests.



TABLEWARE PUZZLE

Here Are Six Pictures, Each Representing the Name of An Article Found on a Dinner-Table. Can You Guess Them?

We Offer Eight Dollars Cash in Four Prizes, as Follows: Two Dollars to the First Boy from Whom we Receive a Correct List; Two Dollars to the First Girl from Whom we Receive a Correct List; Two Dollars to the First Man from Whom we Receive a Correct List, and Two Dollars to the First Woman from Whom we Receive a Correct List. Contestants Must State their Ages, and Answers Must be Received Before October 15th.

ALSO A PRIZE FOR EACH STATE AND TERRITORY

As further rewards for our great family of readers, a copy of "Priceless Recipes," a collection of three thousand excellent recipes, will be given for the first correct list of answers received from each state and territory. This means a book for each of the forty-five states, one for each territory, one for the District of Columbia, also one for Canada. The first

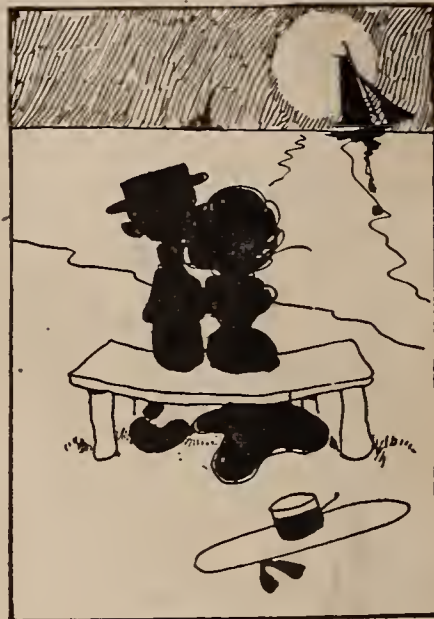
correct list from each state wins a prize, giving an equal opportunity to all our readers wherever located. In the states where the cash prizes are awarded the prize books will be given to the person sending the second correct list, so that no person will receive two prizes. Answers must be addressed to the "Puzzle Editor," FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio.



ONE



TWO



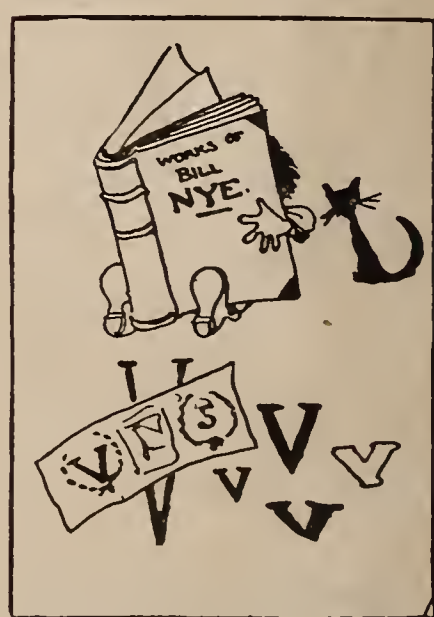
THREE



FOUR



FIVE



SIX

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF SEPTEMBER 1st ISSUE

The Presidents and Vice-Presidents Puzzle

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1—Washington | 4—Taylor |
| 2—Garfield | 5—Grant |
| 3—Hobart | 6—Fillmore |

The cash prizes are awarded as follows:
Girl's cash prize, two dollars—Louise Hance, State Road, Delaware.
Boy's cash prize, two dollars—Henry Arthur Mitchell, Washington, D. C.

Woman's cash prize, two dollars—Mrs. J. A. Knapp, Norwood, Ohio.
Man's cash prize, two dollars—Percy K. Barrett, North Clarendon, Vermont.

As a consolation prize a copy of Vol. I. and Vol. II. "Gems of Art" is awarded to the following persons for sending in the first correct list of answers from their respective states:

Alabama—Rosalind Sayre, Montgomery.
Arizona—Chas. F. Berger, Phoenix.
Arkansas—Russell D. Leas, Little Rock.
California—John Hall, Dixon.
Colorado—Mrs. J. S. Parker, Parker.
Connecticut—Wilbur E. Soule, Cheshire.
Delaware—Mrs. G. A. Arnold, Lincoln.
District of Columbia—Lenora F. Channon, Washington.
Florida—Miss Bertha Booshe, Pensacola.

Georgia—James Comfort, Lawrenceville.
Idaho—Kermet Coral Ellis, Boise.
Illinois—Bessie Parker, Chicago.
Indiana—Elizabeth Inglis, Indianapolis.
Indian Territory—Aaron C. Parrott, Checotah.
Iowa—Ray E. Neidig, Lisbon.
Kansas—Josephine Joy Wilson, Mound Valley.
Kentucky—J. Callen Lee, Maysville.
Louisiana—Benjamin Stewart, Shreveport.
Maine—Clyde H. Lyon, Waterville.
Maryland—Mrs. L. Wehring, York Road.
Massachusetts—Wilma Schmidt, South Hadley Falls.
Michigan—Clara E. Eness, Grand Rapids.
Nevada—Alta French, Hiko.
New Hampshire—Mrs. Alice Hardy, Greenville.
New Jersey—Isabel F. Pancoast, Bridgeton.
New Mexico—John Evans, Fruitland.
New York—Avis C. Hubbard, Brooklyn.
North Carolina—Mrs. Hattie G. Strayhorn, Thomasville.
North Dakota—Jennie Weakley, Fargo.
Ohio—Mrs. Kathryn Kleve, Hamilton.
Oklahoma—Maude Dikeman, Ringwood.
Oregon—Hilda Brown, Hilgard.
Pennsylvania—Mrs. Ida Padgett, Wellsboro.
Rhode Island—Katherine D. Salisbury, Bristol.

South Carolina—E. M. Pate, Adam's Run.
South Dakota—D. W. C. Towne, Fairfax.
Tennessee—Nellie G. Barnes, Crestview.
Texas—Tom West, Joshua.
Utah—Stanley Purrington, West Weber.
Vermont—Harriette J. Chapman, Ferrisburgh.
Virginia—George L. Burton, Culpepper.
Washington—Mrs. L. J. Beard, Uniontown.
West Virginia—Ida Shannon, Cairo.
Wisconsin—Floyd Akin, Pewaukee.
Wyoming—Mrs. B. A. Luman, Clearmont.

Hidden Titles and Authors

Each of the following sentences contain a title of a novel and the name of its author:
1—Benben hurled a rock against the wall a certain objectionable neighbor had built.
2—With the fates strong against you, you cannot succeed, however hard you may try.
3—"You must do no vandalism," said the general to his soldiers; "bright and early all must be at their posts."
4—Not yet is our land reduced to bondage, nor will it ever be so long as it has patriotic soldiers to wear its uniform.
Answers—1, Ben Hur; Wallace. 2, Tess; Hardy. 3, Donovan; Lyall. 4, Dred; Stowe. F. H. S.

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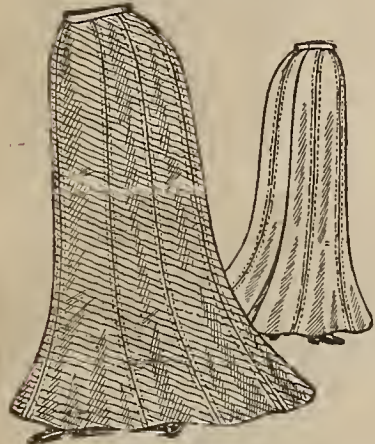
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No. 155.—ROSALIND BLOUSE. 10 cents. Sizes, 8, 10 and 12 years.

No. 156.—ARDEN SKIRT. 10 cents. Sizes, 8, 10 and 12 years.



No. 2006.—LADIES' NINE-GORED FLARE SKIRT—INSTEP-LENGTH. 11 cents. Sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist.



No. 2015.—BOYS' KNEE TROUSERS AND KNICKERBOCKERS. 10 cents. Sizes, 4 to 12 years.



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No. 9032.—LADIES' DRESSING-SACQUE. 10 cents. Sizes, 32, 36 and 40 inches bust.



No. 165.—MATERNITY SKIRT. 11 cents. One Size—Large.

No. 164.—WAIST. 10 cents. Sizes, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



No. 9030.—LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST. 10 cents. Sizes, 32 to 40 inches bust.



No. 2000.—MISSSES' SHIRRED WAIST. 10 cents. Sizes, 12, 14 and 16 years.

No. 8705.—FIVE-GORED SKIRT. 11 cents. Sizes, 12, 14 and 16 years.



No. 2009.—LADIES' SQUARE-YOKE NIGHTGOWN. 11 cents. Sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust.



No. 2014.—CORSET-COVER. 10 cents. Sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust.

No. 2017.—MISSSES' SIZE. 10 cents. Sizes, 12, 14 and 16 years.



No. 163.—DE FOREST COAT. 10 cents. Sizes, 12, 14 and 16 years.



No. 9023.—LADIES' PLAITED SHIRT-WAIST. 10 cents. Sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust.



No. 2002.—LADIES' SEAMLESS KIMONO. 10 cents. Sizes, 32, 36 and 40 inches bust.



No. 2001.—LADIES' WRAPPER WITH ROLLING OR SAILOR COLLAR. 11 cents. Sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust.



No. 2003.—GIRLS' DRESS. 10 cents. Sizes, 6 to 12 years.



No. 151.—CAREY COAT. 10 cents. Sizes, 8, 10 and 12 years.



No. 2011.—INFANTS' SLIP. 10 cents. One Size.

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Wit and Humor

Why is It?

She could have carried him with ease—
Two hundred pounds she'd weigh.
His given name was Hercules,
Her given name was Fay.
—Philadelphia Press.

Why He Couldn't

Near-sighted Clerk—"Do you solemnly swear to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you—"
Horrible Victim—"Great Caesar's ghost, no! I'm the lawyer for the defense!"—Baltimore American.

Not a Puzzle

"Johnnie," asked the father of a little kindergarten pupil, "do you know how to make a maltese cross?"
"Yes, sir, I do."
"Well, tell me how you do it."
"Why, you just step on her tail, that's all."—Lippincott's Magazine.

Which?

"What a beautiful luncheon!" said the guest.
"Yes," answered Mr. Cumrox; "mother and the girls say it is all right."
"But you aren't enjoying it."
"No; I'm a little embarrassed. I've been standing over here trying to figure out which are the edibles and which are the decorations."—Washington Star.

Why

Mrs. Newbride—"See here, when I gave you that pie you promised to saw some wood."
Hungry Hank—"Well, you oughtn't to've gave me the pie first, lady."
Mrs. Newbride—"The idea! Of all the impudence I—"
Hungry Hank—"Dat ain't impudence, lady. I mean I just ruined de saw tryin' to cut de pie."—Atlanta Constitution.

The Problem Solved

When William R. Travers was in the directorate of the New York Central Railroad, Jay Gould was running the Erie in opposition, and his management of that system betrayed a constant and intimate knowledge of what was going on in the Central's star-chamber. Commodore Vanderbilt was naturally exasperated, and one day, after expressing how helpless he found himself to outwit his rival, he turned to Travers with the query, "Well, Billy, how can we stop Gould from getting knowledge of what we are doing?"
"W-w-why," suggested the genial wit, "w-w-why d-don't you m-m-make him a d-d-director of N-N-New York C-C-Central?"—Argonaut.

The Reason Why

Stories concerning the rivalry between Chicago and St. Louis evidently will never grow old. The latest concerns a visit which Alderman Michael Kenna, "Hinky Dink," recently paid to St. Louis. He wished to talk to a friend who lives in the suburbs of the Missouri city, and as he had a dime in his pocket for change, he called up over the telephone. He talked but a few minutes, and then asked the central operator how much he must deposit for the call.
"Fifty cents, please," was the answer, in a most confident voice.
"Fifty cents!" gasped the alderman. "What do you take me for, a man with coin to burn? Why, in Chicago I can call up hades for fifty cents."
"Perhaps so," was the answer, still framed in the most unruffled tone; "but that's within the city limits, you know."
—Man in the Street (New York Times).

Little Bits

A neglected opportunity never calls again.
Money is king—and at the same time a very interesting subject.
The hardest woman to please is the one who doesn't know what she wants.
If you would be a man of mark let the tattoo artist get his work in on you.
A dealer in old iron may know nothing of prize-fights, yet he's familiar with scraps.
The average man doesn't amount to much when measured by his neighbor's standard.
Marriage is a raffle instead of a lottery. One man gets the prize while the others get the shake.
One of two things always happens regarding a habit. You either master it or it masters you.
It's wonderful how easy it is for a small man to swallow his anger when the other fellow happens to be a heavyweight.
—Chicago Daily News.

This
Boy won a
\$25.00 Prize

selling
**THE SATURDAY
EVENING POST**

YOU can
do the
same

HE IS the "Champion Boy" of the State of Washington. His name is Harry Ireland. The smile on his face is due to the fact that he had in his pocket a check for \$25 from THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THIS \$25 is in addition to the regular commission he receives week after week for selling THE POST.

HARRY is a hustler. The long strip of paper he holds in his hand is covered with closely written signatures of people who have instructed him to deliver THE POST for four consecutive weeks.

HE PERSUADED several prominent business men to sign at the top of the sheet and their names influenced others to sign until the list became longer than he is tall.

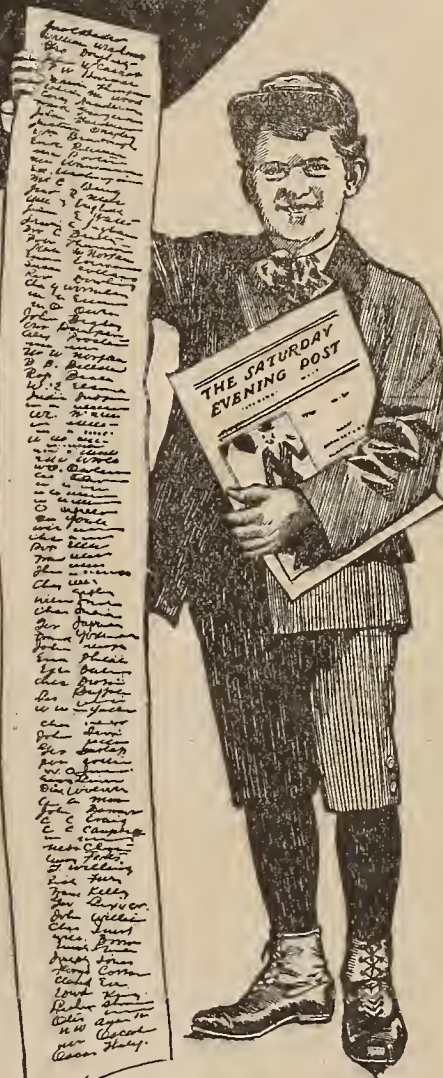
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Farm Selections

Notes and Comment

THE Minnesota Twine Plant at the Stillwater Penitentiary, in which half the prisoners are employed, sells twine to the farmers of the state at two cents a pound less than the market price of the trust. The seven million pounds that are to be produced this year has all been sold.

Cornell University has recently bought enough additional land so that two hundred and seventy-five acres are available for the practical instruction of the students in the agricultural college who have not been raised on farms. City-bred boys will now have an opportunity to combine practice with theory.

Boston is a good patron of California fresh fruits and nuts. Last year the receipts consisted of 516,488 boxes of oranges, 172,820 of peaches, 147,370 of plums, 99,924 of pears, 89,640 of cherries, 74,918 of grapes, 18,426 of lemons, and other less important fruits in much smaller quantities. Of prunes, 36,666 boxes were received during the year.

An egg-laying race is in progress at the agricultural college of Australia, in which the American Brown Leghorns and the Australian Silver Laced Wyandottes lead. At the last count the Americans were five ahead of the Australians. The total number laid up to that date by these and other competing breeds was one hundred and eighty.

South Africa is now buying largely of imported dairy products. During the six months ending June 1, 1901, four hundred and eighty thousand pounds of butter and cheese were imported into that country, whereas during a corresponding period in 1902 the amount was nearly doubled, and a steady increase in the yearly imports may be expected.

The more accurate statistics that we are able to obtain about the products of competing nations and the full scope of their production for export, the better position we will be in to know where to look for a market for our surplus products. Advance information would also enable us to procure at the cheapest rate such foreign products as we most need.

Our improved harvesting-machinery is in demand the world over. In south-eastern Siberia new houses are opening up for the handling of American-made agricultural machines, and the older established firms are enlarging their plants. Farmers are having their orders for harvesting-machinery, gang-plows, etc., filled as fast as the machines can be set up. The demand is constantly increasing.

A staff correspondent of the "New York Packer," writing from the celebrated Wenatchee Valley, the great fruit-producing section of central Washington, says: "One of the wonders of this valley is the 'Prunus Simonii.' It is of the prune variety, but is shaped like a tomato, and is about the size of a June apple. The combination of its tastes is wonderful. You get a taste of the plum, persimmon and cantaloup all in one."

The Oregon "Agriculturist" says that while the farming districts of the Willamette Valley are not especially well adapted for pasturage purposes, they can be made to produce heavy crops of forage for soiling and ensilage purposes. Doctor Withycombe, of the Oregon Experiment Station at Corvallis, is now engaged in making careful tests to determine the actual cost of feeding cows by soiling, to determine its profitability as compared with the pasturage method.

It seems to be a proposition as clear as day that the farmer, more than any other man, ought to have the privilege of good roads the year round. He could market his crop at any time, and very often when the market was not well supplied, and would command good prices. The farmer needs, and should have, just as many advantages for comfort and convenience as the residents of towns and cities. The farmer is taxed on property he cannot conceal (even if so disposed), but in nine cases out of ten is nevertheless perfectly willing to be justly taxed for the building of good, permanent, durable roads and for keeping them in good repair. Such roads are the only kind suitable for the further extension of the free-delivery system, which is proving such a boon to the farmer and his family in this age of material, social and educational progress.

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You can, if you desire, compare prices with those you have been accustomed to pay and you can thus get better results than by making a hasty examination at a local store. You not only have the advantage of your own deliberate judgment but you are protected by the strongest guarantee ever made by any mercantile house, for we extend to all purchasers the privilege of returning goods at our expense if they are not satisfied with their purchases; and, even more, we agree to replace any shipment damaged or lost in transit; in other words, we assume all the responsibility. In 1872 we originated the catalogue plan of buying and during the thirty-two years of our life have grown steadily each year until our business is now one of the largest in the world. We reached this position by treating people fairly, giving honest value and avoiding all forms of trickery, exaggeration, or misrepresentation. With Catalogue No. 72 in your possession you can buy from us almost as easily as if you visited our store in person, and we cordially invite every person desiring reliable goods at wholesale prices to fill out coupon at the right and send for a copy. The book is new from cover to cover; contains all the new goods of the season; is complete in every department; so there is no better time than the present to send for a copy and begin trading with us if you are satisfied with our prices and goods. The experiment will cost you only 15 cents. It may result in a saving of hundreds of dollars the first year.



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From Steel Ranges to Stove Pipe.
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From Dinner Sets to Vases.
From Hall Clocks to Watches.
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From New Jackets to Underwear.
Everything that the farmer or mechanic uses—or anybody. All that the housewife uses. Everything for a child. Anything that anybody wears. Almost everything you eat. These 70,000 articles cover about all the wants of humanity.

Send 15 Cents Today

If you want our catalogue, fill out carefully the slip below this and mail to us today, enclosing 15 cents. This catalogue which we offer you costs us about 50 cents to print, even in million lots. The postage on it costs us 25 cents more. We ask you to send us but 15 cents (only about half the postage alone), just to show that you do not send from mere curiosity. This book will save any average family at least \$100 per year.

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OUR "FAULTLESS" OAK HEATER THE BEST IN THE WORLD WEIGHS 210 LBS. stands 53 inches high, burns wood, hard or soft coal, cobs, coke, chips or any combustible material, consumes little fuel and throws out much heat. Beautifully ornamented, finely nickel plated.

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DON'T BE MISLED and buy a heater from any one before first looking over our pictures of Oak Heaters look very much alike but the weight and height indicate the true value. This is important, for weight denotes the quality of a stove and height adds to its attractiveness, therefore, it is to your interest to get the heaviest and highest heater for your money that you can.

WE SELL 6 SIZES of Heaters as enumerated above, all made and finished like the illustration, with fire-resisting castings of special mixed pig iron, solid one-piece air-tight suuk bottom ash pit, large ashpan, ashpit door, air-tight screw draft, heavy corrugated cast iron firepot, large handsome firepot ring cemented and bolted to top and firepot stretched over cast flanges making the drum air-tight, mounted with 18-gauge smooth steel and heavy never-wear-out castings, fitted with nickel-plated top ring, nickel door latch, hinge pins and knobs, 3 nickel-plated foot rails, nickel-plated register in ashpit door, nickel-plated name plate and handsome spun brass urn. Important features are cooking lids under swing top, check damper in pipe collar and feed door, and shake and draw center grate for coal and wood.

OUR "FAULTLESS" OAK HEATER AT \$9.45 we recommend for all around use because experience has taught us that it is the ideal size for a heartlag stove. It weighs 210 pounds, is 53 inches high, has a 16-inch firepot, occupies 23 1/2 x 23 1/2 inches floor space, and takes 6-inch pipe. **PRICES ARE FOR THE HEATERS FINELY BLACKED AND POLISHED ON BOARD CARS IN CHICAGO.**

SEND US \$1.00 deposit, state heater wanted, and we will send it C. O. D. by freight subject to examination, you to pay agent balance due and freight charges, after you have examined it and found it the heaviest and handsomest Oak Heater you ever saw or heard of for anywhere near our price. If unsatisfactory refuse to accept it and we will instantly refund your \$1.00. Send for the heater or 150 to 177 W. Madison Street, CHICAGO.

John M. Smyth Company

son Street, CHICAGO

We sell reliable Steel Ranges, at \$18.25 up Cook stoves, at \$8.75 up Blue Burners, at \$12.50 up Oak Heaters, at \$3.65 up Air-tight Heaters, at .98 up and the best office, store, oil and gasoline stoves and ranges in the world at wholesale prices. Write for **FREE STOVE CATALOG**

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Vol. XXVII. No. 2

EASTERN EDITION

OCTOBER 15, 1903

TERMS 50 CENTS A YEAR
24 NUMBERS

More About the Fifteen-Acre Farm—By W. F. McSparran

MY RECENT short account of Mr. Detrich's little farm has called out correspondence from all over the country. A letter from W. A. E., of Michigan, is as follows:

"I would like to have a little information in regard to how the Reverend Detrich keeps thirty cows on fifteen acres of land. I showed this article to a man who has twenty acres of land and keeps a few cows. He thought it was a little fishy. It seems to me that if the details were given—how much feed he buys, and what he buys, etc.—it would be more beneficial."

Another man in Massachusetts writes direct to Mr. Detrich:

"I believe every word Mr. McSparran writes about it, but don't see how in the dickens you do it."

I cite these two correspondents from among the many because the one doubts my veracity and the other uses strong language directly to the preacher, neither of which cases constitute offense to either of us. Mr. Detrich and I are very close friends. I have visited him often, and know just what he is doing and has

done. What I have written about him and his farming emanates entirely from me, and he in no way solicits it or knows what I am going to say. As I stated before, he is a minister with a large and devoted congregation. His farming and dairying have been a matter of evolutionary growth from a poor beginning. He is to-day the best farmer in America—a teacher of the teachers. Force of circumstances made him a farmer, and found him with only such a poor education for the affairs of life as is usually given to preachers.

I first met Mr. Detrich at a farmers' institute, where he was programmed to speak on the subject of "Keeping Twenty or More Cows on Fifteen Acres of Land," and I to follow him on a talk of "A Cow to the Acre." My naturally poor performance was not improved by being preceded by his most excellent one. Before I knew and heard him, and saw what he was actually doing, I thought him a fake, but I soon changed my mind. There are two good farmers'-institute lecturers in Pennsylvania, and Mr. Detrich is the best one.

There is nothing elaborate, difficult or mysterious

about his farming—it is simply the plowing, the sowing and the reaping. First, of course, there is no pasturing. The whole tract of land measures fifteen acres, from which the lawn, the drive, the garden, yards and sites of the buildings must be deducted. The cows are kept in plain, common stables, well ventilated, and constructed for the absolute saving of all manure, which is carted out daily except Sunday. The manure is made in cement gutters, where enough cut bedding is used to absorb the liquids, loaded directly on a one-horse cart, and taken to the land next to be plowed for a crop, a soiling-crop in season being made a back load for the cart. There are two silos, which are filled with corn. After the corn is harvested the ground is sown to rye, two bushels of seed being used to the acre. Last spring I walked into a patch of this rye just as it was full-headed and just before it was cut. I am six feet tall, and the rye-heads were from a foot to eighteen inches above my head. This rye is cut and made into hay, being used also for bedding for

[CONCLUDED ON PAGE 3]



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Silver, when sent through the mail, should be carefully wrapped in cloth or strong paper, so as not to wear a hole through the envelope and get lost.

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When renewing your subscription do not fail to say it is a renewal. If all our subscribers will do this a great deal of trouble will be avoided. Also give your name and initials just as now on the yellow address label; don't change it to some other member of the family; if the paper is not coming in your wife's name, sign her name, just as it is on label, to your letter of renewal.

Discontinuances.—Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued should write us to that effect and pay up all arrearages. If this is not done, it is assumed that the subscriber wishes the paper continued and intends to pay when convenient.

Always name your post-office.

Mr. Greiner Says:

DOES FRUIT-GROWING PAY?—Ask the Bartlett-pear growers in my vicinity. Even at this year's low prices, five hundred dollars is often realized from an acre of well-cared-for Bartletts, and the expenses of growing and handling the crop are light.

PROFITABLE STRAWBERRIES.—One of my neighbors reports having realized two hundred and fifty dollars from his quarter-acre of Gandy. A thousand dollars from an acre is a big thing, but it seems to be still within the possibilities with the right varieties and treatment. Gandy is late, and will need careful handling and marketing. Usually it gets the price.

THE ONE GOOD TRAIT which the projectors of woodchuck-farming have probably discovered in this animal is that it requires no food and care during winter. Now, if they will try to develop a breed that will let our beans, squash-vines and other cultivated plants alone, and live exclusively on weeds, we all will wish them success in their efforts. The said projectors estimate that an acre of land sowed to peas in rotation will furnish food for five hundred woodchucks through the season. The estimated value of a woodchuck is fifty cents—more than I would like to pay.

RATS ROUGH ON REVENUES.—My own losses from rat-depredations are not a tenth part of those of many of my neighbors, yet in the course of a year they amount to more than the taxes on a house and lot. The aggregate injury done by rats to property in the United States undoubtedly foots up a good many million dollars. These losses are mostly preventable. Before I had rat-proof grain-bins and a good cat for the barn my losses were large. Now they are slight. I would never build a corn-house, for instance, without taking great pains to make it rat-proof, if I had to line the entire inside with small-meshed inch-wire netting. Why continue to pay the rat-tax?

FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTIONS.—A year ago the Cornell Agricultural College, as well as the New York Experiment Station, had good reason for the complaint that the legislature and executive of the state had refused to give them the financial support needed to get these educational institutions in shape for rendering most effective service to the farmer. Evidently the politicians have heard something. Just at this time they seem to be falling over one another in the praiseworthy endeavor to get to the front as patrons and promoters of agricultural progress and education. They now promise to grant anything and everything that the farmers may ask. What they will do after election is another question.

THERE IS MUCH TALK nowadays about the purely agricultural education, as compared with the classical education, for the farmer. Professor Waugh asks (in "Rural New-Yorker"): "Can't a man sharpen his wits just as well on the live sciences as on the dead languages? Is it not equally as strengthening to a man, educationally, to know what happens to-day in his own corn-field as to know what happened two thousand years ago on the field of Marathon?"

Truly, a farmer's education in the first place must be practical. A good deal of the stuff which is fed to the student even at some of our "model" agricultural

colleges is scientific rubbish. We can easily go to extremes in either direction, however. I believe in a "balanced ration" (balanced with the help of good, straight common sense) even in this matter. Latin, for instance, may be a "dead language," yet it "bobs up serenely" quite frequently in a modern, up-to-date farmer's life and business. I cannot imagine a perfect general education without at least a structural knowledge of Latin. Without it, how can we come to a thorough understanding of our own English or of any other modern language? In short, a knowledge of Latin, dead language that it is called, will not come amiss to any one who aspires to the acquisition of a high modern agricultural education. It is one of the firmest rocks in the foundation upon which a thorough general or practical education is built.

THE WASH FOR SAN JOSE SCALE.—At the Niagara Falls meeting of the New York State Fruit-Growers' Association in August Professor Stuart stated that the new wash for San Jose scale, consisting of thirty-three pounds of lime, seventeen pounds of sulphur and from three to four pounds of caustic soda to one barrel of water, and made without boiling, has given satisfactory results. While further trials may be desirable, it seems safe to say that the scale can be controlled by its thorough application in winter or early spring. The best quality of lime should be used, such as the Ohio lime, which leaves but a small quantity of gritty sediment. Made with such lime and in the proper way, the wash can be sprayed on the trees through a Vermorel nozzle. With the ordinary run of lime we have experienced a good deal of trouble in trying to run the wash through any kind of spray-nozzle.

A FLY-TRAP.—A Mr. Lampton, of Kansas, has been kind enough to present me with a farm-right to use his patented fly-trap, which consists of a darkened passage-way, or chute, through which the cow or other animal passes. The light is excluded by a series of curtains split in the center. The flies are brushed off when the animal passes through the curtains, and trying to find an outlet at the only place overhead where light enters, are caught in a wire trap. I believe that a contrivance of this kind is very useful in fly-time; but I have spoken of this plan (and I believe illustrated it) in these columns already several years ago, and having been published, I doubt whether the idea is really patentable, or whether the patent if issued is valid. I hope, however, that farmers will get more and more into the habit of protecting their live stock from the fly pest, either by some such device or by spraying or brushing a simple mixture of one quart of kerosene, two or three tablespoonfuls of oil of tar and one tablespoonful of crude carbolic acid over the animals' bodies.

ESTIMATING FRUIT CROPS.—The great difficulties of making reports or estimates of fruit crops were again plainly shown this season. Even the experts are easily fooled when they examine orchards at any time during the period of fruit-development for the purpose of estimating the season's yield. The great crop for money in this vicinity is the Bartlett pear. Experienced agents of the canning-establishments who have bought the Bartlett crops here annually for many years watch the orchards closely from blooming to picking time, and make their estimates from time to time. They are experts in estimating growing fruit crops, and yet the crop this year in almost all orchards was nearly double that of the estimates made only a week or two before picking-time. The extraordinary size of the individual specimens of pears made the difference. When experts can get fooled in this way, what can we expect from an estimate based upon reports made by all sorts of people about the probable yield of a whole vicinity or section? The estimates may come very far from the truth.

PRESERVATIVE AND PURE MILK.—One of our citizens said to me the other day that the question of securing pure milk—milk free from disease-germs—for the cities is of greater importance than the outcome of the next election. There is some truth in this. The pure-food question, as affecting our health and lives, always comes first. A few weeks ago one milk-dealer was convicted in Erie County of selling milk and cream doctored with formaldehyde, and fined fifty dollars. Formaldehyde is a good thing. I have sometimes use for it in my fight with plant-diseases, etc., but I don't want it in my milk and cream, even if it would destroy the germs of fermentation, and possibly of typhoid fever, tuberculosis, etc. The authorities of Erie County are trying to break up the trade of the fellows who offer formaldehyde and other poisonous concoctions to milkmen, sausage-makers and small butchers under the name of "preservative," claiming that it is perfectly harmless, and will keep milk, meats, etc., in perfect condition. Perhaps it does, but in the place of possible dangers it gives the certainty of harmful effects on the health. Beware of preservative!

LICE ON APPLE-LEAVES.—Leaf-lice have been unusually numerous in New York apple orchards, and in some instances have materially injured the crop of apples. There are three kinds of apple-lice—two of them living on the apple part of the time, and on June grass or other food-plants at other times, and only one of them living on the apple-trees during the whole year. Professor Slingerland, Cornell's bugman, says that apple-growers can get some idea of how numerous these plant-lice are liable to be the next season by a careful examination of the bark on the twigs and branches in November or later. All three kinds of apple plant-lice pass the winter as shiny black eggs stuck around the buds and in crevices of the bark. Although the eggs are quite small, one can readily find them, as they are usually clustered together, and sometimes appear in almost countless numbers. If large numbers can be found on the bark this winter, the prospects for a big crop of lice next year will be favorable, but not necessarily certain, for the cold spring rains and the natural enemies of these lice may get the upper hand. Of course, when you spray with crude petroleum or the lime-sulphur-salt wash in winter for San Jose scale, the eggs will most likely be killed.

Mr. Grundy Says:

HARDY CATALPA.—Within a few days I have received two letters from farmers inquiring about hardy-catalpa posts. Each of them desires to buy a quantity. Another letter comes from a man who says he is a new subscriber, and he wants to know "all about" hardy catalpa—how to plant it, how fast it grows, how to prepare the land for it. Still another wishes to know whether I would advise him to cut down his grove of soft maples the coming winter, and plant the ground with catalpa. He wants good posts, poles and other farm lumber.

I think it would be a difficult matter to find a car-load of hardy-catalpa posts anywhere. I know of none for sale. The farmer that wants such posts will have to grow them. And right here I desire to again warn FARM AND FIRESIDE readers against planting Catalpa bignonioides instead of hardy catalpa. Catalpa bignonioides is a low-growing, scraggy tree of no value for either posts or wood. It seeds heavily, and the seed is easily gathered, and hundreds of pounds of it have been sold for hardy catalpa. Thousands of its seedlings have been sold by nurserymen for the hardy variety, and the planters have been sadly disappointed in their growth. Many nurserymen sold them through ignorance. In fact, many emphatically denied that there is any other variety. A few years ago some good horticulturists made sport of the claim that there is more than one native variety, while others, who were more conservative, said "it was claimed by some foresters that there are two varieties of catalpa, one being of more upright growth and harder than that generally known." It is a fact that the seeds of the two varieties are almost exactly alike, and that the growth of the seedlings is almost the same the first few years. The hardy variety goes upward, making a fine timber-tree, while the other soon stops, spreads out, and assumes its well-known characteristics.

If a grove of soft maple was all the trees I had on the farm, I would not cut down all of them at one time. I would cut out each alternate row, and replace them with catalpa. I would gradually thin out the others, replacing them with catalpa, until all were removed. If I had a rough corner, a steep hillside, a deep ravine, or any spot that is difficult to farm, I would lose no time in planting it with these trees. For planting such places I would use seedlings three to five feet high rather than seeds. If the price of the seedlings was higher than I felt able to afford, I would buy the seed and grow the seedlings myself on a strip of good soil, and transplant them the following spring, setting them about six by eight feet apart, and they would soon be able to take care of themselves. Attention to pruning about twice during the season of growth, nipping the top out of undesirable branches, will insure a more satisfactory growth and shape. Only in favored localities would I advise the planting of catalpa much above latitude forty.

A STRONG YARD FENCE.—A farmer in Missouri says he wants to build "a good, strong yard fence this fall, and he asks whether I would make it of pine fencing, thirty dollars a thousand feet, barbed wire, or one of the woven-wire fences advertised." The yard will be used for cattle, hogs, and occasionally horses. It will be two acres in extent. When I read his letter I turned to a horseman standing near, and asked his opinion. "Tell him to keep barbed wire at least a mile away from it," said he. A few minutes later I met a dairyman, and read the letter to him. "Woven fencing will do well enough," said he, "for the lower half, but tell him to have three strong boards in the upper half." I saw a farmer whose specialty is hogs standing a short distance away, and I read the letter to him. "I would make it of boards, with a tight barbed wire at the top and one at the bottom. I would have the top wire four inches above the top board, and the bottom one two inches below the lower board, or close to the ground." The following day I met a man who has put up miles of different kinds of fencing for farmers, and I read the letter to him. "It is plain," said he, "that the man wants a good, solid, permanent fence. That being the case, he should use stuff that will last and turn any kind of stock. It should be fully twice as strong as the ordinary farm fence, because it will have stock up against it every day and night of the year. A barbed wire at the bottom is good, but some night one of his best horses will be pawing at the fence, and get his foot over it, and the next morning he will have a horse to shoot. A barbed wire is good at the top, providing the fence is so high that no animal will attempt to jump over it. The various forms of woven wire make very good farm fences to turn stock that is fairly well fed and has plenty of room, but they are of little value in a yard fence. They will bend, and some of the wires are sure to break, under the constant strain they are subjected to by the cattle and hogs rubbing against them. He lives in a section where posts are abundant and not expensive, so I would advise him to have four posts to the rod. Then put his first board close to the ground, the next twelve inches above it, the next fourteen inches above that, and the next sixteen inches above that, and a barbed wire four inches above the top board. Then I would cover the inside with one of the woven-wire fences, securely stapling it to the posts. This will make a fence seventy inches high and as strong and safe as a fence can be made. When it is finished I would plow a furrow eight or ten inches deep all around the inside and about a foot from the fence. This will prevent any animal from attempting to jump over it. If he uses good posts he will have a fence that will last as long as he does. As he lives where poles can be obtained cheaply, I would use four of them in the fence instead of all boards. It is best to have a board at the bottom, but above that nicely trimmed poles well nailed on will answer the purpose very well."

Farm Theory and Practice

SHREDDED CORN FODDER.

S—No modern factor in stock-feeding has received more attention than the silo. The experiment stations and the farm papers investigated and discussed silos and ensilage very thoroughly for many years, and the results have a value that is nearly inestimable. But, after all the discussion, the saving of food in the silo directly affects only a small per cent of all the farmers who own cattle and horses. It is chiefly the dairymen so far that are interested, though a few cattle-feeders are learning the value of silage. The great portion of the acreage devoted to corn produces ripened grain for the crib, and that means that the care of the stover is a consideration affecting far more men than are interested in the silo. In view of all this, we should have more data from our stations concerning the care and the waste of stover through the various methods of handling it than we now have.

There is some reason to believe that shredding is the nearly perfect way of preparing stover for feeding. Notwithstanding the immense sale of shredders, the great majority of farmers have not yet accustomed themselves to their use. More would do so, doubtless, if assured facts were available. What is the gain from shredding, expressed in figures obtained from feeding-tests? Wherein is the gain made? In what condition may the stover be, when shredded, for best results in the mow? What is the relative expense in the various ways of handling stover? These are practical questions whose answers should not depend solely upon the offhand replies of farmers that may not come with full force or agreement, convincing the men who now are suffering loss in the careless handling of a side-crop that has enormous value and fills a very large place in stock-feeding. Let us have all the data about stover in its various forms, just as we have been given the facts about silage. The agitation will do good, and the information is needed.

LIME AFTER SEEDING.—The failure of many farmers to get orders for ground lime filled at the time for seeding wheat brought me the question whether a top-dressing with the lime after the wheat is up would not be just as good. Most orders come to the manufacturers within three weeks of seeding-time, because the bagged lime will slake, and thus burst the bags, if any long time intervenes between the burning and the application to the soil. If the lime can be applied at any time during the fall with equally good results, there would be less rush, and consequently more farmers would be able to experiment. I do not doubt that a given amount of lime has more power to effect a change in the soil-conditions when covered slightly with soil than it would have when left to air-slake on the surface. But I have asked our best agricultural chemists about the comparative results, and get very indefinite replies. Much depends upon the particular soil, probably, and very much is yet to be learned about the subject.

So far as I can learn from chemists and practical experimenters, the gain from applying lime on growing wheat in the fall may be practically the same, as judged by the clover and grass that are sought, as that gotten from lime drilled in before seeding the grain. There are many instances of marked profit from such application. I practise drilling the lime in, believing this way to be preferable. I expect to get the full effect in this way, and as the drill is used as a harrow to fit the ground more perfectly while applying the lime there is not much actual outlay in getting the lime on the ground. After the wheat is up, the hoes of the drill should be kept above the surface or removed from the drill. The tramping by horses and the wheels of the drill is undesirable, but need not be a serious matter.

A thousand - pounds application of ground lime is not going to make clover and grass grow on all land that has been refusing to make a catch, but the examples of success are so numerous that experiments on nearly all such soils are justified. Only a trial will demonstrate the value of this method of assisting the clover-plant where conditions are now unfavorable.

WESTERN IRRIGATION.—The man who owns land and desires to water it so that he may have a crop assured him certainly has a right to do so if he can find a way within his means. A great area of land is now irrigated and made profitable to its owners. The present area of land under cultivation in this country is sufficiently great to hold the prices of farm products down as low as they should be. Our people are being fed on food that is as low-priced as the owners of our farms can furnish it. There is no undue profit from farming, I am sure, and no need of an added bulk of food to depress present prices. Just so long as the irrigated districts are extended only by the investment of private capital there will not be any undue competition from this source. The Eastern farmer who has put his capital into land and is producing food has no cause for complaint when others do the same and compete with him. This is the way manufacturers and miners do—every man has a right to invest his capital and begin legitimate competition with his fellows.

All Over the Farm

But the unrighteousness of this arid-land agitation is in the fact that its promoters want us—the farmers and others who compose the people of this nation—to devote large sums of our public money to preparation for the irrigation of that body of our land that is not now needed for cultivation, and thus to assist men into competition with us. There are immense tracts in the West that will some day have great value. It will be in the day when they are actually needed to supply the world with food. If we now use our money to prepare for irrigation before it is needed, as evidenced by the average prices of food for ten years, we pave the way for overproduction just as was done when railroads were made grants of land in rich sections of the West before the products of the new land were needed in our markets. It seems patriotic and broad-minded, it may be, to talk about national growth and development, but we do not want the forced development that consists in setting up competitors in business on an enormous scale at our own expense. The farmers should do their own thinking, and act in this matter as other business men do in matters concerning their interests.

DAVID.

The Place for Manure

Intelligent farmers all agree that the proper place for manure is on the land. Some half-way fellow may loudly maintain that it should never be plowed down. Another perhaps as radical may insist that it be always plowed down. The intellectual farmer recognizes the changes incident to natural conditions. His first concern is to make all the manure he can, save it all, and get it on the land. This method necessarily finds times when the manure must be plowed down, and other times when it must lie on top. Wherever it must go, it goes—either up or down, on the land being preferable to piles and scatterings about the yards and stables. The farmer if wise will mature his judgment, but use his manure fresh. I like to top-dress growing crops; coat new-plowed ground with fresh-made manure, and cut it in, but it pleases me better to plow in a coat, with furrows edged, and cut the second coat in, also.

W. F. McSPARRAN.

Drainage, Whens, Hows and Wheres

Thousands of farmers have one or more swale-holes, coulées or spring bogs on their places which have long been eyesores and sources of lost labor and profit. These are always to be, but never have been, drained. Many, too, of these nature-formed nuisances have been plowed around and worked about year in and year out, yet require but small expense in labor and material for their overcoming when once they are intelligently attacked.

The most opportune time for such drainage-work, when requiring but a few days for its completion, will ordinarily be after a crop has been removed from the

tile at the required level, the deed is done. Nothing then remains but the filling in by a reversed action of the scraper.

Of course, there are locations where such ditching-methods are impracticable, by reason of rocks, roots and ridges making the pick and shovel indispensable from the start; but however the drainage is accomplished, it almost invariably means the making of "two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before."

B. F. W. THORPE.

Count the Living

When farmers get blue thinking about the drawbacks they have, why should they not think a little about the good things they get from the farm? It is reported that the cost of living has been increased on an average twenty-two per cent over a few years ago. This affects rents, all kinds of vegetables, fuel and breadstuffs. Men who work by the day, or who live where they must buy everything they eat, although in many instances receiving better wages than formerly, are yet unable to save any more than they did when they were getting less.

The farmer is out of reach of these harrassing circumstances. He has his house. No one can roust him out at dead of night, and tell him to hunt up a new home. Almost everything he uses on the table is grown on the farm. Potatoes, eggs, meats, often his breadstuffs, and most kinds of vegetables, he has for the growing. If he has taken good care of his garden he will even have berries, but at any rate everything in the line of vegetables is at his command. His forests furnish the needed fuel, and in more ways than we often stop to think of we are independent of the tide which is rising every day and carrying with it all we must have to live on.

Men who have lived both on the farm and in town realize more than any one else the difference in the expense of living. He knows what it costs to buy the milk, butter, cream, eggs and fruit he had on the farm, and enjoyed simply for the taking. In the country he is sure of the living. If he lives in town he must have the living, too, but it will be much poorer and cost him far more. Count the living. E. L. VINCENT.

More About the Fifteen-Acre Farm

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1]

the cows. No long hay is fed, it all being run through the cutter. The rye is usually followed immediately by ensilage corn, producing from twenty to thirty tons to the acre. The two silos seldom get empty. For an early soiling-crop two bushels each of oats and Canada peas are sown to the acre. As this crop is cut and fed the manured land is immediately plowed and planted to corn. In August or September any grass-land that needs renewing is plowed and reseeded to clover, timothy and red-top. The next summer two, and often three, crops of hay are cut from this. No bare land is tolerated, nor are there crop-failures. No lime or commercial fertilizers are used. No crops are grown to plow down. There is no tired feeling about the land of Mr. Detrich, so it needs no resting. The humus is always there, likewise the moisture and available plant-food.

Dr. A. T. Neals of the Delaware Experiment Station has made a number of recent visits to this farm, accompanied by his professors, to make observations, take samples of soil, determine moisture, etc.

The analysis of the samples of soil, Professor Chester announces, shows that they contained twenty millions of bacteria to the gram, four times as many as were found in the best soil he had ever analyzed before.

Mr. Detrich's small farm gives him near

neighbors. The Delaware professors found the Detrich soil three inches deeper than that beside it farmed in the ordinary way, and five inches deeper than Delaware soil, where some one has told us the growing of turnips has enriched the land.

The cows on this farm are always stabled. They are sometimes led out with halters to give them moderate exercise. They have good health, are regular breeders and heavy milkers and Jerseys. They are fed three times a day, and watered from wooden buckets. When I was last at Flourentown, about a month ago, they were being fed silage, rye hay, bran, oil-meal, cotton-seed meal and salt. Only such feeds are bought as thousands of other dairymen are buying, and they are not fed excessively. His feed-bill for last year was less than for many a similar dairy on much larger farms.

There is nothing extraordinary in all this beyond that it is unusual. What my friend has done he has done quietly and without any cow-horn blowing on his part. The recital of it that I give carries from me the hope that the preacher who practises may be an example to the many who chafe at the imaginary limitations of small farms.

W. F. McSPARRAN.



FILLING THE NEW ONE-HUNDRED-TON SILO ON A SMALL, SUCCESSFUL OHIO DAIRY-FARM

land in the fall, just after the early softening rains have set in, but before the depressions become overflowed.

In some locations it is possible to secure perfect drainage of swale-holes and similar local depressions without recourse to underdrainage. The writer has in mind certain farms where several such annoying bog-holes were permanently and satisfactorily drained by throwing up a roadway by means of a road-machine, the road so formed being a needed convenience in moving the crops of the farm. The earth being thrown from both sides, broad, deep, rounded waterways were formed, which with the evenly graded roadway soon became turfed over, and were about as easily mowed and worked over as the adjoining fields, while the needed depression and outlet were thereby secured to carry off the surplus of water.

Where underdrainage is necessary, it is also often possible to do the greater portion of the labor by horsepower when no crop is on the ground to interfere. Here, too, a road-scraper discarded from public use can often be utilized to move the earth to either side. Thus by repeated plowings and scrapings a low level is secured with but little man-power and in short order, and with merely a narrow, shallow gutter for the

Gardening

By T. GREINER

WHAT SPLENDID LETTUCE I am having from the garden just at this time (the latter part of September)! It seems as fine and crisp as the nicest greenhouse lettuce I ever had.

LIMA BEANS.—The supply at this writing is ample. We have again a number of varieties, some of them claimed to be ever so much earlier than we ever had before. I do not find much difference in the time of ripening between any of the large pole-limas, and I believe that King of the Garden is as good as any.

COAL-ASHES with the wood-ashes mixed in are always worth hauling. Sometimes people want to get rid of the piles that have accumulated near the house. I am just getting a few loads from the school-house yard, and scattering them between the strawberry-rows on rather heavy land. This will make the soil much more porous and easy to handle.

A FEW RAMBLER ROSES, both crimson and yellow, planted last spring on the south side of the house, have made a wonderful growth of vine, and are spreading out to such an extent that I can hope to have a brilliant display next summer. The Ramblers are well worth having on any place, either on a trellis against the house or in the border, or in a larger group by themselves. I will not soon forget the sight of that large group of Crimson Rambler on the Pan-American Exposition grounds a few years ago.

IN REGARD TO THE DESTRUCTION OF WEEDS in our gardens during late fall, especially when we aim to prevent a "free seed-distribution" for another year, or for years to come, it seems like an almost hopeless task. Weeds grow fast in the autumn, and they seem to hurry up to produce and ripen seed much more than earlier in the season. The best plan is to clear up the remnants of the crops as soon as can be done, and then use the plow. I keep a one-horse plow handy for such purposes, yet sometimes the patches are left to grow up in weeds longer than I desired or than is profitable.

PURSLANE is a most annoying and pestiferous weed, and yet it seems to have redeeming qualities. I have never tried it for greens, but people who have say that for flavor and richness spinach is not "in it" with purslane. Others have used purslane for cow-feed, and find that it is the milk-producer "par excellence," being far richer in protein than any other plant available for feeding purposes. It is very tender, however, and late in the season we need not worry much even if we find it covering the ground in the strawberry-bed or other places. The first frost will make an end to its reign. A few years ago, when it took possession of a strawberry-patch, it was attacked by a blight or rust, which swept through it and killed it all out even before the advent of frost. If we should attempt to grow purslane for greens or cow-feed, diseases would probably develop, as in all other cultivated plants.

THE ONION CROP.—I have no onions this year to speak of. The reason is, I had not planted any, or only very few, beyond those needed for home consumption. The few rows I have of Prizetaker and Gibraltar were planted quite late, four or five weeks later, in fact, than I usually put my onion seedlings in open ground. They have made some fairly good onions, but only because the summer and fall have been quite favorable for the crop, bringing plenty of moisture with cool weather. I find again that under average conditions, when growing these large onions by the transplanting method, our only safety lies in getting an early start. We must sow the seed not later, if possible, than the middle of February, and push the plants into good growth by all the means at our command. The early start is one of the most essential conditions of success. I believe that if I had good Prizetakers and Gibaltars to spare just at this time I could ask almost my own price for them. Thorough cultivation, especially in a dry time, is the next essential requisite. A friend writes me from Fairport, N. Y., as follows: "My patch of three acres (sandy soil) of onion seedlings is looking fine. It is principally on account of following your advice to 'keep the cultivator going.' It kept the ground moist underneath during the early drought. My neighbors laughed at me, and said, 'There are no weeds to cultivate.' But I kept on cultivating, and the onions kept on growing. They are now ahead of my neighbors'."

POTATO ROSETTE DISEASE.—Among my earliest Early Ohio potatoes I found an occasional plant that seemed diseased in a peculiar fashion. Some of the stalks, attacked near the surface of the ground by some fungous enemy, which sometimes seemed to girdle them and sever the connection with the underground parts, made efforts to produce substitutes for tubers along the lower parts of the tops, while the tubers underground were very small and crippled, and unfit even for gathering up, although large in numbers. Undoubtedly this is the new "rosette" disease of the potato, which Bulletin No. 139 of the Ohio Experiment Station treats rather at length. "From the standpoint of losses," says this bulletin, "the rosette disease of the potato is similar to the potato-scab; usually neither destroys the crop, but both may diminish the yield, and in that way the market value. The scab also reduces the market value by roughening the tubers.

Probably from six to twenty per cent of diseased hills will cover the usual amount of rosette disease where prevalent; nevertheless, such a proportion of these plants should well repay prevention, especially so since it now appears to be possible to reduce this disease largely by using formalin treatment instead of the corrosive-sublimate method for the seed-potatoes." Thus it appears that we may kill two birds with one stone. We usually find it advisable to treat

our seed-potatoes in some way for the purpose of preventing scab. The formalin treatment is one of the methods that have been found effective. Now, if by this same treatment we may also prevent the rosette disease, it seems best to use this in preference to any other. Professor Arthur recommends the following for potato-scab: "Add one half pint of formalin (forty-per-cent strength) to fifteen gallons of water, and soak the seed-tubers in it for two hours; then cut, and plant." We should remember this next spring.

CUCUMBERS AND PICKLES.—My cucumber-vines have done better this year than for any season previous in a number of years. The leaves have remained healthy, with hardly a sign of blight or other disease. Early and oft-repeated thorough spraying up to the time of fruit-setting, and the use of a liberal quantity of disparene, have seemed to keep the vines free from insects and blight attacks. The other vines, melons, squashes, etc., fared about as well. All kept in good health and growth. Undoubtedly the peculiar conditions of the season have much to do with this outcome, yet spraying seems to be essential in any season. Cucumbers and pickles, when I can get a full crop, and with the local demand active, never fail to pay well. Eaten raw as a salad, cucumbers may be hard on the stomach, but when pickled in certain ways they are not only palatable, but rather harmless in their effects on the digestion. I like the plain "sour cucumber" of the Germans—large-sized cucumbers packed in kegs or barrels, between alternate layers of grape-leaves, and kept under a weak brine for a few weeks. These pickles if kept in the stores would, and do, "go like hot cakes" almost anywhere. A lady reader in Letcher, S. D., writes that she would like to do something to help herself, her husband being in too poor health for farm-work. If there is local call for pickles, she might try cucumbers, and sell them in such shape as the market demands. I usually sell my surplus to neighbors and townspeople by the hundred, at prices varying with the seasons, particular times, size of pickles, etc. For such trade it may be a good plan to grow other pickling-materials to sell with the cucumber pickles, such as pickling-onions, string-beans, celery, green tomatoes, cauliflower, peppers, etc. Sometimes, if a miscellaneous lot of all such articles is made up, and put up in proper packages (baskets or boxes), they take exceedingly well, especially if a printed pickling-recipe goes with it. The pickles ordinarily kept for the market are packed with salt or under strong brine. I have no experience with "alcohol cucumber pickles."

Fruit-Growing

By S. B. GREEN

ADDRESS WANTED.—H. E. W. I should be pleased to answer your inquiry in regard to parties selling apple seedlings if you will give me your address, which you failed to do in your letter.

GRASS MULCH IN ORCHARDS.—M. L. B., Jacksonville, Oreg. I think a grass mulch might possibly be used to advantage in some parts of southern Oregon where the hillsides are so steep that cultivation is impracticable, but where cultivation can be followed I think it is much preferable to mulching. It does not matter very much what kind of material is used for mulching, except that the material which lies close together is generally better than that which is very open.

INSECT EGGS.—M. E. A., Tangier, Okla. The insect eggs which you inclose, taken off the body of a peach-tree, are probably those of a tent-caterpillar or similar insect. The eggs are laid at about this time of year, and hatch out early in the spring, when the young begin immediately to feed upon the new growth. The mother insect is a brownish moth. The caterpillar is hairy and very destructive. I think you are so well acquainted with it that it is not necessary for me to go into the matter any further.

SMOOTH-SKIN PEACH.—H. H. W., Big Rapids, Mich. I think you have, without doubt, a nectarine, which is (as you state) a smooth-skin peach, the tree and fruit in every particular, except the skin, having the appearance of a peach. This fruit is cultivated to some extent, but has never proved as satisfactory as the cultivated peach. While this fruit is very distinct, yet it is simply a form of the peach, and seedlings from the peach occasionally take on this form, likewise seed from the nectarine occasionally produces peach-trees.

CHERRY-TREE SLUG.—H. G. S., Grand Rapids, Mich. The leaves from your cherry-tree have been injured by what is known as the cherry-tree slug. This insect eats off the surface of the leaf, leaving only the lower skin. The best remedy is spraying with water containing a small amount of Paris green and lime. A good formula for this purpose would be one pound of lime, one pound of Paris green and one hundred and twenty-five gallons of water. Experiment with it first, to see if it burns the foliage, and if there is any trouble of this sort, add more lime and dilute with water.

PREPARING LAND FOR FRUIT-QUINCES.—A. S., Poinona, Mo. The plan of growing stock pear on the land on which you intend to plant apples is certainly a good one. The best commercial fertilizer for this purpose would be that containing a considerable amount of potash and phosphoric acid. I think if you used muriate of potash at the rate of two hundred pounds, and ground acid phosphate at the rate of three hundred pounds, to the acre, that you would get good results, for I am inclined to think that the cow-peas will furnish all the nitrogen needed for the trees. If, however, you think your soil is poor in nitrogen, it would be a good plan to add a little of it to the fertilizer. In such a case I would use two hundred pounds of muriate of potash and perhaps three hundred pounds of good tankage to the acre. I would prefer

to apply the fertilizer in the spring, about the time that the land is seeded to peas.—The quince is used to some extent, but the demand for it is quite limited. In favorable locations in southwestern Missouri it has done well. The quince needs the same kind of exposure as the apple or pear for best results, and should be treated in the same way, as it is a closely allied fruit. In many instances it is badly neglected.

PROPAGATING THE WINEBERRY—STORING SUGAR-CANE.—G. A., Austin, Ark. The wineberry may be propagated by tip-layering. The reason why they have rotted with you was probably that you layered them too early. In general practice, however, I think they have been grown from seed. In raising them from seed, the fruit should be crushed in sand, then sown at once. The young seedlings will make quite a good growth the first year, and if carefully wintered over will make a very nice growth the next season.—If you want to keep sugar-cane, including the roots, through the winter, I think your best plan would be to bury them in sand or sandy loam. The canes should be laid flat on the ground, and covered deep enough to protect from any freezing and to keep them moist. There is no danger of covering them too deep, provided they are removed in the spring before the growth starts.

GRAPE-ROT.—G. L., New Madrid, Mo. Grape-rot is very common throughout this country, and it is especially bad in moist seasons. As a rule the best way of preventing it is to spray the grapes with some good fungicide, as the rot is caused by a fungus. The best treatment for this will depend somewhat upon circumstances, but most growers are agreed that the grape should be sprayed as soon as the fruit is set with Bordeaux mixture made from a formula of five pounds of lime, five pounds of copper and fifty gallons of water. This should be repeated three or four times, at intervals of about three or four weeks, or until the grapes begin to color, when no further application should be applied; or, if it is necessary, then ammoniacal carbonate of copper should be used. The covering of the bunches of grapes in paper sacks as soon as the flowers fall is also a favorite method of preventing grape-rot, and is much better adapted to the needs of the amateur than spraying.

BOOK ON FOREST-TREES.—J. W. B., Johnstown, Pa. There is no one publication that treats especially of the growth of forest-trees for the whole country, and information on this subject is a good deal scattered. In regard to black walnut, formerly there was a large amount of material published in reference to it, and it was widely advocated as a desirable tree to plant for profit, but since it has been found that the dark color of the wood does not come until the trees are perhaps fifty years old they are not so much planted. However, they are even now especially valuable for fence-posts, and are just as good as ever for general farm purposes. The only book that occurs to me on the subject of forest-trees is a little book entitled "Forestry in Minnesota," which is published by the Minnesota Geological and Natural History Survey, and is sent out from the Horticultural Department of the University of Minnesota at twenty-five cents a copy and twelve cents postage. It is a neatly bound book of over four hundred pages, and is in its second edition of ten thousand.

PRESERVING CIDER.—J. J. W., Darrah, Cal. There is no method of preventing the fermentation of cider except to add some chemical to it, and in my own practice I add one and one half pounds of carbonate of soda. Some prefer to use boric or salicylic acid. About one half pound of either of these will be sufficient for a large barrel of cider, but it should not be added until it is desired to stop fermentation entirely. Such material is not conducive to health, but is not especially injurious. It is important to use clean casks. If for any reason old casks must be used, they should be washed thoroughly with water, which should be allowed to stand in them some days, and then they should be coated with lime whitewash and filled with the fumes of burning sulphur. The sulphur-fumes may be added by burning a cloth dipped in melted sulphur in the bung-hole of the cask. Sulphur-fumes alone will keep cider from fermenting.

COVERING A SANDY BLUFF WITH PLANTS.—H. G., McCa, Chicago, Ill. A sandy bank on the shore of a lake like the one of which you inclose a half-tone is very difficult to keep covered with vegetation. I am of the opinion, however, that if you can slope it to a slope that will stand the wash, and then plant a few rows of the common shrub willow (*Salix humilis*), you will be in a fair way for a start. The cuttings for this purpose should be very long (not less than two feet in any case), and put in the ground all but about one inch. It is important to put them deep, in order that they may get sufficient moisture. In addition to this, it would be a good plan to sow seed of the common sand-cherry, which is so very abundant along some of our sandy lake-shores and in the northwestern states. The season is past for gathering it this year, but it is possible that you can buy it from J. M. Thorburn & Co., New York City. It would be better, however, to get it from South Dakota. You should have a considerable amount of this seed, and it should be sown in drills between the willow cuttings. In addition to this, I would seed the bank with Austrian brome-grass (*Bromus inermis*). This grass is well adapted to dry sections, and while it will not make a very vigorous growth in sandy soil, yet I think it will do sufficiently well to assist in preventing the sand from washing. It would be a good plan to work a little stable manure into the bank before any planting is done. The plants that grow on the sandy soil at the top of your bank are undoubtedly as well adapted for growing on the side of the bank, and the only reason that they do not grow there is because the sand is not in place long enough to permit them to start. Where the banking is especially objectionable, you will find a good way to get a growth on it will be to transplant sods from the dry upland soil. The best way to make these sods is by what is known as a sod-ax, which will cut through the roots of such shrubs as blueberries, huckleberries, barberries, etc. The sod should be taken off at least six inches thick.

Poultry-Raising

By P. H. JACOBS

Bones as Food

GREEN bones provide not only phosphates and nitrogen, but also lime for the shells of the eggs; hence, oyster-shells are not the only source from which to procure lime. Ordinary bone contains from six to seven per cent of carbonate of lime, from fifty to sixty-five per cent of phosphate of lime, and from twenty to thirty per cent of organic matter, with proportions of magnesia, etc. Fresh green bones also contain, besides the lime compounds, some proteins, or flesh-formers, which add to their value as poultry-food. The best mode of preparing them is to have them cut with a bone-cutter.

Late Chicks

It is really more difficult to succeed with chicks hatched at this season than in spring, as the chicks do not have opportunities for growth. Lice play havoc with them, and cold weather may overtake them. So long as hens steal their nests there will be late chicks. Very young chicks should be fed three times a day, and millet-seed should be scat-

ter so as to induce them to exercise in seeking the seeds. An excellent food for young chicks is bread made of the following substances: Sifted ground oats, one pound; corn-meal, one pound; bran, one fourth of a pound; middlings, one fourth of a pound; ground meat, one pound; ground clover, one pound; salt, two ounces, bread-soda, one ounce. The bread should be crumbled, given dry on clean boards, allowing no food to remain, as it will become sour if uneaten.

Breeds and Purposes

Each breed possesses merits peculiar to itself, and the inherent characteristics of breeds indicate to the farmer how best to accomplish that which he seeks in the keeping of poultry. There is as much difference in the keeping of the several breeds of fowls as in the keeping of other stock. If one makes a specialty of raising poultry for market, the weights should be as heavy as possible, as the sales are made by the pound; but if eggs are to be depended on as contributing a portion of the profits, then weight must not be considered. It is no disadvantage to have a large, heavy laying hen if weight and egg-production can be combined, but as a rule the very heavy hens are not the best layers. With cattle there are special beef-breeds, while others are intended for milk. These characteristics are of course impossible with birds, but nevertheless there are breeds that excel in egg-production, while others readily convert food into flesh. The poultryman who contemplates the management of a poultry-establishment should have a definite purpose in view, and should in the beginning select breeds which best conform to his requirements, as any mistake then made occasions the loss of at least one year's time. Hence, do not aim for heavy fowls unless you intend to make a specialty of weight. The different breeds all have their peculiar characteristics.

Fall and Winter Diseases

The dreaded disease known as roup may come at any time, and is even more prevalent during damp days in the fall than in the winter. It is not agreeable to destroy a flock of pure-bred birds that are valuable, but when roup exists in a flock there will be much labor in vain.

Roup takes in many forms of disease—scrofula, consumption, bronchitis, etc.—and if it is difficult to cure a human being who is given medicine every hour, it is plain that it is more difficult to eradicate such disease from fowls by giving them kerosene in the nostrils, unknown condition-powders or any other substance, the dose being given only once or occasionally. Even if the prospect of a cure is hopeful, such fowls will not lay as many eggs as formerly, and will never again be profitable. Fowls may have roup in a mild form, and at times be apparently well, but they never again reach their most useful stage. It is a fact that eggs from fowls afflicted with roup may bring chicks that will either have some form of the disease or be very susceptible to it, and if a single fowl is attacked, the disease spreads, because the ground becomes contaminated, and all drink from the same fountain. The remedy is to clean up the yards and houses, then disinfect two or three times. The well-known Bordeaux mixture is cheap, and excellent for the purpose; also the Douglass mixture. First, however, if necessary, get



A TEXAS FLOCK OF BLACK MINORCAS

rid of the flock and begin anew, procuring birds only from those known to be from healthy stock. There is no sure cure for roup, as what is termed "roup" exists in various forms. Warm, dry quarters and nourishing foods are the best remedies. Some of the indications of roup are cold in the head, canker, swelled head, watery eyes, discharge from the nostrils, sneezing (pip), blindness, closed eyes, etc., and are called consumption, bronchitis, lung-fever, diphtheria, catarrh, or any other term of like character. The true roup has distinctive characteristics of its own. A fowl may be affected with it and show no symptoms other than a constant discharge from the nostrils and general droopiness, but there is always one unmistakable evidence—a very foul, disgusting odor. Chicks seldom show the same indications of roup as adult fowls. It affects very young chicks principally as dysentery, and really it may be considered consumption of the bowels. Many who attempt to raise chicks in large numbers find them slowly thinning out, a whitish discharge of the bowels appears, and as fast as new broods are added they are also attacked. The most common source of roup is the poultry-house. The ventilator may permit a cold draft of air to flow down and over the birds when they are on the roosts, or a crack in the wall may permit a stream of air to come down on their heads.

Inquiries Answered

GEES.—G. F. S., Constantine, Mich., wishes to know "how many ganders should be kept with his flock of geese." It is better to allow geese to mate in pairs, though two geese with one gander is not unusual.

CAPONS.—M. F., Jeffersonville, Ill., is interested in capons, and desires to know "where to find a market for them." The best method of selling them is to either visit the nearest large market or write to reliable dealers for instructions.

TEMPERATURE OF INCUBATOR.—L. B., Salem, Va., asks for "the temperature for operating an incubator." About one hundred and three degrees Fahrenheit is considered the proper temperature, though should it occasionally be above or below one hundred and three degrees no harm will result.



Makes Moulting Hens Lay Eggs

Moulting limits egg production. Don't expect your hens to grow new feathers, revive their constitution after moulting and be ready for winter laying, unaided. They need a tonic and reconstructive such as Dr.

Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a a physician's prescription for this very condition. Dr.

Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is not a stimulant but a tonic that calls into healthy action every

organ of the animal body. It enables the system to

extract the nitrogenous material, the feathers, the bone, the muscle, from the food eaten. It tones up the egg organs, forces egg production and makes hens profitable layers throughout the winter. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a cures cholera, roup, indigestion and the like. It has tonic and curative properties peculiar to itself. It is sold under a written guarantee to do all we claim. Take no "Poultry Food" as a substitute.

DR. HESS Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

In every package is a little yellow card which entitles you to a letter of advice or prescription for your poultry from Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.).

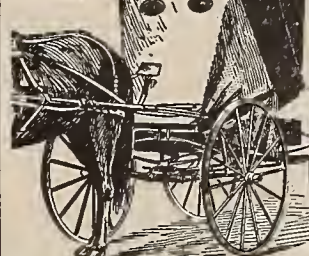
Almost everyone has some question to put to the man who has made poultry culture a study from a scientific standpoint.

Pan-a-ce-a costs about a penny a day for 30 fowls. 1½ lbs. 25 cents; 5 lbs. 60 cents; 12 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lb. pail, \$2.50 (except in Canada and the Pacific Slope). Keep your poultry free from lice with **Instant Louse Killer**. 1 lb. 25 cents; 3 lbs. 60 cents. If your dealer can't supply you write us.

Manufactured by **DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio.**
We also make Dr. Hess Stock Food.

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Storm Patented



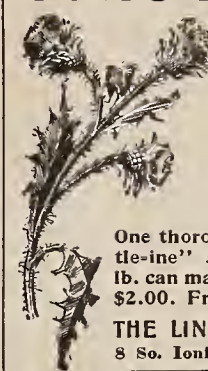
Front Patented

All who drive in winter appreciate the adjustable storm front, as it closes up a buggy and keeps out the rain, cold, sleet, snow, and makes the buggy a comfortable place. It can be put on in 30 seconds; no need to get out of the buggy. Two

large glasses furnish a complete view of the front. It is adjustable, and fits any buggy. It is held on by means of an elastic cord and two hooks at the top and the same at the dash; the sides are fastened with a steel clamp on each side, which fastens on the bow; the clamp fastens on the bow like a clothes-pin on a clothes-line. The sides can be opened with gloves on. Made of best quality of rubber cloth, and guaranteed satisfactory. Send us \$3, or get them at any buggy, harness and hardware dealer.

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198 East Rich Street, - COLUMBUS, OHIO

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MEDINA, Ohio, August 26, 1903.
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(Signed) GILBERT SEARS, Supt.
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JOHN HAYES (Directors)
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One thorough spraying with "Thistle-ine" settles it. Guaranteed. 5 lb. can makes 5 gallons of the liquid. \$2.00. Free booklet tells all about it.

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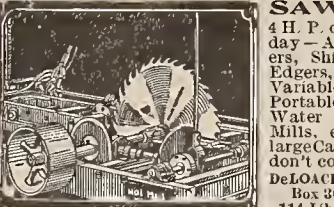
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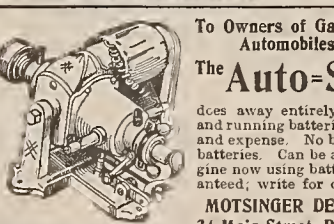
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Department of Agents, - Springfield, Ohio

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Best cow fastener made. All metal, big seller.
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COLIC



PAIN in the intestines or stomach of a horse is called colic. It frequently occurs from constipation, or by the bowel becoming occluded or impacted with fecal matter.

It may also result from indigestible foods, from improperly cured grains, sudden changes of diet, or any influence which will reduce the digestive powers of the animal, such as exhaustion, exposure to severe cold. If animals are fed while in this condition they are extremely apt to suffer from colic.

Colic due to fermentation of the food or flatulence is best treated by giving remedies which will prevent formation of gas and absorb that already formed. For this purpose alkalies give best results, such as one to two ounce doses of aromatic spirits of ammonia well diluted. In severe cases anodyne should also be employed. For this purpose two ounces of fluid extract of hyoscyamus, or ounce doses of chloral hydrate diluted, can be administered at once.

In cases of colic due to impaction, stimulants must be administered. Recent treatment by the administration of half ounce to an ounce of powdered nuxvomica with two ounces of carbonate of ammonia made into pills and given at once has given excellent results. This can be followed by such laxatives as a pint of flaxseed-oil or a half pound of glauher salts. Aloes as a purgative is not always free from danger, as in many cases it proves to be poisonous.

Keeping the horse in thorough condition is the best preventive of colic. Give regular, small doses of Dr. Hess Stock Food, the great horse tonic. This will keep his digestion very strong and his appetite sharp; he will gain systemic strength rapidly, and soon overcome the inclination to colic. Along with this improvement in general health will come a sleek coat, readiness of action and increased strength. Dr. Hess Stock Food is invaluable in toning the reproductive organs—and in tiding the colt over the dangers of the first year.

It is formulated by Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.), and is used by eminent veterinarians and endorsed by leading colleges. No nonprofessional manufacturer can equal it. 100 lbs., \$5.00 (except in Canada and points on Pacific coast); smaller packages at a slight advance. Sold on a written guaranty. For every disease and condition for which Dr. Hess Stock Food is not recommended, the little yellow card in every package entitles you to a letter of advice and special prescription from Dr. Hess.

Dr. Hess Stock Book, the authoritative work on diseases of stock and poultry, will be sent free if you will write and state what stock, and how many head of each, you have; what stock food you have previously used, and mention this paper. Address Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio.

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is usually in the wheel. They receive the strain and wear. They dry out, spokes and felloes rot, tires come loose. Get the service out of wheels you do out of gears by using

Electric Metal Wheels.



You have a wagon for a life time. Electric wheels are the staunchest, tightest, easiest running wheels made. Straight or staggered oval steel spokes, cast in the hub, not riveted in tire. Broad tires, no rutting, light draft, any height, fit any wagon.

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produce a soft, mellow light ten times as strong as a kerosene lamp. They give the same light as the famous "Welsbach" gas light, the same mantle being used. We want you to introduce this light into your community, and will offer special inducements. Write for particulars before some one gets ahead of you.

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We have a guarantee cure for Heaves, Coughs and Colds. Guaranteed to cure or money refunded. One package by mail, 60c; 12 pkgs. by ex. with written guarantee to cure, \$5. **WILBER STOCK FOOD CO.,** 15 24 St., Milwaukee, Wis.

ABORTION Retention of Placenta and Failure to Breed

Kellogg's Condition Powder is a positive cure for these diseases. Write for circular. Address **H. W. KELLOGG CO.,** St. Paul, Minn.

Live Stock and Dairy

Prizes Offered for Live Stock at the St. Louis World's Fair

THE summary of prizes in the several divisions of the live-stock department at the World's Fair in 1904 is as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Prizes for horses..... | \$ 93,640 |
| Prizes for cattle..... | 64,030 |
| Prizes for sheep..... | 42,809 |
| Prizes for swine..... | 32,186 |
| Prizes for poultry..... | 15,770 |
| Prizes for dogs..... | 7,500 |
| Contingent prizes..... | 4,065 |

Total.....\$260,000

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition will provide ample accommodations for complete exhibits at the World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904, of the useful recognized breeds of domestic animals and fowls, and without charge for entries, stalls or pens in any division. The prizes offered for the various exhibits in the department of live stock are on a scale of unprecedented liberality, including, unless otherwise indicated, a first, second, third, fourth and fifth award, payable in cash; also diplomas or certificates of "high commendation" and "commendation."

The grounds, amphitheater, buildings, stables and all needed conveniences will be provided for the exhibition and judging of live stock to the best advantage, and every facility afforded for the entertainment and instruction of the visitors interested in animal husbandry and its wonderful modern progress.

The far-reaching extent of the classifications, the very liberal prizes, together with the ample and attractive accommodations to be provided for the comfort and exhibition of the entries, are intended to be fully in keeping with the magnitude and importance of the industry they represent.

FAR-REACHING PLANS

With this object in view, great care has been exercised even in the minor details to make the classifications thorough and equitable. An arrangement of the distribution of more than a quarter of a million of dollars in prizes calls for plans on twice the scale of any previous undertaking of the same sort. The World's Fair prize-list contains offerings along many new lines, as well as a corresponding enlargement of the usual classes in a list of live-stock prizes.

The rules have been devised with intent to bring animals of best quality and to stimulate stock-improvement in all lines. The abolition of all entrance-fees and stall or pen charges throughout the shows, from horses to poultry and dogs, is an indication of the gage by which the list has been planned, and has had no parallel at any previous exposition.

PRIZES FOR HORSES

The division for horses, ponies, jacks, jennets and mules includes twenty-four classes, distributing \$93,640 in cash prizes. The sums given to each class range from \$6,205 for the thoroughbreds, Percherons and breeds of similar importance—in any of which it is possible for a single animal to win in individual awards \$500—down to \$900 for ponies in harness. The amounts for horses of commerce, business horses and mules aggregate \$7,165.

The plan of graduating first-prize animals into the champion class and the champions into the grand-champion class will insure harmonious and consistent awards. The prizes for aged and young studs, and studs bred by the exhibitor, offer inducements for collective exhibits that will prove unusually attractive.

The prizes offered for grade geldings and mares by pure-bred sires of the several breeds opens the gates wide for the admission of meritorious exhibits in which the general horse-breeder not engaged in raising horses of record is especially interested.

\$64,000 FOR CATTLE

Twenty-one classes are given to cattle and the cow demonstration. The total cash awards in these classes are \$64,030. Shorthorn, Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus and Galloway cattle are each given \$5,980, with the other breeds in proportion. Provision is made for a display of catalog, the product of crossing a domestic bull with the female American bison.

The recognition of early maturity in the classes for beef-cattle in the rings provided for six-month classes is a new departure in World's Fair classification, and will give great satisfaction to all the breeders of beef-cattle, especially to the feeders of the millions fed for slaughter.

The demonstration of cows for milk

and the productions therefrom in the classes for the dairy breeds of cattle contemplates many new and original lines of advanced investigation, and the prizes therefor will amply compensate this class of cattle for the omission of the premiums offered elsewhere for steers.

SHEEP AND OTHER ANIMALS

Sheep have fifteen classes, and goats three, with a total cash allotment of \$42,809. The merino types are placed in three classes, being separated into the wrinkly and delaine and an intermediate class.

The sum of \$32,186 has been set aside for swine awards, which are arranged in nine classes. Berkshire, Poland-China and breeds of the same standing are given \$5,110 each. The lowest sum for any class is \$488.

Cash prizes for poultry make a total of \$11,786. Varieties of poultry, with a few exceptions, have been divided into three groups, according to statistics on total number and valuation. First prizes in these groups range from \$10 to \$6. Ostriches are allotted \$225. In addition, pigeons are given \$3,984 in cash prizes.—F. D. Coburn, Chief of Department of Live Stock, St. Louis World's Fair, in the Record-Herald.

Barley for Colts

J. J. D. Cambria, Wis., writes: "Is soaked or boiled barley good for colts?"

So far as the experience of the writer goes, barley is one of the best foods which may be fed to horses, young or old. In fact, where the horse was first brought to a condition of great excellence, barley was almost the sole grain fed. This grain is nutritious, and weighs to the bushel quite a good deal more than oats, but in feeding it certain rules must be observed on account of the hardness of both kernel and husk, or covering, of the kernel.

Barley cannot be utilized freely for feeding horses unless it has first been ground or rolled or moistened. In California much barley is used dry for horse-feed, but there the grain is rolled out flat, after the manner of preparing the oat-grain for human food. Thus treated it forms a most excellent equine nutrient, and horses fed on it can perform enormous amounts of work. Whenever the machinery is available for thus treating this grain it is to be recommended very highly as food for all classes and ages of horses, though it should be fed by weight, and not by measure as is oats. A little bran should always be fed with this rolled barley. If machinery cannot be had to do this rolling, the barley may be ground in the usual way into a coarse meal, and in that form will be found highly profitable.

Coming now to boiled or soaked barley, we have one of the very best of all the list of foods for the horse. Barley that has been boiled or steamed has about it some hidden virtue which shows forth well when its use has been continued for some little time, and puts a gloss on the skin and strength into the muscles which cannot be put there by any other means. Horses in England, for instance, which are called on day by day to move loads of three to five tons get their ration of boiled barley twice or three times a week, and without it they cannot do the same amount of work. While boiled barley has not a loosening effect on the bowels, it acts as an excellent lubricant, if the term may be so applied. For colts this moistened barley is as good as it is for matured horses. Indeed, if it is desired to get as much growth as possible out of colts, it must be fed, and it may be used in liberal quantity once or twice a day. It should be boiled or steamed until every grain is swelled to its utmost limit, and then it should be mixed with bran and cut hay. A little oil-meal or molasses may be added, and a handful of salt should be mixed with food so prepared.

As stated, it is always well for any one who is setting out to feed barley to horses for the first time to weigh each ration for a week or so until he gets thoroughly accustomed to handling the grain. Oats usually weigh thirty-two pounds to the measured bushel, and there are thirty-two quarts in a bushel, hence a quart of oats is generally a pound. Not so with barley. The standard weight for that grain is forty-eight pounds, and quite often it exceeds that. Therefore, a quart of barley weighs one and one half pounds, which makes quite a difference, and frequently it will weigh more. Feed barley differs much. Some samples are very heavy and quite dark in color, while the next may be more or less chaffy in nature and of lighter color. It is plain that two such samples must not be dealt out by one cup.—The Breeder's Gazette.

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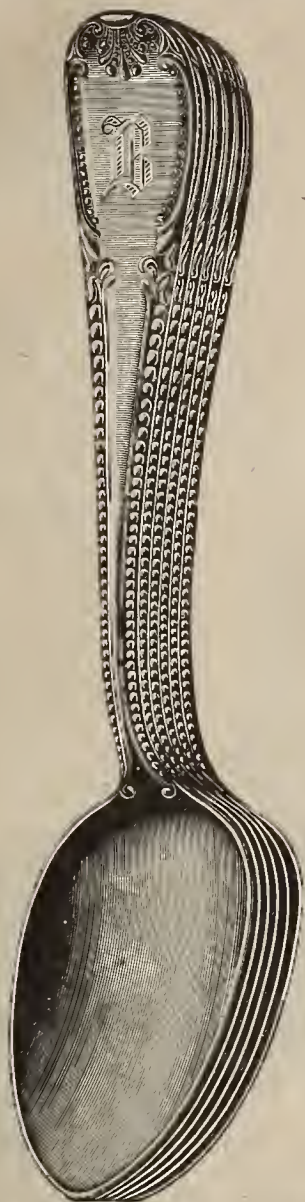
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The Average Cow

THE average cow is co-equal with the average farmer, the average lawyer or preacher or blacksmith, meaning the reduction of the best and the elevation of the worst. The dual-purpose cow and the scrub cow are other less polite names we give this same average cow. One doesn't like to call her bad names or to put her into an undesirable class, for no doubt she is doing her best, and that should always win the consideration and good-will of the generous man.

But we are not treating the cow question sentimentally. She must be taken at a par, business valuation, and if her par value is a poor and unprofitable value she must be estimated accordingly. Of course, a man may love a poor, unprofitable cow, and stand by her, and bear her loss or lack of profit—for man must love something. I have seen men hug delusions, stand ready to die for an idea, ready to fight for a lop-eared, crooked-legged yellow dog, and one is not surprised, therefore, to see men holding on to the average cow, often perhaps with the evangelistic hope that she will turn over a new leaf. But she can't do it. She has done her best. The man's loyalty to her has helped her do it, but at the end of it she has only reached the average. With such loyalty and such good and intelligent care, how some good, special-purpose cow would have been proud to have returned the favor, measure for measure!

Good cows are not accidents, nor even every-day occurrences. They are sort of an evolution, their creation is so slow.

There are many disappointments for the men who have been taught that the process of improving the dairy by the use of a pure-bred bull in cross with the average cow is an easy matter. All honest breeders know that many blanks are drawn in the game of breeding, even when the mating has been between two prepotent pure-blood animals that have all the advantages of carefully guarded heredity behind them. If the breeder of pedigree stock draws blanks too often, what has the man to expect who merely crosses the pure sire on the average cow? The dam may have in her so many loose ends of unreliable tendencies that the most prepotent sire may not be able to rearrange them into any sort of a creditable offspring.

While I would not for a moment dissuade the owner of average cows from using a pure-blood sire as a method of herd-improvement, I would duly caution

but is really a transference of the work of one man to another and another. And these are the men whom I have said are yet too often drawing blanks; but where these men are in their work is much further on than the young man will be with his foundation average cows when as an old man he sees the cows come home from the pasture for the last time.

I have given the average cow credit with having done her best. Let the breeder do as well as she. Let him use the pure sire if he can afford only the one pure animal, but otherwise let him take advantage of the breeding up that has been done. W. F. McSPARRAN.

World's Fair Exhibit of Brown Swiss Cattle

The Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association is making a strong effort to secure exceptionally good representation of that breed at the World's Fair, both in the breeding-classes and in the cow-demonstration. Harry McCullough, of Fayette, Mo., to whom has been given charge the assembling of the Brown Swiss cows for the demonstration, has issued a letter calling attention to the importance of sending the best cows obtainable to St. Louis. He says:

"The World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904 will afford the best possible opportunity for calling the widest attention to the great excellence of the Brown Swiss cattle as profitable milk and beef producers, and the most should be made of this favorable occasion for advertising the breed. There are many superior Swiss cows in the United States that should take part in the World's Fair test, and the value of every good cow in the competition will be increased in proportion to her record.

"It is my desire to put some of the best Brown Swiss cows in the country in the World's Fair dairy test, and parties who have first-class cows that will freshen the first ten days of May or the last ten days of April, 1904, are requested to send me full information about the daily yield of milk this season, the weekly yield of butter, the beef conformation of the cow and any further information that will aid in forming an opinion as to the advisability of putting the cows in the World's Fair dairy test."—From Department of Live Stock, Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

World's Fair Sheep News

The American Shropshire Association, through its secretary, Mortimer Levering, of Indianapolis, Ind., has made application to Chief Coburn of the De-



ALGONQUIN—THE PET OF THE ROOSEVELTS

him that he must not be too much disappointed if many of the offspring are no credit even to their dams. I would, in fact, advise this breeding up as infinitely better than the disheartening practice of many dairymen of using such sires as they may pick up at the stock-yards. The pure prepotent blood will tell in time if the using of it is persevered in, and not abandoned with one short trial.

Now, the breeders of the pure-blood animals have been doing this breeding up. Generally they are men of skill and knowledge in the science of breeding and feeding. What their breeds represent was not all accomplished in one lifetime,

partment of Live Stock for a public-sale date in connection with the exhibit of Shropshires at the World's Fair. This association has a larger membership than any other live-stock organization, and Mr. Levering has recorded nearly two hundred thousand sheep in the sixteen large volumes of the flock registers published. The American Shropshire Association has made liberal provision for special prizes for exhibits at the World's Fair. Mr. Levering expresses himself as confident of an unusually large and fine display of Shropshires at the Fair.—From Department of Live Stock, Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

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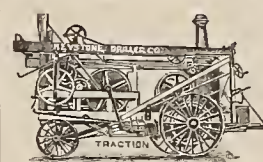
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The Grange

By MRS. MARY E. LEE

Prepare Resolutions

THE state-grange sessions will be held soon. If subordinate or Pomona granges have any resolutions to present to the state grange, prepare them carefully, and instruct your delegates as to your wishes thereon. There are only a few days of the state grange, and business is pressing. There is no time then to get a lot of undigested matter in shape. Upon questions of importance let there be careful attention given by delegates, that they may be able to vote intelligently, and to take part in the discussions of measures if wise or necessary. The questions of sufficient importance to engage the time of the state grange are, or should be, known in every grange, and a careful study of the matter made, that the delegate may be wisely instructed.

Occasionally a delegate goes to the state grange thoroughly unprepared to vote intelligently. He looks about helplessly, to see how others are voting. Perchance some one has spoken forcefully to another question, and thereby won the admiration of our uninformed friend. No matter whether he is right on this question or not, or whether or not he is thoroughly informed, the ignorant voter votes as he does. Fortunately such cases are rare.

The resolutions of the state grange reflect the sentiment of the best class of farmers, and public men and economists look to them as the key to public opinion. They compare the resolutions year by year, and are quick to detect any change. Let all the resolutions be carefully worded and worthy of a great and powerful body of men and women, who speak for the millions of farmers, whether organized or unorganized.

Portage County Pomona Grange

Portage County Pomona Grange met with Mantua Grange September 6th. Mantua was an excellent host, and served a dainty and attractive banquet. A good literary program had been prepared by Pomona Lecturer H. B. Coe. Brother Coe is an enthusiastic and tireless worker in the grange. The music was good. Visiting Patrons bore to their homes happy memories of a day well spent. Portage County Patrons bear with them an air of thrift and good-will that is cheering. Everywhere are evidences of culture and a high type of living. Nature has lavishly bestowed upon them fertile fields, waving trees, tints and colorings that would defy an artist's daring. They have permitted the entrancing beauty to enrich their lives. Their beautiful homes, surrounded by tree and shrub and vine, are evidences all of cultured minds, and hearts that beat right loyally. "See Paris, and die," says the patriotic Parisian. "See the entrancingly beautiful scenery of Mantua, and die," I would say. Nowhere have I seen so many beautiful and artistic homes, nor people alive to the divine gifts a beneficent Nature bestowed. It is a comfort and inspiration to visit there.

Ohio State Fair

The Ohio State Fair was a magnificent exposition. Not a fakir, gambling device or questionable feature of any kind was permitted to enter the grounds. Alcoholic beverages were strictly prohibited. The grounds were kept in fine condition. The exhibits in all departments were excellent. The buildings are commodious, and well adapted to the various purposes for which they were designed. It was the greatest state exposition ever held in the United States. Farmers, not only in Ohio, but over the entire country, owe a debt of gratitude to the state board of agriculture, and especially to Sec. W. W. Miller, for the splendid manner in which the fair was conducted. Mr. Miller has shown marvelous executive and administrative ability in bringing the fair to its present high state. He will be as tireless in his efforts in the future as in the past, and Ohio can soon boast an exposition that a nation would delight to hold. Mr. Miller is closely identified with grange-work, and has served with honor for a number of years as state treasurer.

Special Meeting of Troy Grange

Troy Grange, Geauga County, held a special open meeting September 9th. Each Patron had invited a guest. It was a crowded and intelligent house that listened to the papers and addresses made. Mrs. Fox, the lecturer, presided with easy grace and dignity. The choir rendered excellent music. Papers were read by members that indicated proficiency in preparation and ease in delivery.

The address of the evening was made by State Master Derthick. Mr. Derthick held the close attention of his audience while he delivered a very forcible and characteristic address. He was greeted with enthusiastic applause. Troy Grange is near Mr. Derthick's home, and it was gratifying to see in what loving regard he and Mrs. Derthick are held. Mr. Derthick always commands the admiration and esteem of his audiences wherever he goes, and in no place was this more marked than in his home granges. What greater tribute need a man desire than to be loved and respected at home?

After the literary exercises the grange served a fine banquet. Troy Grange was recently organized by Deputy A. B. C. Chamberlain, and has one hundred and thirteen members, with three applications to be acted upon. It contemplates building a hall soon.

Grange sentiment is strong in and around Mr. Derthick's home. The growth is substantial and most encouraging.

The Observatory

Few will appreciate leisure more than will the farmer, and few will so happily and so wisely employ it.

It is as reasonable to ask that bricks be made without clay as to demand that each succeeding week a lecturer shall prepare entertaining and instructive programs without books.

The traveling library has been removed from its former cramped quarters to more commodious and better-lighted rooms. The library is situated in the old flag-and-relic room of the Capitol.

Amesville Grange, Ohio, recently organized, has purchased an organ. It is in a flourishing condition. Applications for membership in this grange are received at nearly every meeting.

The aim of culture is not to make the individual fit into his surroundings, but to develop so beautiful and symmetrical a character that the environments must perforce be made more beautiful.

He is indeed a self-sufficient man who thinks he has within himself all the useful knowledge relating to his business. Self-reliance is necessary and beautiful. Self-conceit is disgusting and degrading.

Honor your work, and it will honor you. Joyful service alone brings content. Put your heart in your work, no matter how humble and obscure, and you will find peace, happiness and strength.

The grange is recognized as the spokesman of the farmer. It represents you, Mr. Farmer, whether a member or not. Wouldn't it be conducive to a higher self-respect to become a member and do your part in winning the farmer's battles?

A portion of each life should be devoted to the public weal. It is natural and right that the earlier years be given to secure a livelihood and develop some of Nature's resources, the prime of life to the welfare of the state, the latter years to meditation and preparation for the days that succeed these.

How to live must ever be the prime concern of man; how to get the greatest good, how to bestow the most upon humanity. It is a high and solemn thought that all the ages were but a preparation for us of to-day, and that we exist for those who come after us. Freely we have received, freely must we give.

The following indicates the splendid growth of the circulating library in Ohio. In August, 1901, twenty-one libraries were sent out; in August, 1902, twenty-eight; in August, 1903, ninety-eight. If any grange in Ohio desires a circulating library, write to Hon. C. B. Galbreath, state librarian, Columbus, Ohio. He will send instructions for securing one.

Ohio Patrons have a battle royal in the general assembly this session over the Rawlings Law. The manufacturers will persistently urge its repeal. They will bring to bear all the pressure their ingenuity can devise to attain their ends. Let the farmers likewise be energetic and ingenious in keeping the law intact. It has added millions of dollars to the tax duplicate of Ohio from interests that should justly bear their burden of taxation. Do not vote for a representative or senator until you have his pledge to support the Rawlings Law.

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The Family Lawyer

By JUDGE WM. M. ROCKEL

Legal inquiries of general interest from our regular subscribers will be answered in this department free of charge. Querists desiring an immediate answer by mail should remit one dollar, addressed "Law Department," this office.

Husband's Rights

H. B., Illinois, asks: "If A. marries a woman who after their marriage inherits land from her father, and the deed is made in her name, but A. improves it, and makes it their home, and she dies without children or will, does A. get the land, or does it go to her heirs?"

The laws of Illinois provide that when there is a widow or surviving husband and no child or descendant of a child one half of the real estate and the whole of the personal property goes to the widow or surviving husband absolutely. The other half would go to her heirs.

Foster-Child

L. S., Pennsylvania, writes: "Having been raised by foster-parents, I now write to you for some advice. My foster-father died nine years ago, and left a will, saying I was to take all the household furniture that I claimed at his death, and then at his wife's death it was his most earnest desire that I should have all the remainder of the estate not squandered. I have not got any of my goods yet. Now her relations got her to make a will to try to cut me out, if possible."

No will that your foster-mother could make would affect the will of your foster-father, and your rights will depend entirely upon his will.

Lease by Husband Without Authority

B. S., Wisconsin, puts the following question: "Mrs. A. owns eighty acres of farm-land in Wisconsin. Mr. A. leases the land to B. for three years without Mrs. A.'s consent. Is the lease lawful? If not, can Mrs. A. force B. to vacate the land at the expiration of one year? B. took possession of the land November 15, 1902."

Whether the lease would be valid or not would depend upon whether Mr. A. had authority or acted as the agent of Mrs. A. If he acted without authority, the lease would be invalid, and Mrs. A. could force B. to vacate the premises at the expiration of one year.

Cousins

J. F. W., Oregon, asks: "My mother's cousins—that is, first cousins—marry. What relation is the fruit of that union to me? Both of these cousins were first cousins to each other, and also cousins to my mother."

Generally speaking, the children of cousins are second cousins to each other, and they are first cousins one degree removed from the first cousins of their parents. In other words, you are first cousin one degree removed from your mother's first cousin. Just what relation these cousins' children would be to you by reason of their parents being cousins to each other takes a mathematical demonstration, the pursuit of which might be of more pleasure than value.

Deed and Will

Subscriber, Michigan, asks: "Two years before his death a man deeds his farm to his son, but the wife will not sign the deed, whereon the father makes a will three months before his death, giving the son entire use of the farm. The personal property belongs to the son. Can there be any trouble made, or does the will injure the deed?"

The will could affect only such property as the father owned at the time of his death. If the deed was valid, the will would not affect it. In either case the wife would have her dower rights in the real estate. The purpose of the will probably was to back up the deed. It simply makes the son's title to the property better.

Passage for Lands That Corner

J. A. G., Iowa, asks: "Mr. A. owns an eighty-acre tract, and a forty-acre tract which corners it. He sells the forty-acre tract to his son. Can they maintain a passageway from the one piece to the other where the corners join against the wishes of adjoining landowners?—Mr. A. has fenced off a lane, having no gate where it joins the public highway. Others find it convenient to use the lane against the wishes of Mr. A. May they do so? Cannot Mr. A. put in a gate and padlock at the point where the lane joins the public highway if he desires?"

No, a passageway could not be made from one piece of land to the other, if they merely cornered, against the wishes of the adjoining landowners. To have such a passage, you would have to buy some land belonging to adjoining proprietors.—A. certainly has a right to use the lane in any manner he wishes. If entirely on his land, it is a mere private way. He can close it up, put in a gate, or fence it shut if he wishes.

Agreement Not to Sue for Injury

M. F. H., New Jersey, inquires: "I was employed by a gentleman as gardener, and his horse ran away and fractured my knee. While in the hospital, and before I knew I was lamed for life, I signed papers not to sue for damages, with the understanding that when my knee got well he would give me employment. Now that I am unable to work at gardening, he refuses to help me. Can I sue him for damages, or can my wife sue for the loss of my wages?"

The inquirer wants an immediate answer. Permit me again to say that these questions are answered in the order in which they are received. If an immediate answer is wanted, compliance with the note at the head of this department must be made.

If any advantage was taken of you when you signed the agreement, or if the party fails to keep his agreement, I am of the opinion that you can set it aside, and bring suit, and recover such damages as you have sustained. Your wife would have no more rights in the matter than you have. If your contract says he was to give you employment, and he now fails to do so, you could recover for his breach of the contract.

Appointment of Guardian

A. D. H., California, gives this query: "Some years ago a husband died, leaving a wife and several children. The wife had a life homestead filed on the land. The heirs did not have anything done, so the wife kept all the personal property, and land worth some six thousand dollars. More than twenty years have passed, and the wife is eighty-one years old. Her youngest son, who is living with her, drinks, and is spending her money as fast as it is made. Can a guardian be appointed over the wife, as she is not capable of doing business?"

I am not conversant with the particular statute in California relating to the appointment of guardians for old and imbecile persons, but almost all states have statutes providing for the appointment of guardians for persons who are incapable of managing their own affairs.

Price for Drawing Will

W. J., Montana, seems to be in the legal business, and asks: "If a man and wife have wills made, leaving their property to the one who lives longest, the wife specifying one hundred and sixty acres of land and five hundred sheep in her will, and the husband specifying one thousand acres of grazing-land and twenty-five hundred sheep, the land being worth about six dollars an acre, what would be the maximum charge for making out the two wills?"

It is difficult to fix a price for drawing wills, for the reason that it depends somewhat upon the legal standing and ability of the person who is to draw the will. If a person intends to make a will, he ought to consult a lawyer of very good standing, and consequently would be required to pay a fair price. It is better to pay a good price to have it made correctly than to trust the making of it to some one not qualified. Ten dollars would probably be a fair fee for the above.

Widow's Rights

R. M. F., Michigan, asks: "If a man dies, leaving an estate, and no heirs except wife and mother, what part of the real estate and the personal property would his wife receive, and what part would his mother get? The mother holds a one-third interest for life in part of this real estate. What interest would the wife have in that in case of her husband's death? In case of the mother's death, the wife being the only heir except aunts and uncles, would the wife inherit all the property or only her share of it?"

I presume that the mother's interest in the real estate is a mere dower interest, which will cease upon her death, and so long as the mother lives the wife would have no interest in it. By the laws of Michigan, if a man dies and leaves a widow and no children, one half of the estate goes to the widow, and the remainder to the father or mother or their heirs. This applies to real estate. As to personal property, where there are no children, and the estate does not exceed three thousand dollars, all would go to the widow; if in excess of three thousand dollars, one half would go to the widow, and the other half to the parents, or if the parents be dead, to their next of kin.

Mistake in Selling Timber

S. B. says: "I sold timber from forty acres of land. I described deed, but by mistake had no time given to get the timber off said land. I did the writing, and the man who bought the timber holds the writing. My sister owns half of the said forty acres, the deed says jointly. She just took my word, and never read the writing, and signed it, not seeing the mistake. The bargain was for him not to take the second growth, and he was to get it off in one year. No one heard the bargain but my father, and he is dead. He came and acknowledged that he would not take the second growth. I told him the bargain before my sister, and he did not deny it, and said he would not take the second growth, but he did. Can my sister do anything with him?"

If he acknowledged to you or to your sister that there was a mistake in the contract, and that he was not to take the second growth of timber, then your sister might recover from him whatever the timber was worth. If he made no acknowledgment at any time after the contract was made, you could not recover, for the contract is presumed to state in it its conditions, and it could not be proved otherwise. People who close their eyes when they sign a contract must not be surprised if, on opening them, they discover that they have placed themselves in a hole.

Sale of Land to Pay Taxes

G. W. R., Missouri, gives the following: "George Boyer owned a lot in another county from that in which he lived. He died in 1897. The lot was sold on in his name in 1899, and sold in 1902 for taxes. Would the judgment be good against a dead man? His will was in probate in this county at the time, and his wife was administratrix, but had no notice of the proceedings. The party who bought the lot has paid no taxes except the three years it was sold for. I hold the receipts since 1899. Can the party have any title to the lot, and what can I do about the three years' taxes and forty-two dollars and fifty cents costs? The lot is vacant."

In your state, taxes are enforced by suit and sale of the property as in any ordinary action. Suit cannot be brought for one year after they are due. In order for the proceedings to be regular, therefore, all parties in interest would need to be made defendants to the suit, and it is probable, because the suit was only for the purpose of subjecting the land to the payment of the debt, that if the dead person was made a party during his lifetime, it would not need to have been revived in the name of the administrator. The best thing to do would be to see the party who bought it in for taxes, and try to settle with him.



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Chrysanthemums

AT THIS "harvest home" season all the world worships at the shrine of Queen Chrysanthemum. She, like the Grim Reaper, is no "respector of persons." From the humblest back yard of a city to the vast estates of the wealthy country gentleman Chrysanthemum bestows her gifts of gold and rubies, pearl and amber, with a lavish hand.

Every one knows and loves autumn's floral queen, but how many of our readers could give any history of the flower or define its name? The writer asked herself this question a few days ago, and not being able to answer it to her satisfaction, she searched the floral records for the coveted knowledge. The first thing learned was that the name chrysanthemum is made up of two Greek words—chrysos, meaning gold, and anthemon, a flower. The encyclopedia told her that the chrysanthemum is "a genus of plants of the natural order Compositae," and her dictionary said that this order is "a large family of dicotyledonous plants, having their flowers arranged in dense heads of many small florets, and their anthers united in a tube."

The writer will leave her young readers to "look up" any "big words" of which they do not know the meaning. One frequently learns several new words by going to Webster for one, and following that one to its root.

In reading the encyclopedic article and several others it was found that the common field-daisy, the dandelion, the aster, the modest marguerite, and various other familiar flowers, belong to the royal family of Chrysanthemum, while of the actual flower which bears the name chrysanthemum there are hundreds of varieties. These varieties range all the way from the smallest size—a mere "bachelor's-button"—to flowers whose magnificent heads of bloom measure many inches in diameter.

In the large cities no autumn festival is visited by as many of élite as is the chrysanthemum show. This show is held for an entire week in the city of Chicago, and many valuable prizes are awarded to the florists whose specimens are adjudged the "best." Thus is the cultivation and improvement of the "gold flower" stimulated and increased.

In Japan the "highest order of honor" is named after the chrysanthemum, it being known as "The Order of the Golden Flower." L. M. K.

Photographing the Moon

With the application of photography to astronomy much attention has naturally been given to lunar photography. In 1840, less than one year after Daguerre's discovery, Dr. John W. Draper obtained the first photograph of the moon, but with small and imperfect apparatus. The exposure-time required was twenty minutes. In 1862-3 a very great advance was made by his son, Dr. Henry Draper, who used a powerful reflecting-telescope of his own construction. The image of the moon on his photographs was slightly less than one and one half inches in diameter.

Ten years later Dr. Lewis M. Rutherford, of New York, secured many exquisitely sharp lunar photographs, using a very different form of instrument, a thirteen-inch refracting-telescope with a "photographic corrector"—an additional lens by means of which it was possible to convert his visual telescope into a photographic one.

By the use of a method perfected by the writer in 1900 the Yerkes refractor is made available for direct photography of the moon, planets, star-clusters and so on. The method is extremely simple and economical, and is applicable to all visual telescopes. Instead of the ordinary blue-sensitive photographic plates, isochromatic plates are used, which are very sensitive to yellow light. Mounted in the plate-holder, close in front of the sensitive plate, is a large, brilliantly transparent yellow color-screen, or ray-filter. This excludes the out-of-focus blue light, which would otherwise destroy the sharpness of the photograph, and allows only the sharp yellow or visual image to reach the sensitive plate. With this arrangement the great telescope photographs the moon with an exposure of less than one second. On account of the size and length of the telescope, and the effectiveness of the color-screen method, the resulting negatives show smaller details of the moon's surface than have been photographed before.—Harper's Magazine.

Why We Shake Hands

The Prussian officer who held it his duty to kill a mere soldier who offered to shake hands with him had a complete case from the official Prussian point of view. Handshaking implies a certain degree of equality, and it is not possible for a Prussian officer to imagine any equal except another Prussian officer. Clearly, any act suggesting such a thing could not be expiated by any punishment short of the immediate death of the offender.

The custom of handshaking dates back to prehistoric times, a relic of those savage days when strangers could not meet without suspicion of murderous purpose. Then all men went abroad with weapons and shields, and when they met, would stand in pleasant converse, each with his shield upon his left arm and with right hands clasped so that there would be no chance for a sudden swing of the knife or bludgeon. The right hand was invariably used for the weapon, with the result that we are a right-handed race. The reason for this lay undoubtedly in the fact that the left arm was always employed in the important work of shielding the heart. Among the common people of the Aryan race the old pledge of amity in yielding the right hand to be grasped and held has since remained the chief token of open friendship. In the Iliad the returning chiefs were "greeted with extended hands." Even at that remote day the early significance of the hand-clasp had been lost in the nobler meaning of civilized life. But it remains a salutation in which a greater or less degree of equality is claimed or conceded. It is, therefore, possible for a humble person to shake hands with the President of the United States, but it is not permissible for him to do so with an officer of the Prussian army.—Harper's Weekly.



Around the Fireside

That's Ol' Dad

Sittin' by the kitchen stove,
Smokin' on his pipe;
Hair is gittin' purty gray—
Shows his brains are ripe:
Hummin' an ol'-fashioned tune,
Doesn't sound so bad.
Takes the world just as it comes—
That's Ol' Dad.

Thinkin' of his boyhood days,
Runnin' 'way from school;
An' he's swimmin' once again
In the same ol' pool.
Things ain't like they used to be—
But they ain't so bad;
Waste no time in worryin'
Says my Ol' Dad.

Once again he courts a maid—
Eyes of roguish blue,
An' he's askin' for her hand;
Says that he'll be true—
Now he's stealin' one sweet kiss,
Lips without a flaw.
An' the girl don't care one bit—
That's My Maw.

—Chas. H. Scoggins, in Rocky Mountain Magazine.

When Two and Two Make Five

Since the United States has expanded in both great oceans the people have heard so much and read so much about the new territory—about Hawaii, Guam, the Philippines, Tutuila and the little ones more recently acquired off Borneo, and about Porto Rico—that they have not kept track of the more important developments that have been going on closer home. One of these is an enterprise which in the aggregate means more in productive land and in prosperous population than all the territorial results of the Spanish-American War. And in the middle week of September irrigation found its most positive expression in what will probably prove to be one of the most important conventions that Utah has ever known.

It was Utah which first demonstrated in the United States the marvelous possibilities of supplying water to arid acres, and it was in Utah a few months ago that President Roosevelt declared in a public speech that the irrigation law he considered "the second in beneficence to none connected with our internal development since the Homestead Law was passed."

It is a truly tremendous idea. The River and Harbor Bill with its fifty millions will shivel to the size of a bagatelle if irrigation carries out its program. Already over ten millions of dollars have been appropriated for reclaiming the arid lands of the West, but this sum will only begin the work, for we have sixteen states and territories which possess thousands of square miles of desert, and there is no limit to the possibilities of expenditure. Nor, indeed, does there seem to be any limit to the possibilities of irrigated agriculture, for cold mathematical calculation does not hesitate to double, and more, the stupendous and unparalleled figures of American production, provided water is placed on the vast stretches which now lie bare under the scorching sun.

To save the forests and to store the floods is an apt recapitulation of the program. It involves an intensely interesting demonstration of what science is now accomplishing in a practical way. It places a value on every inch of water. It comprehends the spring at the foot of the mountains, and estimates dollars and cents in the snow that caps their summits. And thus it combines two purposes. From the fall of the water from the great heights it will secure power to light cities, drive cars and run factories. It will then guide the water in ditches through the blighted valleys, and make the desert blossom as the rose.

All this is no dream, no exaggeration, no fantasy, but simply another manifestation of the American spirit. It will cost a marvelous sum, but it will bring marvelous results. Emerson showed that the process of progress was putting two and two together and making five, but no such humble mathematics dull the prospects of irrigation. It expects to put millions together and make billions.—Saturday Evening Post.

About Saying the Wrong Thing

Among the minor humiliations of life nothing surpasses the regret one feels at having said the wrong thing. A lady was taking a meal with an acquaintance whom she knew very slightly, and just before the desert was brought on she observed that she had an aversion to gingersnaps—they seemed to her unfit for any decent table. In stepped the maid, and set on the board a plate of spicy gingersnaps, fresh and fragrant from the oven, the only cakes that were in the house. The unfortunate guest did not partake of the snaps, nor could she eat her words. "I learned," she said to me, "to be careful about expressing any dislikes, even the most innocent, in a strange house." When you do not know people very well, it is discreet to refrain from general observations which may reflect either on their past history or on their present condition. Embarrassing situations may result from an undue frankness which had no excuse.

The following is a good and golden rule: When you do make a mistake, never deepen your own confusion by an apology. A giddy young woman suffered from a tendency to laugh immoderately in solemn places. The incongruity of some trifle would arouse her sense of the ludicrous, and life had not taught her self-control. One evening something caused her to laugh in prayer-meeting, not at anything in the ser-

vices, but at a foolish little incident that took place before her eyes. droll in itself, and therefore upsetting enough to a gay young girl. She restrained herself finally, and nobody would have been the worse or the wiser if she had not, in an excess of penitence, gone to the leader and confessed her fault. The leader was a person with no sense of humor, and was exceedingly offended. When one does say or do the wrong thing, the better plan is to let it go, and forget all about it as soon as possible.

This advice refers solely to what socially are labeled "breaks." When one has done an injustice, by accident or on purpose, the only right course is to make reparation by ample explanation and retraction. The cowardly spirit and temper are never to be tolerated, and are sternly to be repressed, if one discovers them as defects of character. The smaller, unintentional mistakes which fill one with passing mortification, are to be left to the drifting of oblivion.—Christian Herald.

Concerning Courtesy

Some Americans return from abroad so deeply impressed by the courtesies shown them in expectation of, and in exchange for, tips that they use their first intake of native air to fall afoul of the native manners. We should listen to these critics as to all—much may be learned from criticism, little can be learned without it. And no doubt our manners do need improving. We have always been in a great hurry under the press of work, and there is still a great deal more to do than our competent doers can find time for. But in polishing our manners we must be careful to use a good, sound brand of democratic polish, not the European brand so much admired by those who yearn for a deference from others which they would not venture to show themselves when all alone with the looking-glass.

Back of manners is instinct. Often lack of manners in a man enables us at once to see whether his instincts are right or not. Manners hide moral and mental defects just as whiskers and clothes hide physical defects—that is, manners of European brand. What we ought to develop is sincere manners—not the bowings and scrapings of fear and cupidity and servility, and snobbishness, but the level-eyed courtesy of one self-respecting human being to another. And above all, we don't want the manners that make men and women seem to have no individuality or personal color, but to be cut all out of the same monotonous, mindless pattern.—Saturday Evening Post.

Not Too "Spoon-y"

Poets do not usually err through reticence; in fact, some of the most renowned poets are accused of turning their emotions too readily into fame and hard cash, and still others are suspected of celebrating their lady-loves for reasons less of love than of literature and lucre. Even the life-long, unrequited attachment of Petrarch to Laura, it is occasionally insinuated, cost him more ink than heartache, after all.

With Whittier, gentle, genuine, dignified and incapable of playing at passion, it was far otherwise. In all his poems there is to be found but one illusion to his only grown-up love-affair; and a recently published letter to Lucy Larcom, when she was editor of "Our Young Folks," shows that he even had his doubts about the child poem, "In School Days," so well known, so well loved and so often recited, in which he told the fleeting idyl of his boyhood:

"DEAR FRIEND LUCY:—I could not make verses for the pictures, but I send thee herewith a bit, which I am sure is childish, if not childlike. Be honest with it, and if it seems too spoony for a grave Quaker like myself, don't compromise by printing it. When I get a proof I may see something to mend or mar. Thine truly,
"J. G. W."

Fortunately the poem was neither marred nor mended; Miss Larcom did not consider it too spoony, and we have preserved in verse the incident of the boyish poet and his little friend, sweet eleven-year-old Lydia Ayers, who was sorry that she spelled the word that sent her above him to the head of the class—"Because, you see, I love you!"

The manuscript of this poem and the letter with it were sold the other day for five hundred and forty dollars. This money, with that brought by the sale of other Whittier manuscripts, ten thousand dollars in all, is to be used in maintaining the Whittier homestead, scene of "Snow-Bound" and birthplace of the poet.—Youth's Companion.

Curious Facts

To crush a half-inch cube of granite requires a weight of eleven tons.

The first shell was used in warfare by the Sultan of Gujerant, India, 1480.

The first daily paper in America was printed at Williamsburg, Va., in 1780, at fifty dollars a year.

New York banks pay out in interest and dividends every quarter not far from one hundred and thirty million dollars.

A phonograph that shouts so loudly that every word can be heard at a distance of ten miles has been tested at Brighton.

The United States and Great Britain together handle more letters and periodicals than all the rest of the world put together.

Forty thousand birds, mostly sandpipers, are reported to have been killed recently on the North Carolina coast for millinery purposes.

The greatest size to which a horse has been known to grow was twenty and one half hands. He was a Clydesdale, and was exhibited in 1889.

The most valuable medal in existence is the Blake victory medal, struck in 1683. It is of gold, oval in shape, and its original cost was fifteen hundred dollars.

It has often been stated that sixty miles an hour was the utmost rate at which a swallow could fly. Recent experiments between Compeigne and Antwerp proved that a swallow in a hurry can cover one hundred and twenty-eight and one half miles in an hour.—American Cultivator.

Sunday Reading

Power of Prayer

I have lived my life, and that which I have done
May he within himself make pure! but thou,
If thou shouldst never see my face again,
Pray for my soul. More things are wrought by prayer
Than this world dreams of. Wherefore, let thy voice
Rise like a fountain for me night and day.
For what are men better than sheep or goats,
That nourish a blind life within the brain,
If, knowing God, they lift not hands of prayer,
Both for themselves and those who call them friend?
For so the whole round earth is every way
Bound by gold chains about the feet of God.

—Alfred Tennyson.

One Way of Serving

It is usually a disconcerting thing to be told of our faults, but there is one lamentable fact which ought to be brought home to each of us, and that is our negligence in returning gracious "thank yous" for the favors and courtesies continuously pouring upon us.

Try to realize what life would be without the little amenities which come to us, whether through love and friendliness or the mere politeness of a stranger. Rather blank, wouldn't it? For we obtain through kindness and courtesy much more than is ours by right, and our daily debt of thankfulness is a heavy one.

It is easy to say "thank you," but it requires more than a mere thoughtless murmur of words to express thanksgiving; a ray of true appreciation must shoot out from the heart, and this is not so easy. And yet how much it means to the recipient! Gladness because of pleasure bestowed; faith in man's appreciation of kindness, and encouragement to good deeds. In the home life, in the fields, the shops and the streets are occasions constantly presenting themselves where a word of thanks, with the true spirit of thankfulness back of it, will tend to ennoble our own life as well as brighten others'.

The rush and hurry of the day is perhaps largely to blame for this lack of courtesy on our part. At least, we try not to think that it lies within ourselves. But only a moment is necessary to thank the giver of a favor, and if it is impossible to personally do this, a grateful note requires but a trifle longer. Perhaps the favor is very little—scarcely worth noticing, we think. It was given with kind intentions, was it not? Then accept it in like manner, and say your "thank you" just as earnestly as if a great service had been rendered. Some of us have only little things to give, and how it hurts when they are overlooked!

Let us encourage our hearts to feel grateful, to appreciate the small favors, and our voices to ring out speedy words of thanksgiving for every courtesy, for every gift, until all the hills are echoing "thank yous," and every life is a song of thanksgiving.

MAE Y. MAHAFFY.

Irreverence

It is no new charge against the present time to say that it is irreverent. Parents no longer teach their children to say "Yes, sir" and "No, ma'am," or to display that deference for age and authority which did so much to beautify life a generation or two ago. The growth of the scientific spirit, with the stress which it lays upon individual investigation, and the methods pursued by the schools, all foster a spirit which, to put it mildly, is not the spirit of reverence.

There is, however, another and more offensive way in which this spirit shows itself—the habit of making sacred literature the source of ill-bred wit and parody; of twisting words or texts about which cluster the most solemn memories, until they do duty as head-lines for a newspaper or title for a cartoon.

In a recent story the words "Thy faith hath made thee whole" are used in a jocular way; a publisher calls attention to a book by heading his advertisement of it with the line, "Consider the lilies of the field," and a dealer in small wares displays above his shelves the sign, "Ask, and ye shall receive," and most of his customers smile and regard it as a good joke.

The newspapers are among the worst offenders. One of them, in an attack upon a certain religious sect, printed a suggestion for an amended Lord's Prayer, which began "Our mother who art in Boston," and during the coal famine last winter another displayed a cartoon which

bore a variation of the question, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

It is not the Bible which suffers from this flippant treatment; it is the persons who make it the arsenal of their cheap wit and crude humor; and it is the spirit of reverence itself.

We should like to recommend to all our readers, and particularly to our young readers, the rule which "The Companion" itself tries to the best of its ability to follow: "Never to treat lightly or to make ridiculous anything which is sacred to others."—Youth's Companion.

Those Who Would Have, Must Give

What would you think of a rose that would say to itself, "I cannot afford to give away to strangers all my beauty and sweetness; I must keep it for myself. I will roll up my petals of beauty; I will withhold this fragrance for myself. It is wasteful extravagance to give these things away." But behold, the moment it tries to store up, to withhold them from others, they vanish. The fragrance, the beauty, do not exist in the unopened bud. It is only when the rose begins to open itself, to exhibit its petals, to give its secret, its life, to others that its beauty and fragrance are developed.

So selfishness defeats its own ends. He who refuses to give himself for others, who closes the petals of his helpfulness, and withholds the fragrance of his sympathy and love, finds that he loses the very thing he hoped to gain. The very springs of his manhood dry up. His finer nature becomes petrified. He grows deaf to the cries of help from his fellow-men. His tears are dried up, and he stares at misfortunes without wincing.

Refuse to open your purse, and soon you cannot open your sympathy. Refuse to love, and you soon lose the power to love. Your affections are paralyzed, your sympathy atrophied from disuse, and you become a moral cripple.

But the moment you open wider the door of your narrow life, and, like the rose, send out freely your fragrance and beauty upon every passerby, whether peasant or millionaire, you begin to develop a marvelous power.—Success.

A Lovely Morning, Isn't It?

How sweet, at morn, to ope our eyes
On newly swept and garnished skies!
—Selected.

There are four sisters among my acquaintances who seem to have learned the beautiful truth of the foregoing lines. These sisters are women of much culture and fine intellect. Each morning they greet one another and others thus: "Another lovely morning, isn't it?" Sometimes the morning is anything but lovely to my material eyes, but these four gentlewomen see, with a beautiful spirit-vision, a lovely morning after every night, whatever it may be.

That little expression, "A lovely morning, isn't it?" may mean only the five words that compose it to some who hear, but to me it always comes as a lesson and a rebuke.

If our New Thought friends are correct in their belief that the thoughts of the first waking half-hour determine the mental tone of one's entire day, how many days filled with inner sunshine these four sisters must know!

It might be well for some of us to sing every morning, rain or shine, at least one stanza of that beautiful sunshine song:

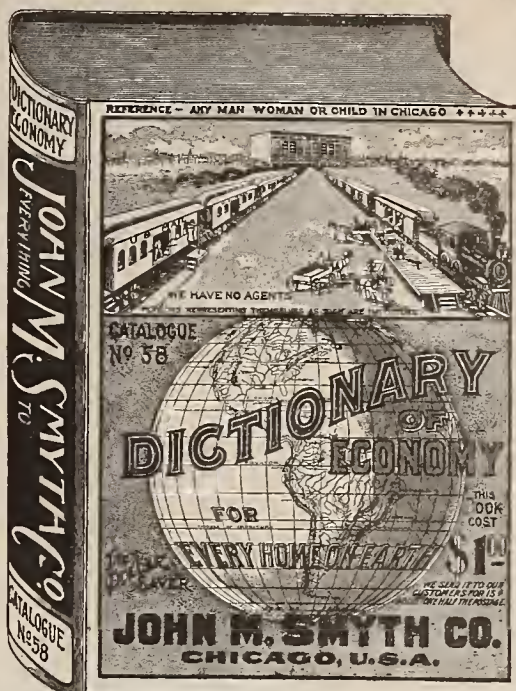
There's sunshine in my soul to-day
More beautiful and bright
Than shines in any earthly sky,
For Jesus is its light.

L. M. K.

The Offending Member

A young man who lives on Chapline River, Kentucky, was out setting traps one evening for coons, when by accident he got his finger caught in his own trap. It was an ingenious trap, made by a hole bored into a large log, and nails driven in, so that if the animal put his paw in for the bait, he would catch on them, and the more he tried to get away, the worse he would be off. The boy caught his own finger, and found it impossible to get it out. He stayed all night on the log, and the next morning found, to his horror, that the water was rising in the river, and that he would soon be swept out on that log, and that would mean drowning sure; so he took his knife in the other hand, and cut off his finger to save his life. This is a grim story, but not more deadly serious than those words of Jesus which tell us that it is better for a man to cut off his right hand or pluck out his right eye than to lose his soul. Better to give up any habit, however dear it may be, than to lose eternal life.—Religious Intelligencer.

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Homes, Not Houses

OH, THERE is such a difference between a mere house and a real home! But is there not danger that in this modern, fastidious age, where the houses must be built so beautifully and so evidently for entertaining large and small companies, that the cozy little home rooms be omitted? Is there not a tendency to make too much of the house, too little of the "home?"

I often think of the man who said his wife was perfectly at home in literature, in art, in science, in philosophy and in philanthropy, but that she was not at home at "home." Oh, the pity of it! Not "at home" at home. Where she lived—no matter how elegant the house—there was no true home, for say what you will, it is the "mother" who makes or un-makes the home. She should be the beloved queen of the household realm, and her devoted subjects should obey her slightest command, and cheerfully run to do her bidding.

I have been reading so much of John and Charles Wesley this two-hundredth anniversary year that I realize more than ever what a marvelous influence their mother had in molding and shaping the lives of her children. I found the following about her in my reading, and for the helpful, true thought in it, "pass it on."

"Susanna Wesley, with the song of praise and the gospel of peace in her heart, bore and gave to the world two sons, whose spiritual achievement in song and sermon set in motion a wave of blessing that has carried peace to thousands of souls."

We cannot be Susanna Wesleys, but we can be true mothers, and stamp our impress in our homes.

It is Ruskin who thus beautifully expresses it: "Home is always around a woman. Only the stars may be over her head, the glow-worm in the night-cold grass may be the only fire at her feet; but home is yet wherever she is, and for a noble woman it stretches far around her, better than ceiled with cedar or painted with vermilion, shedding its quiet light afar for those who else were homeless."

Ah, yes, the world will become purified in proportion as our homes are pure! We each desire that our homes should partake of their true nature, should be places of peace, and of shelter from the world's storms.

So many of the modern houses are seemingly built with a view to entertaining company, giving receptions, and all that; but oh, we as mothers, need "homes" in the truest sense of the word. Our highest aim should be to make home the most delightful place in the world for our beloved family circle. Our children will meet the battles and temptations of life all too soon; our homes should be the drilling-ground in which our darlings may be thoroughly skilled for the warfare. Their weapons should be so perfectly fitted and proved that they will be impregnable to the darts of the evil one when these boys and girls shall have left our roof.

There is but one method by which we can win and keep the confidence of our children, and that is by being one with them in our homes; love them, sympathize with them, enter into their joys and sorrows, think nothing that pertains to them of too trivial account to be taken notice of. "We must have the utmost confidence of a child" before we can assist him in fitting on his armor for the battles of life. Nothing is of half so great importance as our child; nothing in this universe can compare with the blessedness of keeping him near to us, of giving him the heart-to-heart touch that can be given only in the well-ordered home. This child is of importance not merely for what he is, but for what he is to be; he is the future custodian of the weal or woe of the world. In the home he will receive impressions and imbibe ideas that are to continue with him so long as time shall last. Our very tones are mimicked by him; our inmost thoughts reincarnated. This throws a great responsibility upon each father and mother in the land. The time has passed when only the mother is considered responsible for the training of the character of the child. It takes both parents to make the "home;" each one in the family circle has his influence on all the others. God, give us "homes."

ELLA BARTLETT SIMMONS.

Tea-Cakes

To serve ices, fruit or with the afternoon tea any of the following little cakes will be most acceptable:

JUMBLES.—Beat to a cream one half pound of butter and one half pound of powdered sugar; add four well-beaten eggs, half a small nutmeg, grated, one tablespoonful of lemon-juice and one half pound of sifted flour, with one teaspoonful of baking-powder. Beat well, and drop by the spoonful on the bottom of a slightly greased baking-pan. Bake in a moderate oven until pale brown.

HERMITS.—Cream one cupful of butter and one and one half cupfuls of sugar together; add three well-beaten eggs, one cupful of seeded and chopped raisins, one third of a cupful of citron, chopped fine, one half teaspoonful each of ground cloves and allspice, one teaspoonful of cinamon, one half level teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little boiling water, and flour enough to make a soft dough. Roll thin.

SWEDISH WAFERS.—One half cupful of sugar and one half cupful of butter creamed together; add two well-beaten eggs, one cupful and two tablespoonfuls of flour and one half teaspoonful of vanilla. Mix well, spread very thin in dabs like wafers, and sprinkle shredded almonds over them. Bake in a slow oven.

CHOCOLATE-CAKES.—One half cupful of butter creamed with one third of a cupful of cocoa or chocolate, and the yolks of three eggs. Beat well, then add one cupful of sugar in which one teaspoonful of cinnamon has been mixed, and cream together. Now add the stiffly beaten whites, with one cupful of bread-flour in which three level teaspoonfuls of baking-powder has been sifted, and one half cupful of water. Flavor with vanilla; and bake in iron gem-pans which have been heated.

ICE-CREAM CAKES.—Cream one half cupful of butter and one cupful of sugar; add two well-beaten eggs, with two tablespoonfuls of milk in which one eighth of a teaspoonful of soda has been dissolved, two and

The Housewife



one half cupfuls of sifted flour and one half teaspoonful of vanilla. Shape like lady-fingers, roll in sugar, and bake a delicate brown. Ice with chocolate icing.

ANGELETTES.—Beat the whites of four eggs until stiff, and add one half teaspoonful of cream of tartar; now beat in gradually one half cupful of sugar and two thirds of a cupful of flour sifted together four times; flavor, bake in patty-pans in a moderate oven, and ice.

GOLF-BALLS.—Chop one half pound each of figs, dates and nut-meats; moisten with a syrup made by boiling one half cupful of sugar and one fourth of a cupful of water until it spins a thread, then form into balls, and roll in granulated sugar and cocoanut.

WALNUT WAFERS.—Beat two eggs until light, then add one half pound of brown sugar that has been



KNITTED SCARF

rolled fine, one half pound of chopped walnut-meats, three even tablespoonfuls of flour, a pinch of salt and one half teaspoonful of baking-powder. Drop small spoonfuls on buttered pans, and bake until light brown. These are nice made with chopped almonds, peanuts or pecans.

JESSIE CAMPBELL.

Nut Dainties

Now is the time when the small boy, and sometimes the small girl, would pass for one of "the little brown people" if only hands and lips were taken into consideration, for frost has loosened the hulls, and nuts are rattling down from hickory and walnut trees. Many a boy is digging daily into his hills of peanuts, and roasting the clean white pods in the oven, to see if it is time to dig the crop, and mothers are telling direful tales of boys and girls who poisoned themselves eating green walnuts, as they call the freshly hulled nuts, but it will take weeks to remove the traces of Saturday and early morning trips to the woods.

There are too many people who never dream of using the delicious things on the table, and speak of nuts as good food for children and squirrels, while in reality they are missing many culinary dainties because they do not know how to prepare them, or else will not take the trouble to learn and use this product of the woods—the nut crop. Many mothers consider nut-taffy too much bother, even if the children do tease for it.

Try one or two of these simple recipes, and see if you will not hereafter include nut-meats among the necessities in the kitchen, even in common cooking:

NUT-PATTIES.—Beat one egg very light; add slowly one cupful of soft sugar, beating all the time, then add five tablespoonfuls of flour and one cupful of chopped hickory-nut meats, stirring thoroughly. Drop by spoonfuls on a greased pan, and bake in a moderate oven until brown.

NUT-SALAD.—Chop enough celery into half-inch lengths to make one pint, then add one pint of chopped apples and one half pint of hickory-nut meats. Season with salt and pepper, let stand one hour, and shortly before serving cover with mayonnaise dressing. Stir well.

WALNUT-CAKE.—Four eggs, three cupfuls of flour, one half cupful of butter, three teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, one half cupful of milk and two cupfuls of sugar. Proceed in the usual manner to make the cake, and just before putting the two layers in the oven sprinkle one small cupful of chopped nut-meats on each. Bake slowly, and ice with a boiled icing.

NUT-FILLING FOR CAKES.—Make plain boiled icing slightly thinner than for the top of the cake, and thicken with one cupful of chopped nut-meats for each layer. Frost the top in the usual manner.

CHICKEN DRESSING.—Add four tablespoonfuls of meats to the bread-dressing if the chicken is not very fat, and your gravy will be very rich, and the dressing improved as well. If dark gravy is not liked, pour hot water over the goodies, and slip the skins off by rubbing lightly between the hands.

NUT-COOKIES.—Make soft sugar cookies from any reliable recipe, and add hickory-nut meats in proportion to the sugar used—one half cupful of meats to one cupful of sugar. Bake in a quick oven.

NUT-CANDY.—Three cupfuls of granulated sugar, butter the size of a walnut, and one tablespoonful of vinegar. Boil until it threads. Have ready buttered plates spread with hickory, walnut, butternut, or peanut meats, and pour the hot syrup over them. Set in a cool place to harden, and break in pieces when perfectly cold.

SUGARY NUT-CANDY.—Two pounds of light brown sugar with just enough water to dissolve. Boil until a thick syrup, then add very slowly one half pint of hot sweet milk. Stir all the time until it gets sugary around the edge, then remove from the fire, and beat until thick. Add two cupfuls of nut-meats (whole), and cut in squares when cold.

NUT-FUDGE.—Two cupfuls of granulated sugar, one half pint of milk, butter the size of a walnut and half a ten-cent cake of chocolate—six tablespoonfuls of unsweetened chocolate is better. Boil the sugar, milk and butter together thirty minutes, taking care not to burn, add the chocolate, scraped fine, and stir until the chocolate is melted. Remove from the fire, and beat until it gets very thick. Stir in one cupful of walnuts or hickory-nuts, mark in squares before it gets cold in the pan or plate, in which it should be smoothly spread to the depth of one inch.

HILDA RICHMOND.

Needle Points

The dainty but unserviceable little embroidered handkerchiefs which the children prize may be utilized in an attractive way if knotted into ties for the summer blouses of the little folks. When of a larger size they make pretty and readily finished handkerchief berthas on challis or other light wool frocks.

Very convenient sheets for a crib may be made from the less-worn sides of a full-size bed-sheet about to be made over. Tear off the strips of the desired width, hem the torn edges, and when making up the little bed, spread one end of such a strip on the bed, right side up, for the lower sheet, fold the other end over it for the upper one, and the one piece does better duty on the bed and in the laundry than two small sheets would do.

My children's nightgowns—warm for winter wear, comfortable in summer—are made after an original design of my own, which, after testing for eight years, I do not wish to improve. They are made somewhat like a divided skirt—open in the back, and gathered to a yoke. They are pretty garments, easily made, but not easily worn out.

A piece of oil-cloth fitted under the treadle of the sewing-machine, between the feet, will save time and labor. As all housekeepers know, this spot collects more dust and dirt than any other corner of the sewing-room, and if the oil-cloth is there, it may quickly be slipped out, the collection of dust removed, then put under the machine to receive the next collection.

Children's yokes of hemstitched goods, lace or other thin material may be strengthened without detracting from the appearance or shape if they are cut in one piece, without shoulder-seams. This gives a bias edge at the middle of the back, and the natural stretching across the shoulders is lessened.

The method of staying a seam of two bias edges in a skirt or wrapper by stitching a straight strip along the edge is well known, and an excellent one. Now, cut this straight strip wider, fold it over the bias edges as a binding, and the staying qualities will be the same, while there will be no raw edge to be tediously finished with overcasting.

When the little girls' summer dresses are made with blouses there is necessity for supporting the skirts from the shoulders without added warmth. Sew four buttons on the waist-band at suitable places—two on each side in front, two in the back. Select strips of webbing of proper size from father's cast-off suspenders, work buttonholes in the ends, and from them suspend the skirts.

SUE H. McSPARRAN.

Knitted Scarf with Roman Border

A pretty fluffy shawl or scarf is an indispensable accessory to a young lady's summer wardrobe, and who does not enjoy the click of the needles as they fly back and forth weaving the soft, pretty cloth, while gossiping with a group of busy-fingered companions at a summer resort or on the shady piazza at home?

The scarf illustrated is made of eight skeins of Shetland floss wound together with three skeins of Shetland wool (because of the fineness of the wool, three skeins are equal to eight of the coarser floss). The two knitted together in fancy stitch produce a fleecy appearance, far superior to double thread of the same thickness. Knit both threads together in the following manner:

Cast on 85 stitches.

First row—Knit row plain.

Second row—Purl.

Third row—Knit two together.

Fourth row—Knit one, pick up, or make a stitch.

This puts the same number of stitches on the needle as at the beginning, ready for the next row. Repeat for a few rows, then knit about three inches of plain for border in colors in the following order, each color being used with the fine white—light blue, yellow, lavender, green, pink. Then repeat fancy stitch until scarf is one and one half yards long. Make border the same as on the other end. Knit same amount of fancy stitch, and finish both ends with a three or four inch fringe, with the colors in same order as in border, inserted three or four groups in the fringe. This in effect is prettier than a mixed fringe.

HEISTER ELLIOTT.

Receipt For Gingersnaps

Two cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of molasses, one and one half cupfuls of lard or two cupfuls of butter, one half cupful of hot water or sweet milk, with one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in it, one tablespoonful each of pulverized ginger and cloves, two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, and flour enough to mix well. Roll thin, cut out, and bake.

HORTENSE BURKS.

Bradley Coat and Gilbert Skirt

FOR the woman who wishes a skirt-coat, and yet who finds the very long model unbecoming, this attractive costume has been designed. It is made of a fancy suiting, which material can be found in almost any color-combination desired. The collarless coat has an inverted plait at the back of the skirt-portion. The skirt of the coat is cut separate and joined under the belt. The sleeve is one of the very new models worth copying. It is the leg-o'-mutton shape softened a trifle in outline. It is made with horizontal tucks and the new fancy-shaped cuffs. Astrakhan cloth is an excellent material to use for the cuffs and the band-trimming on

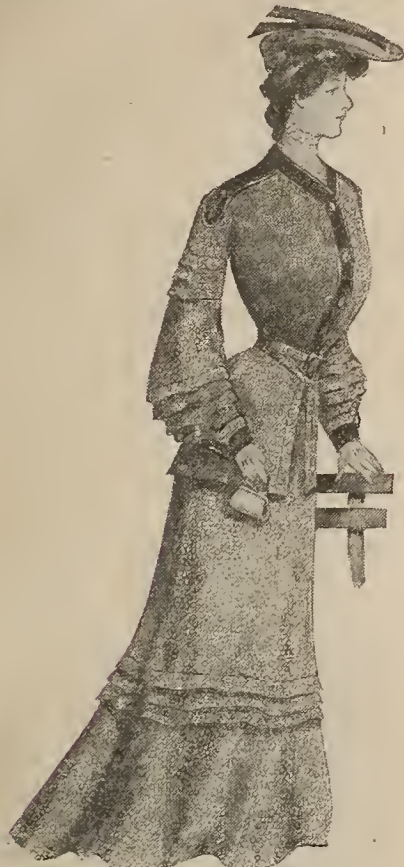


How to Dress

of the back to correspond with the slashing over the sleeves. Both the coat and the skirt have lapped stitched seams. The skirt is cut seven-gored and made with a habit-back. In dark blue and green plaid zibeline this costume would look extremely smart, with the deep, pointed cuffs and little turned-down velvet collar in dark green. The pattern for the Newport Three-quarter Coat, No. 172, is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40. The pattern for the Whitney Skirt, No. 173, comes medium and large.

Garret Skirt-Coat and Lanley Skirt

Nothing will be more fashionable throughout the autumn and winter than the three-quarter-length coat. In some cases it is made with a slight blouse, though it is much newer to have it tight-fitting. In this particular coat the skirt-portion is cut separately. It is joined at the waist-line under the belt, and has an inverted plait at the back. Stitched tucks are used for the trimming, and they simulate a yoke both front and back. The sleeve is the new leg-o'-mutton with a slashed deep cap and a double cuff. Velvet is used for the girdle, the trimming at the neck, and the lower part of the cuffs. The skirt is a nine-gored model, has an inverted plait at the back, and tucked seams are used as the trimming. Any of the fancy suitings could be appropriately used for this costume. A closely sheared black-and-white zibeline would also be attractive to use with hyacinth-blue, deep ruby-red or emerald-green for the velvet. Either black crocheted buttons or buttons of steel nail-heads would look well. The pattern for the Garret Skirt-coat, No. 168, is cut in sizes 34, 36 and 38. The pattern for the Lanley Skirt, No. 169, comes medium and large.



BRADLEY COAT AND GILBERT SKIRT

the coat, which at the shoulder is composed of two pieces, the tabs attached to the back and front of the sleeve. The skirt is cut with five gores, has an inverted plait at the back, and is finished with three tucks below the knees. The pattern for the Bradley Coat, No. 176, is cut in sizes 34, 36, 38 and 40. The pattern for the Gilbert Skirt, No. 177, comes medium.

Newport Three-Quarter Coat and Whitney Skirt

Zibeline or chevrot in a plaid pattern is the best material to use for this style



NEWPORT THREE-QUARTER COAT AND WHITNEY SKIRT



GARRET SKIRT-COAT AND LANLEY SKIRT

lish walking-costume, with its instep-length skirt and its long coat. The coat is cut in one piece, with no seam at the belt. The shoulder-cape is something entirely new. It is slashed at the center

sleeve of this gown is unusually novel, having the fullness above the elbow, with the lower portion tight-fitting and simulating a very deep cuff. The skirt is made with the panel and yoke com-

bined. At the back and sides there are graduated box-plaits which fall from the yoke. Silk braid or any of the new passementeries would be attractive trimming. The pattern for the Palmer Basque, No. 170, is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38. The pattern for the Lenox Skirt, No. 171, comes medium.

Kenilworth Cloak

Peau-de-gant and panne cloth are both suitable materials for this graceful cloak, as well as peau-de-soie. It is a loose-fitting garment with a box front and back. At the sides the lower portion of the cloak is slashed. The sleeve-cap is cut on the body of the pattern, and silk passementerie or heavy silk lace may



PALMER BASQUE AND LENOX SKIRT

be used for the trimming. This cloak will be found most serviceable in black, though it would have an air of regal elegance in deep plum-color. The pattern for the Kenilworth Cloak, No. 178, is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38.

An Innovation

Instead of ostrich and marabout boas, yet equally white and dainty, the fashion at Deauville, Trouville and similar smart places will be to wear ermine scarfs. Charming creations of this sort are obtainable in the shops of Paris, and the clever mondaines are eagerly securing them.—New Idea Woman's Magazine.



KENILWORTH CLOAK

Patterns

Patterns for any of the garments described and illustrated on this page can be secured at this office for ten cents each. Always give name, number and size.

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CHAPTER I.

THE POINT OF DEPARTURE

PAGE WITHROW entered the station, and glanced briskly around. A closely packed group was investing the ticket-window, gaining accessions from behind faster than those ahead could obtain their tickets and slip out; another group was pressing about the information department, and a few were at the Pullman window.

People were hurrying into the station by both entrances, and already anxious groups were leaving the waiting-rooms and crossing toward the closed gates which led to the trains, in order to be the first to rush through. These were the nervous, suspicious travelers, who always carry as much of their baggage as possible, and who have an uneasy belief that at critical moments all clocks and watches are wrong, and that trains are only too ready to slip away before schedule-time and leave passengers behind.

Page glanced up at the calm-faced clock which marked the fluctuations of the seething mass of ebbing and flowing humanity. It still lacked ten minutes of train-time, and he stepped to one side, to be out of the way of entering people. There was no need to hurry. He would wait until the crush about the windows should relax somewhat.

Near him was a man and woman, who had also stepped aside to be out of the way, or perhaps to be more by themselves. He did not notice them particularly, any more than he did others who were near, but there was always something in the swift glance which he swept about him, wherever he might be, that took in faces and details with a vividness that did not allow of much fading in the memory afterward. It was a gift that was partly natural, but which was more acquired; perhaps in his case among the coolies in the East, where a man's life often hangs upon this instant comprehension of the eye, accompanied by an almost equal swiftness of the arm; perhaps in the Far West, or in some other portion of the world where similar conditions prevail.

He did not glance toward them again; but he knew that the man was strong and heavily built, with kindly but anxious face, evidently a mechanic from his hands and clothing, and that the woman was slight and frail-looking, and was just now regarding her companion with very wistful, tender eyes. And if he had given the matter a thought, he would have known that he liked them both.

But he did not. He was scarcely even aware of their presence, though he turned his back instinctively. When they spoke, he heard them without listening, as he heard the other conversation and sounds around him.

"Now, Alice," the man was saying, lowering his voice a little in acknowledgment of the people around, "you must keep up a good heart, dearie. It's a long way off, and we've never been away from each other in all the ten years we've been married; but you know it's for the best, and you'll come back strong and quick-stepping, like you used to be. It's only overwork and getting run down, the doctor says, and complete rest and change will be sure to make you all right. And no matter where you go, you're certain to find some nice people to be friendly with—though," breaking off suddenly, "I needn't say so to you, Alice, who used to travel so much in the old days."

"Never mind that, Will," she replied, chidingly; "you know that we agreed to forget those old days in the more happy present. I have never regretted the wisest decision I ever made in my life; I never shall, and I never could. You ought not to even dream of such a thing. But about the journey. I do not dread it in the least, nor the people I shall meet. It is not that. Only, you ought not to have insisted on getting me a ticket to such a place. I could find board in some of the little interior towns for half the money, and the climate would be just the same."

"But not the change, Alice," he said, decidedly. "It would be too bad to pay that far, and then have you put up with something cheap, when a few more dollars would give a taste of the best. Donnell says the little cottage he spoke of is very nice and quiet, and that it is handy for everything. You can sit on the piazza and listen to the orchestra-music and watch the sail-boats and launches on the lake, or you can lie in a hammock under the palms and hear the birds singing, and dream about growing young. And you'll find nice people there. He says a good part of them are the same sort that go to the big hotels; then there are beautiful paths—trails, they call them down there—all around. No, Alice, you must go to Palm Beach. If you went to some cheap place back in the interior you might find just sand and pine-trees as far as you could see, with nobody to talk to but a few people you couldn't get interested in. You'd be sure to get blue and homesick. We can't afford that."

"But the money," she said, wistfully. "It will cost a lot, dear, and you know how little we have to spare." He laughed. "Don't you worry about the money, Alice," he answered; "that will be all right. You know how ridiculously strong and rugged I am, and how impossible it seems for me to do enough to really get tired. I'm almost ashamed some nights to see how used up the other men are, and I still fresh enough to start on another day's work. But I'm going to take the half-dormant muscles to task now, and make them pay the difference between your having a

Comrades of Travel

By FRANK H. SWEET.

good time and just a cheap, ordinary time. You see, there won't be anybody for me to come home to evenings, so I shall put them into extra work. The foreman's been at me quite a lot lately. Seems to think I can do extra better than the other men; and so far as strength goes, I suppose I can." He laughed easily, then at something in her face his tone changed.

"Alice," he said, a sudden quaver coming into his strong voice, "don't you realize what this means to me? Don't you understand how much better I can work if I think of you down there, not only getting stronger, but enjoying yourself? I've always wanted to take you somewhere, but could never seem to get to it. Now, though we can't go together, won't you try and have a good time for my sake, as much like you did in the old days as you can? Forgive me, dear, I won't speak of it again, but I must just this once. You know what you gave up for me. Won't you let me do this extra work for you, and feel while I am doing it that you are not stinting yourself on anything to save a little? What are dollars to us, Alice? We have never cared for them."

"No, not so much as we ought," she acquiesced, softly. "Yes, I will go, Will, and I will try as hard as I possibly can to enjoy it. If only both of us—"



"I am very glad to accept your ticket"

"Yes, I know," he said, hurriedly, "but we can't now. You must think of me as having a good time, too. There will be lectures and things, and at odd moments I shall work on the invention that is to take us off together sometime. Now I will see about your sleeper-berth. There is but one man at the Pullman window, and it lacks only five minutes of train-time."

"No, no, Will," she protested, hurriedly; "not a seat in a Pullman. It will be only one night, and if I get tired, there will be all winter to rest in. We can just as well save that."

Page had heard the first part of the conversation without listening, but something in their voices, or perhaps it was the words themselves, had gradually usurped the other sounds, and he had found himself becoming conscious of their presence to the exclusion of aught else. As he realized this he turned suddenly and walked away. He was now at the Pullman window, leaning forward a little, so his face might not be too far above that of the official inside.

"Yes, we have one seat left," that person was saying; "only one, in fact, but it is a good lower berth."

"Very well, give it to me."

He took the bit of pasteboard which represented seat and sleeping-accommodation to Jacksonville, and slipped it into his pocket. As he was turning away, some one brushed past him to the place he had vacated. He did not notice who it was until he heard the deep, tender voice, then he remembered.

"No, sir, we haven't a seat left," he heard the Pullman agent say. "I'm sorry; but the train is about to leave, and we will not likely have any more applications. Earlier, we might have put on another car."

Page looked up at the clock. It lacked two minutes—plenty of time to get his ticket and board the

train. The group in front of the window had mostly shifted to the crowd waiting at the train-gate.

At that moment the man passed again, between him and the ticket-window. Page saw the keen disappointment on his face, and thought of the frail-looking woman who was awaiting him. In an instant his fingers had slipped back into his pocket, and a detaining hand was laid upon the man's shoulder.

"Pardon me," he said, "but here is a Pullman seat for your wife. I happened to hear what the agent said. I can do just as well without it, and the journey will be long and wearisome for a woman. Oh, yes," he continued, in answer to the look on the man's face, "I came through the entrance while you were talking, and heard a few sentences before I realized that I was listening. Here," slipping the ticket into the man's hand; "really, you must take it."

"But I don't quite like—"

"Oh, tut, tut, man!" broke in Page, impatiently; "can't a person do a little thing like this even if he is in a crowd? You and I could put up with roughness and inconvenience, and very likely enjoy the situation; but it is different with a woman. In a wild country we would never dream of anything but such courtesy, so why can't we let some of it sift into our civilized hurry?"

The man's face cleared. "You are right," he said, simply. "I am very glad to accept your ticket."

He took out a handful of small silver, from which he was about to count the price of the seat, when Page glanced once more at the clock.

"You haven't any too much time to get your wife on board and comfortably settled," he warned. "Besides, I must buy my ticket. You can look out for me when you leave the car, and arrange this. Listen."

An official had appeared at the train-entrance.

"Passengers for Lynchburg, Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville and all points south," he called; "all a-b-o-a-r-d!"

Page saw the man hurry away toward his wife, then he turned to the ticket-window.

By the time he had purchased his ticket and passed through the train-gate he had forgotten the money due him. While the man was arranging his wife comfortably in her seat, and saying a few last cheery words of encouragement, Page was striding down the length of the long train toward one of the cars in which his ticket represented a seat. But a great many passengers had already preceded him, and he passed through two cars and into a third before he found an unoccupied place, and even then he was obliged to sit down beside a weakened little man with anxious, peering eyes, and to arrange his long legs as best he could among the multitude of packages that possessed the floor-space.

Once settled, he glanced about curiously. For two or three seats on either side were similar accumulations of packages, and above or ensconced among them were their owners, not all weakened, but all having more or less of the same anxious, peering expression, as though fully and suspiciously conscious of the dangers of going out among people.

Evidently he had found his way into a little colony of congenial travelers, for already an exchange of personal confidences was being passed over the backs of seats and across the passage. One seedy young fellow was going to be a runner for a boarding-house in return for his keep, and hoped to do enough at odd jobs to pay for his excursion-fare. In this way his winter would cost him only his time. He imparted the information with an air of modest and becoming pride.

Page tried to arrange his legs more comfortably, but with only indifferent success. It was a long, long way to Florida, and though he was usually rather indifferent to personal convenience, his thoughts went involuntarily to the roomy Pullman, though not with regret to the transferred seat.

At that moment the train started, and the slight jerk brought him to a sudden realizing sense of the absurd contortions his legs were making among the packages, and his face relaxed in a grim chuckle. The little man at his side looked up, and grinned sympathetically.

"Got a fat job waitin' for ye, I guess," he said, looking at Page inquisitively. "Or mebbe ye have run across a scalper's ticket at a bargain."

CHAPTER II.

INFORMATION

"No, I was only thinking about something that struck me as rather funny," Page answered, drily. "Do you invest in scalpers' tickets?"

"Well, now, that depends," said the little man, cautiously, and with a sudden suspicion coming into his ferret-like eyes. "When it's all straight and above-board, I don't know's there's any harm. If somebody's got a return-ticket to sell, an' will put it down low enough, why ain't it all right to buy? It's jest as cheap to carry one man as another."

"That's exactly where the pinch comes, to know when it is straight an' above-board," came a voice from the seat opposite. "I got held up once, an' since then I've been mighty partic'lar. I'd rather pay full, square price than to take any more chances. If a ticket's all right, it's all right; but 'tain't always easy to

know. An' anyway, it's worth consider'ble to be able to lean back comfortable, an' not have to be shiverin' an' watchin' the conductor as though he might be a policeman who was lookin' for somebody that was you. I've tried both ways, an' know. Now I'm always glad to pay a few dollars extra for the comfortable feelin'. It's a nice feelin' to take on a long journey, an' is cheap at most any price."

The little man had listened apprehensively. Now he drew a ticket from his pocket and leaned forward, holding it out with trembling fingers.

"My ticket's all right," his voice quavered; "all straight an' aboveboard. You look, an' see if 'tain't."

The man in the seat opposite took the ticket, and looked at it carelessly.

"Seems to be," he said. "Washington to Savannah, return limited, expires January 5th. Yes, I guess—but hello," suddenly, and bringing the ticket nearer to his eyes in order to examine it more closely, "hasn't this date been tampered with?"

"No; it's right there, jest as plain as plain can be—January 5th. I can see it from here."

In his eagerness the little man was leaning still farther over, both of his elbows now pressing into Page's knees.

"Oh, I see that date all right," the man in the seat opposite responded, grimly; "but seems to me there's another it's tryin' to cover. However, the conductor can tell better than I can. What'd the thing cost?"

"Well, now, that depends," the little man answered, evasively; "mebbe more, mebbe less. Such things come mostly that way, ye know. But the ticket's all right, straight an' aboveboard. Here, give it to me," and he reached out his hand peremptorily.

The ticket was dropped into his hand with a curt "You don't s'pose I care what it cost, do you? I jest asked, thinkin' you might have been took in."

"Well, I wa'n't took in," the little man replied, indignantly. "How'd ten dollars be?"

"Cheap enough if the ticket was all right," said the other promptly, "but more'n I'd risk on that."

"Five dollars?"

"More'n I'd risk on that."

"Well, I didn't pay even five dollars," the little man said, triumphantly. "I gave the scalper jest two. He said the man that had it got hard up an' was willin' to sell at any price, an' that I might have it for jest twenty-five cents more'n it cost him. Now d'ye think I got took in?"

"S'pose we wait a few minutes, an' let the conductor have his say first. Here he comes now."

The conductor had just entered the car, and seat by seat he punched his way to them. After he had examined and punched Page's ticket, he looked down with a recognizing smile.

"You're the young man who gave up a seat in the parlor-car, are you not?" he asked.

Page looked at him curiously, and said, "Yes. Why do you ask?"

For answer the conductor took a package from his pocket.

"It's the money for the seat," he said. "The lady's husband gave it to me. He said I was to look for a very tall man, a very strong man, and a man who looked as though he knew what he wanted in the world, and was able to get it. He didn't believe there was more than one such on the train, and that I would know him. If I didn't find him, I was to take the money back to the lady. Please count it, and see if it is all right."

Page did so, smilingly.

"Yes," he said, presently, "it is correct to a cent, as I might know anything done by that man would be. But let me thank you for the compliment. It is too prodigious to be passed over silently. As I cannot express my appreciation to the maker, you must allow me to extend it to you for your wonderful perspicacity."

The conductor looked at him keenly; but the face was now grave, so he nodded doubtfully.

"That's all right, sir. He meant the thing just as he said, and I've an idea he wasn't so very far out. Ticket."

He reached across to the weakened man, who gave up his ticket with a slight shiver, and then gazed steadily and sullenly at the back of the seat in front.

The conductor looked at the ticket, then said, "What is your name, sir, and of whom did you buy this ticket?"

The ferret-like eyes flashed up defiantly. "Don't make no difference what's my name, or who I got the ticket from. It's straight an' aboveboard."

"Very well. I will have a talk with you later. The ticket is worthless, and its expired date has been clumsily changed to a later one. Will you pay your fare?"

"Hain't no money."

"No? Well, be ready to hear from me at the next station."

He passed on, and the little man shrank into a sullen heap on the end of the seat. Presently his hand stole slyly into his pocket, and drew out a roll of bills, which he surreptitiously began to count. Before the conductor reached the end of the car, he brushed by Page, and shuffled in pursuit. The train happened to be running on a smooth stretch, with very little noise, and half the car heard the vicious "There, darn ye, take the money!" When he returned, he shrank once more into the corner, sullen, defiant, diminutive, the back of the seat in front again the object of his steadfast and vengeful gaze.

"Twa'n't but two dollars, after all," came encouragingly from the seat opposite. "Anybody can stand that without whimperin'."

The little man took not the least notice.

Page opened his hand-bag, and took out a couple of magazines. One he offered to his companion, but there was not a waver in the vicious glare at the seat-back.

"Oh, let him alone," came from the opposite side; "he's poutin' over the two dollars he was took in on. I've seen 'em that way before. He'll sulk it off in a little while."

"Mebbe I wa'n't took in even on the two dollars," snapped the little man suddenly. "I ain't nobody's fool. Mebbe the ticket didn't cost me a cent."

The other man whistled. "Changed the date yourself, eh?" he said, with a sudden scorn coming into

his voice, "That's your straight an' aboveboard." Then he threw out one of his hands with a peculiar motion, as though casting the little man from his world. "That what the conductor said about you was very pat," he went on, addressing Page affably. "I begun to size you up soon's you come in. What's your name?"

"Withrow."

"Fust name?"

"Page."

"Page Withrow," he reflected. "Sounds odd, but good. Don't think I ever met any Withrows before. Well, Page, my name's Bill Wittles—not Witless, like some of my friends insist. You jest call me Bill. I don't like ceremony. Where you goin'?"

"Along the East Coast."

"Sho!" he said, delightedly. "That's my pasture. Palm Beach this winter. Daytona last winter—helped run a drawbridge, an' kept house in two rooms. Had a mighty good time, an' got home with twenty-five dollars more'n I started out with. Goin' to stop at St. Augustine?"

"I expect to."

"Better. Fine old place, St. Augustine. I run an eatin'-house there two winters ago. Great place for shows, casino, balls, barrack, old fort—when they'll let you in—old cathedral, funny streets, picnics over on the island, all sorts o' things. Pay fifty cents a day, ten dollars a day, jest what you like. Everything goes at St. Augustine. Do you play polo, golf, swim, dance, sail a boat, or anything o' that sort?"

"Yes."

"Which?"

"All, after a fashion."

"G-o-s-h! Then you can be right in it if they'll let you muster. Now an' ag'in the swelldom gets a sort o' streak an' tries to keep off by itself, but I guess you can slip in all right. You've got that saavor-veever way that'll make the dukes ante up on call. But say, you couldn't have stuck to any one job very steady, or you wouldn't have found time for learnin' all them things. An' they take practice. Them polo-players have to work like all git out, an' the golfers ain't no great shakes behind. You must have— But that's all right," opening his hands magnanimously, "I ain't pryin'. I'm willin' to take you on your looks. See? Got a pencil?"

"Yes."

"Well, I want you to put down a few things. I know every boardin'-house an' eatin'-shop an' room-to-rent in St. Augustine, an' for that matter, in Daytona an' other grazin'-places. I can save you money every day. When you get to the Ancient City, you jest go round to—"

Page slipped his pencil back into its case. "I don't believe I shall be there long enough to make it worth while hunting up these places," he said. "Thank you all the same."

"Well, jest as you like," said the other, disappointedly; "but I could save you good dollars. An' I'm doin' it out o' straight friendship. Anyway, you must stop at St. Augustine, an' see the shows. An' say, make a point to be at one o' them golf balls at the Ponce. They're great. Seein' you're inside the fun, you might hire a Baltimore Oriole suit, an' shake a foot right in among 'em. Wh—ee!" doubling himself over in envious ecstasy at the thought, "I wish I was you!"

"Well," he continued, after a few moments, straightening up resignedly, "I ain't makin' no fuss. I ain't got the saavor manner, an' mebbe I'd feel in the wrong nest even if I did put on the scarlet an' fine linen. Hoe-downs an' barn-dances are more in my line. But won't you be in the swim this winter, with all them swell amusements at your fingers' end? After doin' up St. Augustine, you must go down to Ormond, an' have a fling. Great place, Ormond, for nice little drives an' river-boatin' an' goin' up an' down the beach on wheels. Sort o' restin'-up, country-gentleman, dream-in-the-hammock place; no big shows. I used to slip up there from Daytona, an' see things in an over-the-fence way. Don't open the gates there less you've got the saavor. Well, then you go on to Palm Beach, an' mebbe further. I ain't been further myself yet. O' course you'll go to Palm Beach?"

"My ticket reads there."

"Good! Good enough! That's my nest this winter. I've got a regular snap there. But say," lowering his voice a little, "Palm Beach comes high, an' them amusements o' yours, they come high, too. How'll you do it, cards?"

Page looked puzzled, then laughed. "No, nothing of that sort," he answered.

"Well, don't mind what I say. I didn't know, an' was jest askin'. But I'm glad, honestly an' truly glad, Page. I hate that sort o' thing. But as I was tellin', I've got a regular snap this winter. Ever snake a person 'round in one o' them gin-gin-two-wheeled go-carts, you know, with a long tongue to pull by, Chinese-like?"

"Jinrikisha," suggested Page.

"That's it. Ever handle one?"

"No."

"Well, mebbe you ain't missed anything. I don't know yet. But that's my lay for the winter. I met the woman up to Bar Harbor, where I was runnin' a souvenir-stand. Picked up her pocketbook, an' give it back, an' that sort o' pleased her. She asked a lot o' questions, an' said I was jest the man she needed to handle her wheel-chair an' snake 'round her gin-rickshaw. You see," standing up and throwing back his big shoulders, with modest self-complacency, "I'm a pretty middlin' strong sort o' man. Used to be a Hercules in a circus once. Well," resuming his seat, "the upshot is, she's in a Pullman somewhere on the train, an' I'm here, hired for thirty dollars a month, an' twenty more allowed for board. I'll get a room somewhere an' do my own cookin', an' save twelve out o' the twenty. But say, Page," suddenly, "how'd you like to come in with me? I can get a room large enough for two, an' it'll save you a lot for your amusements. What do you say?"

"Why, really, Mr. Wittles, I'm much obliged for your offer, but I'm afraid I cannot take advantage of it just now."

"No? Well, I'm sort o' sorry. I'd like to have

you to bunk in with. But I guess we'll see considerable o' each other off an' on. An' mind," he said, playfully, "my name is Bill to cronies; you no need to 'mister' me. An' say, I'm goin' to introduce you to the Grand Duchess—that is," correcting himself, "I'm goin' to point her out to you."

"The Grand Duchess?"

"The woman I work for, you know. That's what they called her up to Bar Harbor, she was so big an' grand an' condescendin'. She's got two maids with her now, an' two poodle-dogs, an' rings, an' sweepin' dresses, an' things!" his voice becoming more animated. "Why, I counted twenty-six rings on her two hands one day, clean from her knuckles down to her finger-nails. I don't see how they all staid on, but they did; an' flash, an' sparkle! Nobody ever thought o' paste when lookin' at them. No, sir; Mrs. Spencer-Browne is up to her name o' duchess. She's got the dough."

Page had been gazing abstractedly at the little man hunched up in the corner of the seat, as though wishing he would rouse and add a new element to the conversation. At the name the little man started slightly.

"Mrs. Spencer-Browne," he said, "of New York?"

"Yes," the other replied, looking at him curiously.

"Ever work for her?"

"No, but I've heard the name. Is her niece, Miss Dorothy, along?"

"Niece? Miss Dorothy? I don't know. Is there a Miss Dorothy?"

[TO BE CONTINUED]

War

At Spandau I was present at a great review when fifty thousand men—horse, foot and artillery—paraded before the Emperor. It was superb—the shoals of bayonets, the drifting clouds of cavalry, the masses of infantry that moved as one man and with the tramp of a giant, the drums and trumpets—one said, involuntarily, "What a glorious thing is war!"

My friend Colonel von H— said nothing. He surveyed the scene through the glasses of that fiercest of military critics, the retired German officer; besides, he had seen it all before and with other accompaniments.

As we drove home he said, speaking as if to the cigar he had just lighted, "Yes, war is a glorious thing, no doubt. What a sight that was on the day when our army entered Paris, the four Uhlans riding ahead and the bands playing Schubert's triumphal march! I was there, yet would you believe me, the spectacle of that grand entry haunts my pillow less than an insignificant picture which my memory has labeled 'Three Nights After Spichenen.' I will tell you about it if I can. It was something like this:

"I was escorting four important prisoners—no matter who they were—and we stopped for the night at a deserted wine-shop near the entrance to a deserted hamlet. Our army held all the roads.

"It was a horrible hole of a tavern. The place had been cleaned out, but we tore up some boards and made a fire, and behind a door of an inner room we found a dozen bottles of wine packed in a basket, with a ham, by some provident soul, and forgotten through hurry or fear.

"We found a frying-pan, and at the sight of it the Frenchmen—all nobles, mind you—cracked jokes and grew quite cheerful. One of the four was a prince; he cut up the ham and showed us how to grease the pan. The Uhlans, their wet coats steaming in the warmth of the room, looked on, laughing, yet they would have brained him without 'by your leave' had he made three steps toward the door. And that is a thing which strikes one on looking back at a campaign.

"With the order for mobilization men change.

"It is like passing through some mysterious door into a new world. A few short, sharp rules supplant the moral code in this new form of society in which manslaughter is as necessary to one's life as bread. Abstractions stop at the frontier, the moment rules the mind, and a slice of fried ham is able to efface from one's memory a battle lost.

"So we must not be too hard on the prince for forgetting disaster at the sight of a frying-pan, nor on the good Uhlans—fathers of families some of them—for the use they would have made of their swords if he had attempted an escape.

"As the prince was placing the pan on the fire I heard a sound from the road outside—a sound as if a tin can were being kicked along by some one walking leisurely. It struck strangely upon my ear, for common sounds in times of peace sometimes become very uncommon noises in time of war.

"By the fire lay one of those ropes soaked in tar, called cellar-rats. I lit it, and took it to the door; it made a flaming torch, and showed me a broad strip of white road spread with puddles and lashed by rain.

"All else was the darkness of the pit, filled with the hiss of the falling rain.

"The sound of the tin can drew nearer and nearer; then out of the dark and across the torch-lit strip of road passed before me a company of specters—in review order, one might say.

"First came two women—one young, one very old. The old woman was carrying a bundle, and the young woman had on her back a bundle, also.

"They both were of the poorest order of peasantry, and their faces as they glanced at me in passing were filled with absolute and blank despair. After them came a man in wooden shoes leading a goat; after him a very old man leading by the hand a child. The child was crying and dragging along after it a tin can tied to a string, clinging even in its grief to this miserable toy. They vanished, swallowed up by the blackness; homeless, and going God knows where.

"I thought of them to-day. That wretched family passed in review before me as the troops were passing in review before the Kaiser; and through all the blaring of trumpets and beating of drums I seemed to hear the dreary sound of that old tin can.

"Yet, after all, after love what is more attractive to the human heart than war? The women clap their hands as the regiment marches by; and when little Fritz gets on my knee of an evening, it's always 'Grandpapa, tell me of your battles.'—Henry De Vere Stacpoole, in London Outlook.

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The Young People



Matilda in the Barn

The barn's the bestest place on earth in summer, when it rains; The drops make kind of corkscrews on the dusty window-panes! Our feet sound loud as anything, in walking on the floor, And Clem and me we telephone through knot-holes in the door!

We peep in at the horses, and they always turn around, And chew, and chew, and chew, with such a funny, crunchy sound, And their eyes are kind as kind can be. I like them that way best, Just without the little shutters that they wear when they are dressed.

Their clothes are hanging near them, and they're proud of them, perhaps, Though they're nothing but suspenders, buckles, chains and little straps. There's one whose name is Lady, but the rest of them are him, And they all make snorting noises, just like Clement when he swims!

The hay is warm and prickly, and the dust gets in your nose, And on the beams above you sit the pigeons, all in rows. They are brown, and white, and purkle, but you can't get near to pat, Though I think they ought to let you, 'cause they purr just like a cat!

But for sliding, and for hiding, and for snuggling in a nest, The hay's the bestest thing on earth—and I, stumped all the rest! They stumped me to go down the shoot; I wasn't stumped by them; I beat them all at sliding—especting only Clem!

But though the barn's the bestest place in summer for a game, You find that in the winter it isn't just the same. It isn't that it's lonely, and it isn't that it's cool, But Clement's down at Newport, at Mr. Someone's school!

Then I watch the lilac-bushes, for I'll tell you what I've found: When all the buds grow purkle, and the leaves get big and round, They shut up Mr. Someone's school as quick as quick can be, And summer comes—and Clement!—to the hay-loft and to me!

—Guy Wetmore Carryl, in Youth's Companion.

Indoor Game

AN IMPROVEMENT on "Blindman's-buff" is the game of "Boston," in which all are seated except the "Blindman," who stands in the center of the room. Each has a number, and Blindman calls out, "Numbers 2, 7, 15, 6, change seats." Then the aforesaid numbers creep stealthily about, avoiding Blindman, who tries to catch some one. If he succeeds, he must guess whom he has caught, and if he guesses aright he takes a seat and the number of the one caught, who now becomes Blindman, and calls out numbers. Occasionally the cry is, "All change places," and a wild scramble ensues, when somebody is sure to be caught.—Youth's Guardian Friend.

A Barn-Party

If you live in the suburbs or in the country, and wish to please your city cousins, invite them to a barn-party on Hallowe'en.

A young hostess who gave a barn-party last season sent out her invitations on pumpkin-colored note-paper.

The floor of the barn was a large, roomy one, and it had been swept clean. The decorations were so effectively arranged that the guests almost thought themselves in a large room. Gay bunting and flags, branches of brilliant autumn leaves, standards of corn and sheaves of wheat, piles of rosy-red apples and yellow pumpkins were so placed about the walls and floor as to give the barn a very festive appearance, and many were the expressions of delight.

As soon as all the guests had arrived, each one was supplied with a sharp knife and a pumpkin that had been cleaned out and the rind scraped thin, with the instruction to make Jack-o'-lanterns. Frowning faces, smiling faces, comical faces, sad faces, and even hideous faces, were the result of their efforts, while here and there might be seen stars, half-moons, and even flowers, fashioned by some of the more artistic members of the company. When the last one had been made they were fitted out with small wax candles, and then the gentlemen hung them here and there about the barn. As soon as it began to grow dark the candles were lit, and a weird and fantastic light quite suitable to the occasion was cast over the barn.

There was no formality even in serving the supper. A large table had been placed at one end of the barn, and from this the guests were served, while they sat around on seats made by piling hay up on each side of the wall to a convenient height, and covering it with rugs and cushions. A wooden plate and a paper napkin were given to each guest.

The refreshments consisted principally

of old-time favorites, such as ham sandwiches, cheese, pickles, preserves, doughnuts, nut-cakes and golden squares of gingerbread, also oranges and apples. Foaming pitchers of buttermilk, sweet milk and sweet cider were passed around, much to the delight of the city guests.

After the apples were passed, each guest was given an envelope, with a tiny pencil attached, and was asked to save the seeds and place them in the envelope, then write on the outside the number inclosed and their own names. These were taken up by the hostess, and afterward returned with a slip of paper, on which were written their fortunes.

A large fancy basket filled with all kinds of nuts was suspended from a beam by a string. Each guest was blindfolded in turn, and given a pair of scissors. After being turned around three times, they were instructed to cut the string, only one trial being allowed. After many laughable attempts the string was finally cut, and the nuts were scattered in all directions. Then followed a mad scramble to see who could obtain the most nuts. A nut-crack followed the nut-hunt, and home-made candies were passed around to be eaten with the nuts.

One corner of the barn had been curtained off, and the guests were forbidden to peep behind the curtains "upon pain of death," but after the nut-crack they were initiated into the mysteries of this room. Only one couple was allowed to enter at a time. The room was lighted with a single tallow candle. After the eyes had become accustomed to the dim light they saw that everything in it was weird and ghostly—big-eyed owls looked down from the walls, a grimalkin sat in one corner, while there seemed to be a plentiful supply of witches' brooms. In one corner stood a veritable-looking witch brewing something in a caldron. She offered to let each guest have a glimpse into the future if they would contribute something to the "witches' stew," as it was called. Everything imaginable went into this caldron, and since the nature of the prophecies depended a great deal on what was put in, there was great searching for something that would please the witch. The young lady who impersonated the witch was very bright and witty, and as her "tellings were audible to all, this part of the entertainment proved quite amusing and very popular.

PANSY VIOLA VINER.

The Work of the Heart

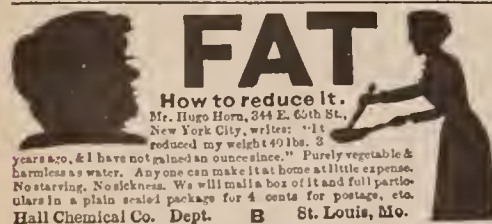
The work performed by the human heart each twenty-four hours is equal to the lifting of one hundred and twenty-nine tons to a height of one foot in the same length of time.—Youth's Guardian Friend.

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The Young People

The Family Pew

"IN THE old days," says the author of a recent book on social changes in England, "the village church was inseparably connected with memories of ancestry and parentage and early associations."

All the family had been christened in the village church; the eldest sister had been married in it. Christmas decorations were an occasion of much innocent merriment.

"When a gentleman is 'sur ses terres,'" said Major Pendennis, "he must give an example to the country people; and if I could turn a tune, I even think I should sing. The Duke of St. David's, whom I have the honor of knowing, always sings in the country, and let me tell you, it has a deuced fine effect from the family pew."

Before the passion for "restoration" set in and changed the parish churches of England, the family pew was the ark and sanctuary of the territorial system. It had a private entrance, a round table, a good assortment of arm-chairs, a fireplace and a wood-basket.

"You may restore the church as much as you like," said an old friend of the author, who was a lay rector, to an innovating incumbent, "but I must insist on my family pew not being touched. If I had to sit in an open seat I should never get a wink of sleep again."—Youth's Companion.

Jennie's Selfishness

Johnnie and Jennie were having a tea-party.

"You can pour out the tea, Jennie," said Johnnie, graciously.

"Well," said Jennie, greatly pleased.

"And I will help to the cake," went on Johnnie.

"We-ell," repeated Jennie, more doubtfully.

So Jennie poured out the tea, and Johnnie cut up the cake. Mama had given them quite a large piece. Johnnie cut the large piece into five smaller pieces. They were all about the same size.

He helped Jennie to one piece, and began to eat another himself. Jennie poured another cup of tea, and the feast went on. Mama in the next room heard them talking peacefully for a time, but presently arose a discussion, and then a prolonged wail from Johnnie.

"What is the matter?" asked mama.

"Jennie's greedy, and selfish, too," cried Johnnie, between his sobs.

Then he cried again.

"What is the matter?" repeated mama, going in to find out.

"Why," explained Johnnie, as soon as he could speak, "we each had two pieces of cake, and there was only one left, and Jennie took it—she took it all!"

Mama looked perplexed.

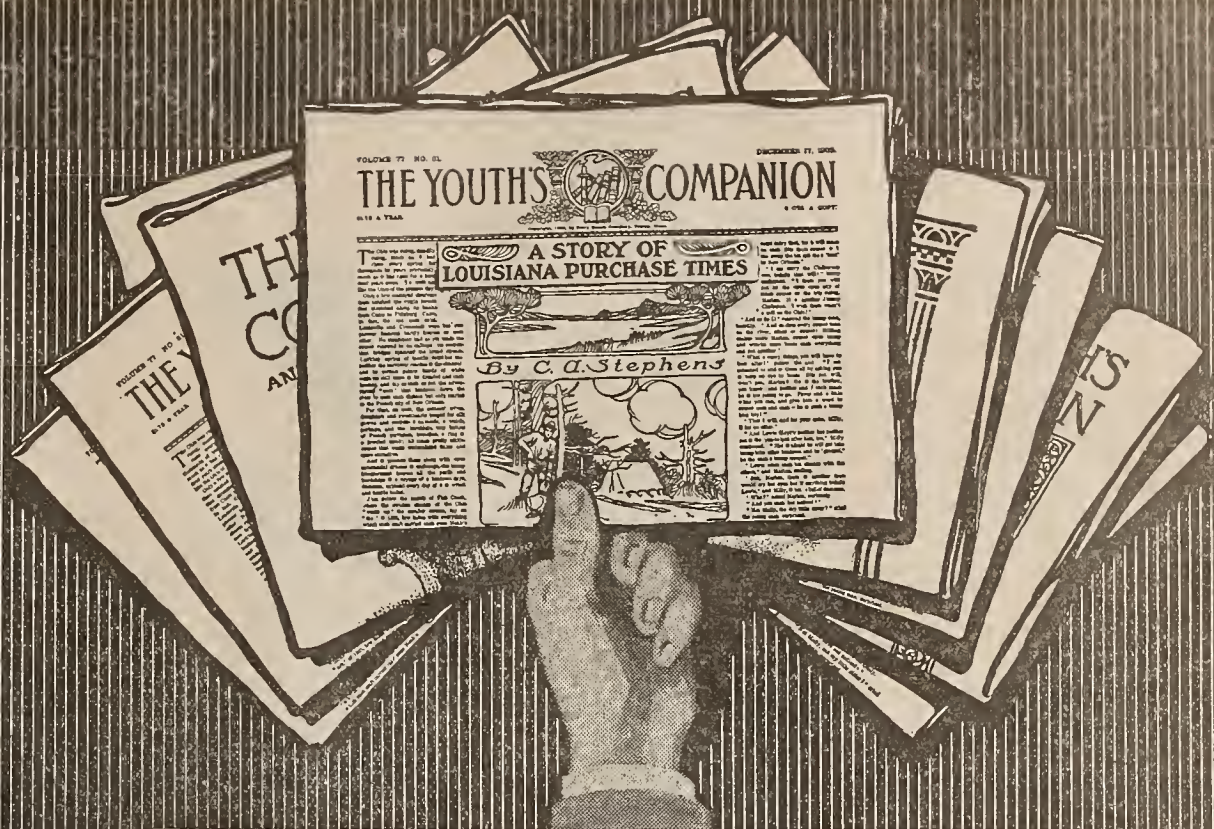
"That does seem rather selfish of Jennie!"

"Yes, it was!" Johnnie exclaimed, weeping, "cause I cut the cake that way so's I could have that extra piece myself."—Youth's Companion.

A Dog with a Doll-Baby

Once we had a dog that we called Timbuctoo—a beautiful shepherd, with a long coat of glossy black hair. He was a very sensible fellow, and sensitive as well, for sometimes he would sulk for days at a time after he had been scolded. He was the only dog I ever heard of that owned and loved a doll, but this is very true about him. His little mistress, Minnie Lee, had one of those big dolls made of print, and stuffed with cotton. While it was so large, it was not very heavy, and pretty soon Timbuctoo discovered that the doll—it was little Red Riding-Hood—was a most satisfactory playfellow, that received all his caresses thankfully, or quietly at least, and never tried any monkey tricks with him, of harnessing him to carts, or trying to put dresses on him, as did Minnie Lee. One day little Red Riding-Hood was missing, and after looking for her a while it was found that Timbuctoo had buried her out behind the smoke-house, with his surplus supplies of bread and bones and other treasures, so nobody tried to claim her after that. Every day, and sometimes two or three times a day, he would go and dig her up, and bring her into the house for a frolic. He would toss her about, and roll her on the floor, and then lie on his back and look up at his baby with adoring eyes. After his frolic was finished he would put her away in the hole again, and cover her carefully. He kept this up until poor little Red Riding-Hood was literally loved to death, and lost all semblance to a doll in her rags and cotton. Tim clung to the remains as long as there were any to cling to.

MRS. HENRY WIGHT.



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Yaas, Doctor Jan he's jest th' man
T' send fer when yer sick;
He'll knock yer pain, er clear yer brain,
I tell ye, he's a brick!

Onct when my ma wuz 'side herself
With roomatiz, I guess,
I tuk the rig an' driv' t' town,
She wuz in sich distress!

On course, I went fer Doctor Jan.
An' he driv back with me;
An' gosh! th' way he fetched 'er 'round
Wuz wonderful t' see!

I had the fevers onct so bad
I had t' lay an' fan;
I couldn't eat, ner sleep, ner talk,
But ma got Doctor Jan.

An' twa'n't an hour till, bless my bones!
Them fevers jest cleaned out.
I tell ye Doctor Jan's a man
As knows what he's about!

Fer biles he's great, fer fevers fine,
Cure's ennything he can;
Yaas, if yer ever gits laid out,
Jest send fer Doctor Jan!

He knows all them thar whoppin' names
That's in the doctors' books,
But never tries t' show 'em off,
Er give ye 'sultin' looks.

They say he knows an awful lot,
An' speechifies an' sich,
Among th' greatest in th' land,
An' doctors 'mong the rich!

But la! you'd never 'spect it, though,
Fer when he talks with me
He's jest as intrested in craps
As emmy one could be.

He never makes no great purtence,
Though well I knows he can,
But sumpin' 'bout him makes folks fall
In love with Doctor Jan!

L. M. K.

Legitimately Expended

PAT—"Casey's a funny chap. He saved up a hunderd dollars fer funeral expinsis, in case he died, an' thin he got married wid it."
Mike—"Well, thot wuz dom'd appropriate."—Judge.

End of His Nap

"Oh, my!" murmured the fall overcoat, stirring uneasily in the clothes-chest. "I certainly did have a good nap."
"Which you ain't got now," snickered the fat moth sitting on a camphor-ball near by, "'cause I ate most of it."—Philadelphia Press.

Thinking It Over

They had been talking as they walked. She had remarked, pathetically, "Oh, it must be terrible to a man to be rejected by a woman!"

"Indeed it must," was his response. Then, after a little while, with sympathetic disingenuousness, she exclaimed, "It doesn't seem that I could ever have the heart to do it."

And there came a silence between them as he thought it over.—Browning's Monthly.

"Uncle Joe's" Constituent

"Uncle Joe" Cannon tells of a constituent of his out in Illinois who has but recently returned from a trip to Europe. The traveler was proudly relating to an admiring group of fellow-townsmen the incidents of his trip, among which were visits to Lakes Geneva and Leman, whereupon some one interrupted with: "Are not Lakes Geneva and Leman synonymous?"

"That, my dear friend," said Cannon's constituent, "I know very well. But are you aware that Leman is the more synonymous of the two?"—New York Times.

The King's Plan

A story is told of an attempt made by a Swedish missionary to obtain a foothold in Abyssinia. No sooner had he begun to preach than he was brought before King Menelek, who asked him why he had left his home in Scandinavia in order to come to Abyssinia. The missionary promptly replied that he had come to convert the Abyssinian Jews, who are regarded as fair game for the outside propagandist.

"Are there no Jews in your country?" asked Menelek.

The missionary admitted that there were a few.

"And in all the countries that you have passed through did you find no Jews or heathen?" the king continued.

Jews and heathen, the missionary admitted, were plentiful.

"Then," said Menelek, "carry this man beyond the frontier, and let him not return until he has converted all the Jews and heathen which lie between his country and mine."—Argonaut.

Wit and Humor



WHAT DID HE MEAN?

Maisy—"Did Jim kiss you last night?"

Daisy—"Of course he didn't. Why do you ask such a question?"

Maisy—"Well, he told me he liked your cheek."

Out of Plutarch

Damocles was sitting beneath the sword.

"But," asked Dyonisius, "ain't you scared at all?"

"Not a bit," replied the brave young man. "I have been under the knife before."

Fondly patting the place where his vermillion appendix had been, he proceeded with the meal.

Nero had ordered his famous conflagration.

"At any rate," he exclaimed, "no one can say my wife and I quarrel over who shall build the fire."

History, however, has overlooked this virtue of the monarch.—New York Sun.

Satisfying His Curiosity

A passenger entered a railway-carriage in Australia in which was seated a particularly aggressive commercial traveler, and placed in the rack opposite a small wooden box pierced with holes. In the conversation which followed, the commercial traveler gave several hints that he would like to know what was in the box, but without avail. At last his curiosity got the better of him.

"I say, old man," he asked, "what have you in that box?"

"A mongoose," was the reply.

A series of diplomatic remarks followed, aimed at getting the reason for carrying a mongoose; but as no explanation was offered, the commercial traveler had to say plump out, "What are you going to do with that mongoose?"

The answer he got was, "I'm going to

see a friend who has been drinking very heavily of late—so heavily, in fact, that he has developed delirium tremens. You may be aware that people so suffering are inclined to see snakes; and you may also be aware that there is nothing on earth so deadly to snakes as a mongoose." He sat back, evidently satisfied that he had given his questioner a full and complete explanation.

"But—but, I say," said the commercial traveler, "those snakes are imaginary."

"So is my mongoose," returned the person interrogated.—Sporting Times.

Curiosity Gratified

"Colonel," the long-nosed man remarked, "they say you're purty rich. Would you mind tellin' me how you made your money?"

"Not at all," replied the affable stranger, who was visiting friends in the village. "I made it by dealing in green goods."

"Green goods? Great Scott!" gasped the other. "Buyin' 'em or sellin' 'em?"

"Selling them," said the stranger. "Let me tell you confidentially, no man ever got rich buying them."

"Gee! I never heard of the like! You own right up to it, do you?"

"Certainly. What's the use of trying to hide it? You'd find it out sooner or later, anyway. Somebody would be sure to tell you."

"Where did you operate? In New York?"

"No. Down in Georgia. I've got a watermelon farm down there, sir."

The long-nosed man gasped again, but said nothing further.—Chicago Tribune.

Uncovering Their Past

"All right," says the rich father, after the count has stated his terms; "I'll let Sadie marry you, and agree to turn over to you one million dollars. Now, let's get it fixed up properly. Suppose we say one thousand dollars down, and the balance at two dollars a week."

Here Sadie bursts into tears, and leaves the room.

"Now, ma," says the rich father to his wife. "what on earth's the matter with that girl?"

"Well, I don't blame her at all, pa. It seems as if you never could keep from betraying the fact that we are of plebeian origin."

"What have I done now?" asks pa.

"Why, you talk as if you were buying the count from an instalment-house."—Judge.

Mixed

"Everybody's Magazine" tells a little story which shows the mixed feelings with which the Southerner regards Booker T. Washington. An old Florida colonel recently met Booker T. Washington, and in a bibulous burst of confidence said to the negro educator, "Suh, I'm glad to meet you. Always wanted to shake your hand, suh. I think, suh, you're the greatest man in America."

"Oh, no!" said Mr. Washington.

"You are, suh," said the colonel; and then, pugnaciously, "Who's greater?"

"Well," said the founder of Tuskegee, "there's President Roosevelt."

"No, suh," roared the colonel. "Not by a jugful! I used to think so, but since he invited you to dinner I think he's a blank scoundrel."

Too Good

It was well known in staggeringly high society that the beautiful Lady Violet had never been kissed before; and as, after a long, languorous embrace, the athletic young Earl of Mountarat released his hold, she gazed upon his love-lorn eyes, and asked, "And do the poor indulge in this way, chéri?"

"Quite frequently, little one," the young earl replied.

"Well, well, well! And do they experience the same sensations as we do, dear?"

"Absolutely."

"Dear, dear, dear! Why, it's much too good for the working-classes."—Sporting Times.

Palmistry

The fortune-teller examined the lines in the young man's palm.

"You have a past that you seek to hide," she said, "and a future that you do not wish to have."

"Witch that you are!" he exclaimed, "How do you know that?"

"Because you have tried to fool me by changing the lines of your hand with a lead-pencil, or something," she said with a mocking laugh.—Chicago Tribune.

Why He Suffered

"You're forever trying to give the impression that you're a martyr," snapped Mrs. Henpeck. "You want everybody to think that you suffer in silence."

"No," replied Mr. Henpeck. "I suffer in the perpetual absence of silence. A little silence would be a positive pleasure to me."—Philadelphia Press.

Improved Proverbs

ON CHANCE

"There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip"

Is a proverb seen often in print; But one need not care, if the slip that is there

Have the fragrance and flavor of mint.

ON SUFFICIENCY

A most economical way

To get the most out of the least Is, when you would breakfast, to say,

"Un ocuf is as good as a feast!"

ON DISCUSSION

Wives and husbands may often agree, Yet of course there are times when they don't.

Where the honcy is, there is the bee; So it's "Where there's a will there's a won't."

ON OPPORTUNITY

Now this is an adage—old style:

"A miss is as good as a mile."

But changing one letter,

And going one better, "A kiss is as good as a smile."

ON SUNDAY

When Sunday comes 'round there's one thing to cheer

A man who is prone to eating with greed,

For custom, it seems, has made this fact clear:

"The better the day, the better the feed!"

—Felix Carmen, in Life.



WISE WILLIE

Returned Soldier—"I was in five engagements in two years."

Willie—"Dat's nuthin'; sister's been in ten."

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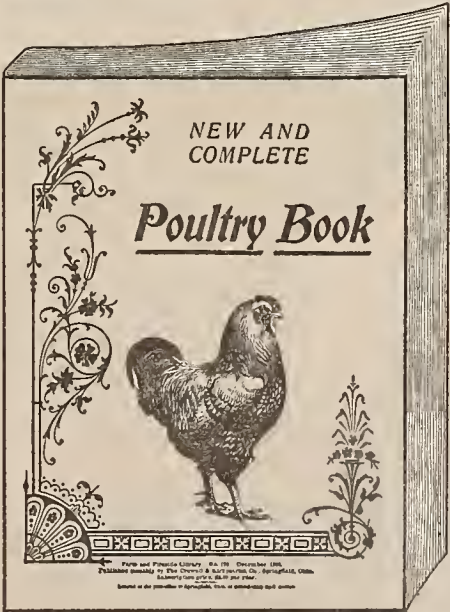
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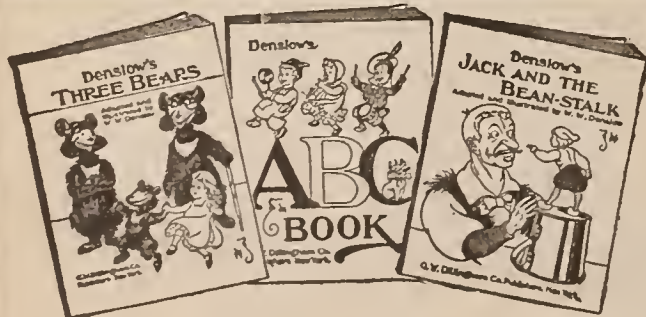
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Miscellany

Helpful Hints

IMPROPERLY cooked rice, tapioca, sago and arrowroot are all very difficult to digest. They should be cooked to a jelly to be at all safe for infants, young children or even adults.

No child who has been accustomed to eating the right kind of entire-wheat bread will ever voluntarily or willingly eat white bread—even the home-made sort. One slice of home-made entire-wheat bread is more satisfying than three slices of the starchy white bread, and contains a hundred per cent more nerve, bone and tissue making material.

Every girl, as well as every boy, should have manual training of one kind or another to develop manual skill in the line for which they have most talent. It is a betrayal of trust to allow them to grow up and go out into the world without any trade or profession. All the brute creation, so-called, and the birds teach their young how to seek their food and how to make their way in the world. It is only the humans who neglect to develop the best that is in their offspring.—Frances E. Fryatt, in Ladies' World.

Albinism

Albinism, states E. Henriot, may be traced back more than four centuries before Christ, when it was described as existing in India, but until the end of the seventeenth century it was regarded as a condition of the skin. Sachs—himself an Albino—and others have shown that it is caused by absence of iron in the lower skin. In man it is most common among blacks. The white Albino has a skin of peculiar pallor, hemp-colored hair, a rose-colored iris and a red pupil; the negro in some cases has a skin as white as milk, while in others it resembles wax, and the hair is pale blonde, yellow, orange or even red. Albinism has been recorded in seventy-nine mammals, including horses, rabbits and mice. Numerous examples are found among birds, the white blackbird being no myth, and it is often observed among fishes, reptiles and batrachians. It takes two forms in plants. In one the leaves are affected, producing monstrosities of variegated colors, and the other manifests itself in the corolla. There are Albinos also among fruits, such as the raspberry, strawberry and gooseberry.—American Cultivator.

An Anecdote of Riley

James Whitcomb Riley went to Philadelphia recently to sit to John S. Sargent for his portrait. The sittings were given in John Lambert's studio on South Seventh Street. During one of them Mr. Riley said:

"Bill Nye and I once played a good trick on a New York millionaire. Twemlow was the fellow's name, and he was an insufferable snob—insufferable. All over his house hung family trees, ancestral portraits, crests and coats-of-arms. You'd have thought him descended in a direct line from at least a hundred earls.

"It happened in New York one day that Nye was upset by a dray, and rolled about in the mud. When he got up he was a sight—his clothes were in rags, his shirt and face black, and his hat without a rim.

"'Let's go and see Twemlow,' he said. 'Think how disgusted he'll be to see me in this rig.'

"We went to Twemlow's house, and a flunky in knee-breeches answered our ring.

"'Mr. Twemlow is not at home,' he said.

"'Oh, very well,' said Nye. 'Just tell him that his uncle from the workhouse called.'"—Ruby Archer, in Western College Magazine.

A Tragedy of Travel

On one occasion Lindsay, who succeeded Carlisle as a Senator from Kentucky, was coming East with Blackburn. It was morning; the train was swaying and rocking through the Allegheny hills—precisely the hour, the motion and the place to remind a gentleman of Blue-Grass genesis that he needed a stomachic. Lindsay, returning from the smoking-room, was much concerned to note that his colleague's countenance, usually so bland, wore a look of troubled gloom.

"What's wrong?" asked Lindsay, anxiously.

"The worst thing in the world," returned Blackburn. "I've lost the better part of my baggage."

"Was it stolen, or did you leave it behind?"

"Neither: the cork came out."—Philadelphia Post.

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That it will do all this is the opinion of such authorities as Dr. Wilks of Guy's Hospital, London; Dr. Frank P. Foster, editor of the New York Medical Journal and author of Foster's Practical Therapeutics; Dr. H. C. Wood, member of the National Academy of Science, and a long list of others who speak of it in the highest terms. But all this and more is explained in an illustrated book which sets forth the doctor's original views and goes deeply into the subject of kidney, bladder and rheumatic diseases. He wants you to have this book as well as a trial treatment of his discovery, and you can get them entirely free, without stamps or money, by addressing the Turnock Medical Co., 413 Turnock Building, Chicago, Ill., and as thousands have already been cured there is every reason to believe it will cure you if only you will be thoughtful enough to send for the free trial and book. Write the first spare moment you have, and soon you will be cured.

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Cocoon for Tapeworm

A writer in the "Medical Summary" advises eating cocoon for two or three days, to the exclusion of all other diet, for expelling tapeworm. He claims that the worm will come away entire in every case without the use of cathartics.

Influence of Alcoholic Liquors and Tea and Coffee Upon Digestion

R. F. Chasc, M.D., from a series of tests draws the following conclusions concerning the influence of alcoholic liquors and tea and coffee upon digestion:

It would seem that liquor taken as a beverage with meals exercises on the whole only a harmful influence, while in cases of gastric disease its use is not followed by any beneficial results.

The author's tests with tea and coffee show that when taken with meals, in the amounts ordinarily used, they do not retard either salivary or peptic digestion, but that, in fact, salivary digestion is accelerated slightly by tea.

His results also show that these beverages may act as mild stimulants to gastric secretions. The digestive power of the secretions, however, is not augmented, and, on the other hand, it is not impaired, as in the case of whisky. Therefore, tea or coffee would seem preferable to whisky as a stimulant to gastric secretion. In the tests with these beverages I used a strong, black tea and a ten-per-cent strength of coffee (coffee 10 grams, water one hundred cubic centimeters). Both the strengths and amounts used were sufficient to show any harmful effects which might be produced by these fluids as ordinarily drunk. Admitting the generally harmful effects of large quantities of tea and coffee, and that even moderate amounts, when taken with sugar and cream, disagree with some individuals, I believe that an undue prejudice has been excited against the use of these beverages by the results obtained from laboratory experiments.—Philadelphia Medical Journal.

Alcohol and Insanity

The municipal authorities of Glasgow, according to the "Lancet," recently appointed a special committee to inquire into and report on the effect of alcoholic drinks on the increase of lunacy, which has become a serious matter in that municipality and in Scotland generally. Out of five hundred and sixty-five admissions to the Glasgow District Asylum and two hundred and thirteen admissions to observation-wards of the poorhouse during twelve months, no less than thirty-three per cent were directly traceable to alcoholic drinks as a cause. The inquiries show that want and privation have not led to insanity, nor were they causes of alcoholic drinking, for the cases thus admitted were from all classes and conditions of society, and in the majority the home surroundings, conditions and earnings were good. These are not isolated facts, for the figures of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum point in the same direction. The committee has forwarded copies of its report to the Secretary of State for Scotland, as a matter for the serious attention of the government.

The usual estimate as to the amount of insanity due to alcoholic drink in this country has been about ten or twelve per cent, and to find that it is more than twice as great in Scotland at the present time is rather startling. There also seems to be a large increase over what was formerly the case in that country, and this increase is especially marked in the great cities and industrial centers. We would not say that the average workingman takes to drink, but the working population of the great cities are certainly the chief patrons of the saloon. It was reported during the recent coal-strike that in a certain town of sixteen thousand in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, made up almost exclusively of a mining population, there were one hundred and ninety saloons. Alienists have been conservative heretofore in estimating the amount of insanity due to liquor, and as a rule have understated rather than overstated the facts. This municipal report far exceeds their average estimates.

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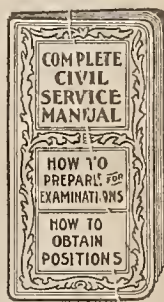
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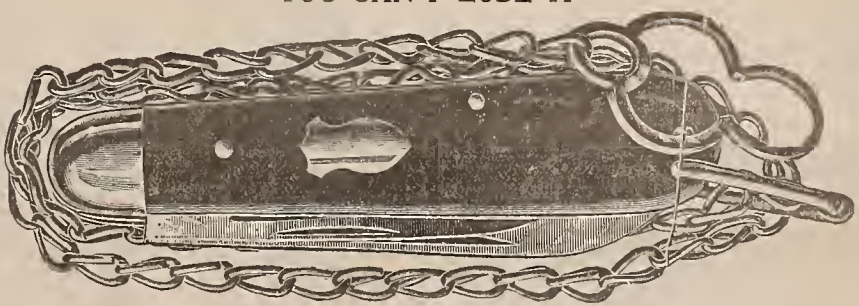
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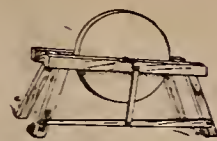
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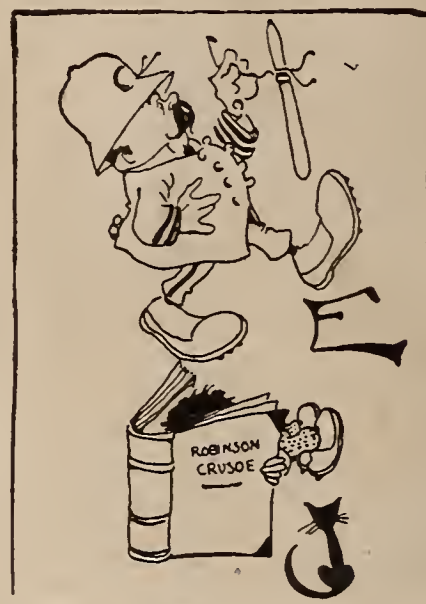
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ONE



TWO



THREE



FOUR



FIVE



SIX

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF SEPTEMBER 15th.

The Six Insects

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 1—Wasp. | 4—Miller. |
| 2—Flea. | 5—Cricket. |
| 3—Grasshopper. | 6—Ladybug. |

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Boy's prize—Leslie E. Leas, Little Rock, Arkansas.
Girl's prize—Mabel V. Manahan, Sabillasville, Maryland.

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Arkansas—Mrs. M. Godwin, Rogers.
California—Mrs. J. I. Dixon, Elk Grove.
Colorado—Wilfred Bliss, Greeley.
Connecticut—Mrs. M. Alfaraata Weld, Bristol.
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Florida—Bessie Erille, Palatka.
Georgia—Wayman Hardaway, Warrenton.

Idaho—Orville D. Ellis, Boise.
Illinois—Renie Phillips, Chicago.
Indiana—George Keek, Marion.
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Kansas—Myrtle Leonhard, Severance.
Kentucky—Gladys Gormley, Lexington.
Louisiana—Charles Lantz, Welsh.
Maryland—Freda Treman, Baltimore.
Massachusetts—Mrs. Guy Claves, Somerville.
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Oklahoma Territory—Myrtle Wood, Moran.
Pennsylvania—Grace O'Neil, Donora.
Rhode Island—Wm. Sutcliffe, Oak Lawn.
South Carolina—Cora Parker, Greenville.
South Dakota—W. S. Hancock, Lebanon.
Tennessee—Thorn Smith, Isabella.
Texas—Lucille Dashrell, Fort Worth.
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Wyoming—Annie Reay, Jordan.

CANADA

Nova Scotia—Eunice Harrison, Southampton.
Ontario—J. A. Lucas, Hamilton.
Quebec—Edith Banan, Montreal.

A Few Conundrums

- 1—Why should a gentleman never fan a lady whom he admires?
Answer—Because it causes a coolness between them.
2—What kind of a tune does a trolley-car play?
Answer—Cartoon.
3—Why was Joan of Arc like gingerbread?
Answer—Because she was Maid of Orleans.
4—What sort of fruit do young people relish most?
Answer—Pears.

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B—aaaceeeffhiiiiimnnnooprrsstttt.
C—aaaddeeffhiiiiimnnnoorttt.
D—aaabdddeehhhhhiiiiinnnoorssttttttttt.
E—aaadegghilllllnoorsstttt.
F—abdeeffhiiiiimnnnooprrssttttt.
G—aaabdeeeceffhiiiiimnnnrst.
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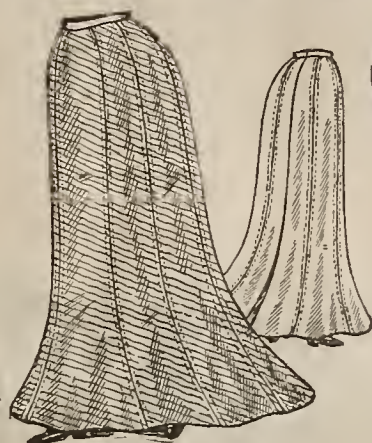
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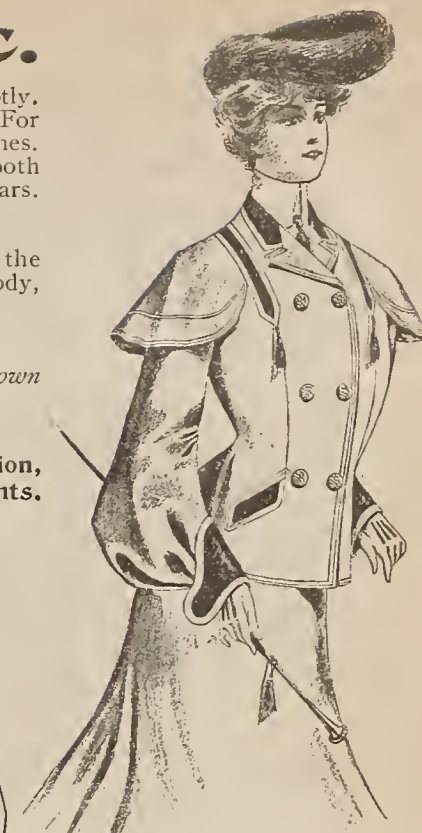
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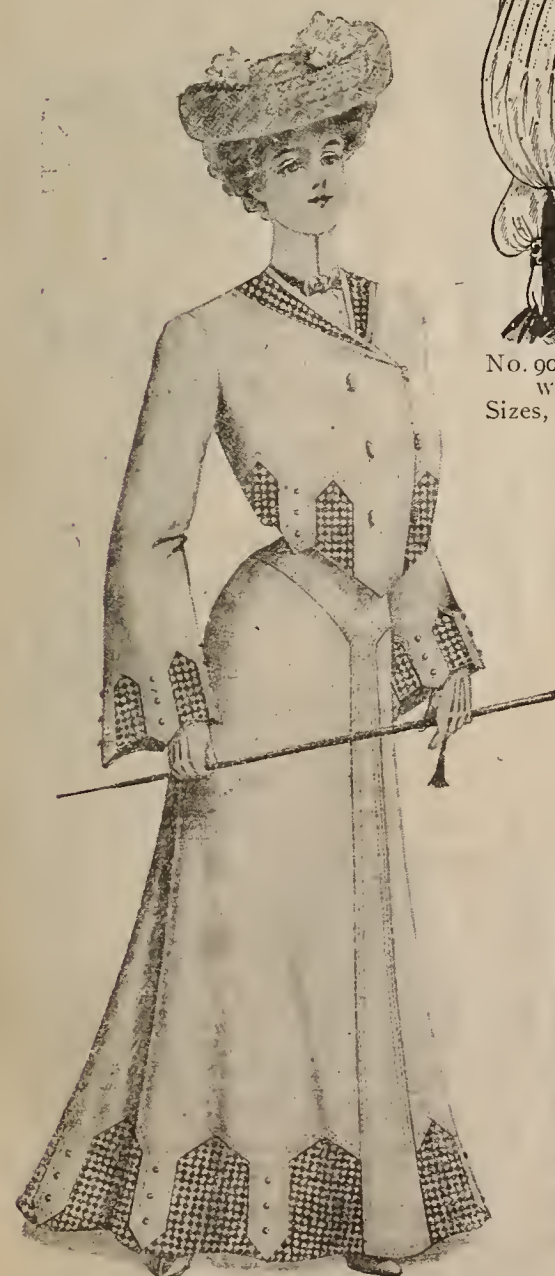
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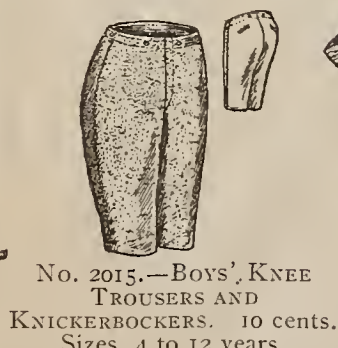
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No. 164.—WAIST. 10 cents.
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Farm Selections

Notes and Comment

FOR methods of preserving fruit in liquids, for exhibition at fairs and expositions, apply to the secretary of the horticultural division of the St. Louis Exposition.

It is stated in a foreign agricultural paper that the use of phosphoric acid in wheat-growing has a tendency to stiffen the straw. Some experiments in this line will now be in order.

With reasonable rates of transportation it is impossible for the wheat-raisers east of the Mississippi River to compete with those of the Northwest, where the cost of production, owing to improved labor-saving machinery, is estimated at about twenty-eight cents a bushel.

It is now suggested that the United States Department of Agriculture and the state experiment stations take up the work of the best method of destroying germs in milk before it is delivered to customers. An ozone current produced by electrical power is the method that seems most likely to accomplish the desired result. The field is an inviting one for scientific experts, as the entire elimination of hurtful germs from so general an article of food as milk is a matter of the most vital importance.

At the recent Congress of Electro-Chemical Engineers, held at Berlin, the greatest interest was manifested in the utilizing of water-power to produce such extremely high currents of electricity as to cause nitrogen in the air to amalgamate with calcium carbide, making what the inventors call "nitrogen of lime," which is claimed to be much superior to nitrate of soda (Chilian saltpeter) as a fertilizer. It is stated that some very important results have been attained at Niagara Falls, and high hopes are entertained that the new product will prove of the greatest value to agriculture.

In farming for profit in this country it behooves one to listen to the teachings of experience gained by farmers in Great Britain. In the northeastern section of the United States grain-growing must inevitably, sooner or later, give way to the production of other food-supplies, chiefly of milk and its various products. Mr. Robert H. Rew, chief of the statistical branch of the British board of agriculture, has brought out the fact that during the past thirty years there has been almost a steady decrease in the area devoted to grain culture, and a relatively steady increase in the acreage devoted to pasturage and meadow-lands. The number of cows and heifers in milk or in calf indicates that the dairy industry has held its own in the face of foreign competition much better than has the growing of grain.

Catalogues Received

E. H. Wright, Kansas City, Mo. Descriptive circular of liquid smoke for treating meat.

The United Press Syndicate, Indianapolis, Ind. "How and Where to Sell Manuscripts." Price \$1.

Whitman Agricultural Company, St. Louis, Mo. Illustrated catalogue of Whitman's bailing-presses.

The Keyes-Davis Company, Battle Creek, Mich. Descriptive catalogue of leg-bands for marking poultry.

Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., Quincy, Ill. Illustrated Catalogue of "everything for the poultryman."

The De Laval Separator Company, 74 Cortlandt St., New York. Illustrated pamphlet describing cream-separators.

Waterloo Motor Works, Waterloo, Iowa. Illustrated catalogue of the Davis gasoline-engines and Duryea automobiles.

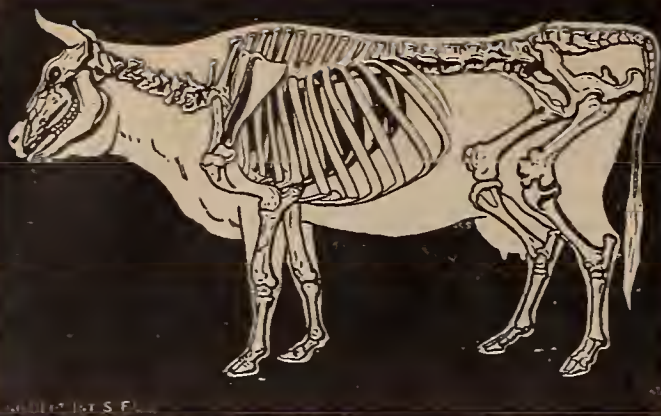
Humphrey & Sons, Joliet, Ill. Illustrated catalogue of green-bone, vegetable and clover cutters, grit-mortars and brooders.

Safety Shredder Company, New Castle, Ind. Illustrated catalogue of the Safety self-feed corn-husker and fodder-shredder.

Page Woven Wire Fence Company, Adrian, Mich. Illustrated catalogue of coiled-spring woven fencing, farm gates and fence materials.

The Janney Manufacturing Company, Ottumwa, Iowa. Illustrated catalogue of the Janney Common Sense corn-husker and fodder-shredder.

Mortimer Levering, Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind. Catalogue of the International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., November 28 to December 5, 1903.



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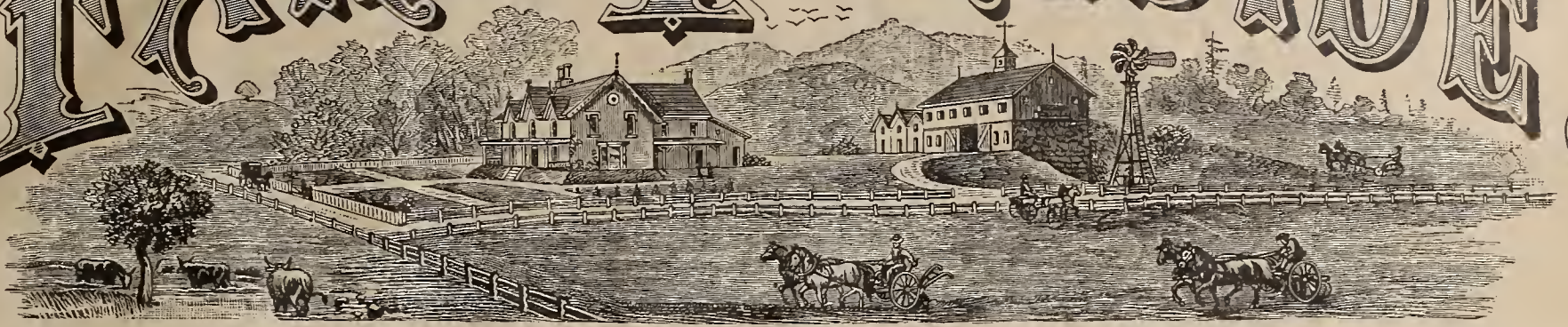
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EASTERN EDITION

NOVEMBER 1, 1903

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Agriculture in the Colleges—By D. W. Working

AGRICULTURE as the average American farmer understands it is not taught in our agricultural colleges. Probably it should not be; for if agriculture is to be considered as a subject to be taught in a college, it might well seem that it ought to be a better agriculture than the average farmer knows.

Is there not in this the suggestion of an explanation of the common dissatisfaction with the work of the agricultural colleges? We declare that the teachers of scientific agriculture are not practical. Are we competent judges? Do we know what "practical" means when applied to the teaching of the sciences that underlie the operations of the farm? These questions are worth considering. They may make us less sure than we have been of our ability to pass final judgment upon the work of men who have devoted years to the study of the problem of agricultural education.

I am not trying to discourage the farmer who has an opinion concerning the agricultural colleges and the work they ought to be doing for agriculture and for the farmer. The people for whom the agricultural colleges were established should not force their plans upon those in control of these institutions; but they should continue to offer their advice and their ideas until their needs are understood. The teachers of the sciences and arts that contribute to agriculture ought to understand agriculture; ought to understand the conditions of the farmer; ought to be in genuine sympathy with the life that is lived in country surroundings. The farmer and the teacher of agriculture need to get closer together in sympathy and purpose. They need to help each other. There are many things which the plain practical farmer can teach the professor of agriculture if the latter is fit for his position; and, on the other hand, there are many things which the farmer can learn from the professor of agriculture. This idea of mutual helpfulness cannot be too often insisted upon.

Let me emphasize my thought by quoting from an article by one of the foremost of American students of agricultural education. In the Year-book of the Department of Agriculture for 1901 may be found a valuable discussion of certain of the problems of the rural common school by Dr. A. C. True, Director of the Office of Experiment Stations. Discussing the influence of the modern educational movement on agriculture, Doctor True says:

"Without doubt the character of our agriculture is rapidly changing. It is becoming more highly diversified; its operations are becoming more complicated; the use of intricate machinery is becoming more common and necessary, and, in general, successful farming now requires a wider knowledge and a greater skill. The discoveries of the agricultural experiment stations and the broader technical training of the leaders of agricultural progress in the colleges are producing profound effects on our agricultural practice, the final results of which are but dimly appreciated by the masses of our farmers, but which will surely make the lot of the rightly educated farmer of the future more fortunate, and the lot of the ignorant farmer relatively more deplorable. It is important, therefore, that the agricultural people should study the problems of the public schools, and should become alive to the relation of these schools to the progress of their art. When every other industry is allying itself closely with the schools, and seeking changes in the school courses which will be to its benefit, it will not do for agriculture to hold aloof from the educational movement of our times, and attempt to run a twentieth-century agricultural system on the basis of an eighteenth, or even a nineteenth, century school system. It is true that our educational leaders are becoming aroused to the importance of improving the rural schools, . . . but it is not best to leave the shaping of this movement entirely to the schoolmen. The patrons of the schools, the farmers themselves, should take an active part in this movement, impress upon the schoolmen their real educational needs, and help to adjust the public schools to the advancing requirements of agriculture."

As Doctor True indicates, progress has its pathetic side. The laggards in agriculture, as in every pro-

gressive industry, are sure to be run over. Improvement in agriculture harms rather than helps those who stick to the old methods and continue to use the old and out-of-date machines. Unless we keep abreast of progress, every advance which our neighbors make leaves us so much the worse off. If we would have the benefits of progress, we must keep ahead of the crowd. To the average man the world seems to be standing still; the sluggard sees it rushing ahead, and leaving him in poverty and ignorance, and the alert, resourceful man thinks it is a slow, poky old world at best. The simple fact is that each judges the world from his own standpoint. Unless we would miss the advantages which science, art and industry are offering, we must at least keep up with the procession.

Farmers have done less than they should to impress their educational needs upon the agricultural colleges. Let me furnish proof of the truth of this statement by a single quotation from the new catalogue of the Ohio College of Agriculture and Domestic Science. The first sentence concerning the course in agriculture is



SHADY DRIVEWAY TO A FARM-YARD—SYCAMORES ON THE RIGHT, MAPLES ON THE LEFT

as follows: "About one third of the students who have graduated from this course have engaged in farming, while most of the others have become professors, instructors or experimenters in the agricultural colleges and experiment stations of the country, or have obtained employment in the various bureaus of the United States Department of Agriculture." This statement means that at least one agricultural college has sent more men into professional life than into farming. It means that it is a professional school, fitting men for positions as teachers and investigators rather than as managers of farms.

Let it not be understood that I am saying a word against those who leave the farm to become teachers of agriculture or investigators of agricultural problems in Washington or elsewhere. The farms ought to furnish the men for these positions. The boy who has been brought up on a farm, and kept interested in all its operations by a wise and intelligent father, knows more about farming than the schools can teach in years. The facts and the methods are his. He is ready to learn where science can explain facts and processes, but he is not to be fooled by a pretended

knowledge; neither is his enthusiasm to be aroused by a man without enthusiasm. Not all the sons of the farm who are trained in the colleges should go back to the farm. The farms of the United States must furnish the young men who are to be the captains of industry and the leaders in scholarship. Thanks to the agricultural colleges, they have been sending an army of strong-bodied and clear-brained young fellows into scientific pursuits. Law and literature are debtors to the farm and to the agricultural colleges; so are medicine and theology. Every industry and every profession is stronger because of the strong men furnished by the country homes.

But I am not satisfied, the agricultural colleges ought not to be satisfied, and you ought not to be satisfied. The reason has already been suggested. Too few of the well-trained and ambitious young men who have gone out from the agricultural colleges have been impelled to devote their powers and their enthusiasm to the immediate problems of country life. The grange is a very practical organization. It takes hold of the home problems. How many graduates of the agricultural colleges can be found in conspicuous places in the grange? How many masters of state granges are agricultural-college graduates? How many of these well-equipped men are real leaders in the social life of the country? They are leaders in science. The great universities are glad to use their powers. The country itself lacks for what its sons are giving so freely to the cities, and the institutions that represent the cities.

I do not blame the young men who turn their backs upon the country, or rather, I do not blame them very much. They feel and respond to the impulse that drives them from the country. Who is to blame for that impulse? The fathers and mothers of the young men, and the colleges that train them. Let me not be misunderstood. The fathers and mothers do not try to drive their sons to the consuming cities, and the agricultural colleges do not consciously try to persuade them to turn their backs to the old homestead. But that does not matter. Results count. The facts that every catalogue of every agricultural college proclaim to the world are very stubborn things. They tell of conditions as they have been and as they are. It is useless to try to hide or explain away the truth. The agricultural colleges have done wonders for the science of agriculture. They have been an unmixed blessing to thousands of young people from the farm homes of this country, but they have not done what they should have done for farm life.

The reason is not hard to discover. Farmers have not understood their own educational needs. The wise men in control of the agricultural colleges have not understood the needs of the farmers and their sons and daughters. They have been successful in giving scientific training to young men from the country. They have done well in many useful ways. In the most important particular they have grievously failed. They have given men enthusiasm for knowledge, but they have not given them enthusiasm to make country life better. They have taught men to be investigators of plant life and insect life, but they have not taught them to be sympathetic students of farm life. They have turned the hearts and the faces of the strong young men away from the country—not all of them, but most of them. Instead of creating an impulse toward the large and wholesome living that is possible on the farms, they have created an impulse toward professional life—toward the cities.

It is never too late to mend. The farmers—the grange—must impress the colleges with the real educational needs of the country.

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Mr. Greiner Says:

HAIRY VETCH and common clover are said to make a good combination. How to get the vetch to produce seed freely, however, seems to be a difficult task. I have failed entirely. Professor Craig of Cornell says that the plants are liable to fall down, and let the pods mold or rot on the ground. They need something to hold them up, and possibly clover will do it. My cattle would not eat the green vetch in the pasture, and in fact absolutely refused to touch some stray and very thrifty plants. But the vetch hay is said to be very fine, especially when the vetch is grown together with clover, and it is greatly relished by all kinds of stock.

CORN AND CORN-COBS.—For a number of years I have been feeding most of my corn to stock in the shape of corn-and-cob meal. I do not expect to get much feeding value out of thoroughly dried cobs. What I was after, really, was more the bulk than the nutriment. I am very much in doubt, however, whether the practice is a wise one. It may be all right when I can have the cobs ground up into a fine meal. This I have been unable to do. The cobs were left mostly in flakes and coarse particles. These cannot possibly be of much benefit to an animal. Where the meal is fed clear, as in some experiments made in New Hampshire, Missouri and Kansas, the presence of the cob-meal may enable the gastric juices of the stomach to act more thoroughly upon the corn-meal; but as we feed our concentrated feeding-stuffs all mixed in with the cut hay and stalks, bulk is furnished anyway, also the best chances for thorough digestion. Hereafter I shall have my corn shelled, and ground without the cob.

RUIN IN POLITICS.—No better fortune can befall a young man than to have his regular occupation at congenial business, with fair compensation for his labor. And nothing much worse can happen to him than to be induced to leave such regular occupation for the uncertainties of some petty political office, even if that should promise to bring him, for a while at least, greater pay than he was getting in his regular line of work. Political life and training are very apt to make loafers, saloon bums and tricksters, if not outright rascals. We have the examples in plenty in every community. Some men who lay claim to respectability are actually dishonest and tricky in politics. A young man whom I know had a good trade. From the time that he cast his first vote he seemed to have a particular hankering for political office—constable, inspector of election, anything that he thought he could get; and he was willing to render any political service, even if not particularly clean, for it. The appointment to a street-commissionership was finally his reward. He gave up his trade, and made enough from his office to pay for his board and cigars. The next year, being thrown out of this job, he took up his old trade again, and did very nicely, making several times as much as the street-commissionership had paid him. The year after that he made another unsuccessful run for the same office, spending in the saloons all the money he could rake and scrape together, and at the same time making himself obnoxious to the public in such a way as to ruin all his prospects for again regaining his lost trade and patronage. Any honest work, no matter how humble, is better than petty political office. My advice is, "Keep out! It is a curse to any young man."

OUR YOUNG MEN.—"See the children of the rich! How I pity the rich!" This remark is credited to the late "Bob" Ingersoll. It takes a boy with good substance in him not to be thrown off the right track and be spoiled for a good and useful man and citizen by all the unrestricted liberties, the luxuries, the coddling, which seem to be the lot of so many rich men's sons. However, we have shining examples of excellent home training even among the richest of the land. I see it stated that Franklin Farrel, son of a millionaire tool-manufacturer in Connecticut, and a university graduate, has just gone to work in the factory as a tool-sharpener, at four dollars a week. He desires to learn the trade in all its details before attempting to direct its operations. Somebody asked him if it did not gall him to take orders from a mechanic in his father's employ. Yankee-fashion, he replied by asking, "How shall I give orders some day if I do not take them now? If General Grant, when first entering the army, had not obeyed the orders of his superiors, would he have been able to command men successfully in later life?" Perhaps it is true that the average American boy, if left to follow his own inclinations, prefers occupation to idleness. It seems to be in the race. A writer in a Buffalo daily thinks that there are a good many Frank Farrels in the country. "Not every son of a rich father who goes sturdily to work as if his living were dependent on the sweat of his brow and the callousness of his hands trumpets the fact to the public. In the offices and the stores and the factories and the mines, and the million and one industrial institutions of the land, are to be found hundreds and thousands of young men whose parents are able to support them in luxurious idleness; but their manhood rebels, and their inherent American independence forbids that they should eat the bread of sloth."

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Some good friend and well-wisher again sends me a number of "educational leaflets" issued by the National Committee of Audubon Societies. I do not know whether he thinks my early education was neglected in some respects, and feels the need of missionary efforts in my behalf. Such efforts, I believe, are directed to the wrong subject. I am naturally very tender-hearted, I might say chicken-hearted. I fear pain, and never inflict pain wickedly or wantonly, even upon a worm under my feet. Whatever may be my attitude toward the various birds (an attitude dictated by good common sense), I am a friend and defender of animals, entirely in harmony with the aims of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and with those of the Anti-vivisection Society. A member of the latter has sent me a letter highly commending me for my article in an earlier issue of this paper, entitled "To Die in Peace," and inclosing a lot of leaflets on the vivisection of dogs and human beings. One of the celebrated methods of executing criminals in China consists of "slicing," the executioner aiming to slice as much flesh away from the culprit's anatomy as possible without touching a vital spot, and thus to prolong the suffering of the victim for the greatest length of time. But the agonies of the Chinese criminal who dies under the hands of the most skilled Chinese executioner are as nothing compared with those of the poor dog unfortunate enough to fall into the hands of a brutish doctor, demonstrator or medical student, who keeps him suspended between life and death for days, weeks, and often months, all the time suffering the most horrible tortures while being cut and torn to pieces alive. And all this for the sake of a very doubtful advantage to science, often merely to satisfy curiosity and depraved taste for experiment. It can only tend to brutalize the physician and make him anxious to experiment on human victims. Fortunately, not all physicians are of the vivisectionist school. We have some that are good and kind. In a neighboring city one of the prominent physicians is the presiding officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. All honor to him!

GOOD FROM EVIL.—Last spring I found in an agricultural paper the advertisement of a man who offered to send on receipt of fifty cents a new method of blanching celery. On investigation I found that there was but little value in it, and so I wrote to the editor, a good friend of mine, and an expert in agricultural matters himself, about it. Here is a part of his reply: "As to the value of this thing. If you had asked me that question ten years ago I should have said that it is not worth fifty cents, nor five cents, and that all such schemes ought to be jumped on most vigorously. As I have grown older, however, and made something more of a study of human nature, I begin to think that there is a small side to the matter which is not so bad. If you were to print this method of blanching celery in half a dozen papers, and explain it fully, it is quite possible that a few men would take hold of it and work, but the majority of them would read it over, and then forget about it. If, however, they paid fifty cents for it, while they might curse and swear at the advertiser for putting it out, they would use the advice because they had put their money into it. There are lots of people in this world who will not use your advice or mine until they have paid for it. It is money that 'makes the mare go,' and it is the loss of money that rubs advice in. Do you know that I sometimes think that our good friend — and others of his kind are really benefactors in their way? It is true they will take common pearl millet, tell some wonderful story about a man who ran for his life in Russia with a pocketful of seed, and charge three or four times as much for it as pearl millet will sell for. To that extent they are frauds. But did it ever occur to you that lots of people would never touch pearl millet with a ten-foot pole because it is too common and too cheap? When, however, you tack a big lie to it, and charge four or five times as much for it as it is worth, these same people will buy the seed, give it a careful trial, and actually find that it is a good thing for their farms. I personally know of cases where this very thing has come about. One man paid an extravagant price for the seed of the common Whippoorwill cow-peas. I could not, to save my life, get him to try cow-peas under their real name, but when he saw some fierce name tied to this seed, he bought it, gave the plants good care, and greatly helped his farm by doing so." All of which is quite suggestive.

Mr. Grundy Says:

A FINER AUTUMN than this I do not remember. It is well into October, and no frost yet. The weather is more like August weather than October. Our cow-peas are ripening seed at a lively rate, and we did not expect even pods to form. The corn is ripe and ready for a hard freeze to put the finishing-touches to it. The crop is a very good one, after all. To be sure, there will be some light, chaffy corn among that planted so late that the planters expected nothing but fodder, but the great bulk of the crop will be sound, solid and dry ripe. Some farmers have all of their last year's crop still on hand; but it is very good property to hold, even if we have a good crop this season. Good money can always be made by converting corn into pork.

MULCHING STRAWBERRIES.—A reader in Iowa says he planted a lot of strawberries about six weeks ago, and they have made an excellent growth, and even set a few plants from the runners. He has been told that frost will heave out the plants during the coming winter, and he will lose all of them. He would like to know if it can be prevented. It can, easily enough. All he has to do is to wait until the ground freezes, and then mulch the bed heavily with straw. Have the mulch about six inches deep between the rows, but put very little on the plants. Freezing does not hurt strawberry-plants in the least; it is the heaving of the soil that does the harm. When the soil is covered with a good mulch, both the freezing and thawing are gradual, and there is no heaving. If the bed is exposed to wintry blasts, corn-stalks should be put over the straw mulch to prevent it being blown off.

BIRDS AND FRUIT.—Never before have I had such a "time" with the birds as I have had this year. I had some fruit on almost all of my trees, vines and bushes—apples, plums, pears, cherries, grapes, raspberries and currants—and the birds went after all of them. They cleaned up the cherries, then went to the currants, thence to the plums, raspberries, grapes, pears and apples in succession. More than three fourths of my apples have been ruined by having just one or two holes pecked in them. If they would eat the entire apple when they begin on it they would soon be filled, and the loss would not be large; but they injure almost all of them, and leave them to rot. They touch the grapes in the same manner, also the pears and plums. The principal sinners are cat-birds, robins, thrushes and blue jays. Heretofore I have rather encouraged these varieties to nest among my trees and rear their young, because I am very fond of almost all kinds of birds, especially those that come with the spring, but hereafter I shall make it a point to upset every nest that I can find.

BRACE-PANELS.—A Wisconsin subscriber has a "long string" of barbed-wire fence, with posts twelve feet apart, and the wires keep slacking badly. He is obliged to draw them up with a stretcher about once a month, though his corner posts are large and double braced. He wants a remedy. In traveling on a certain railroad I noticed that the fences along both sides of the track were made of six strands of barbed wire fastened to posts set twelve feet apart. The fence was built along level stretches and up and down steep hillsides, and every wire seemed perfectly tight. About twenty rods apart, as nearly as I could judge, a "brace-panel" is put in. This is made of two posts set about eight feet apart. A six-inch fence-board is nailed securely to these posts just even with the top wire, another half way between this and the ground, and another about a foot above the ground. Then two boards are crossed, one being nailed to the top of one post and the bottom of the other, and the other vice versa. This makes a firm brace that holds the wires tight all along the line. If a wire is accidentally broken, the only slack to be taken up is between two panels. A neighbor who uses this sort of brace-panel in his fence has them ten rods apart, and uses no middle board. He says a board even with the top wire and one even with the bottom wire, with two crossed midway of the panel and nailed together, are sufficient.

THE ILLINOIS STATE FAIR certainly was a magnificent show this year. I have attended it for the past five years, and the advance that has been made in every department is remarkable. There is an abundance of room on the grounds, and yet the entire concern is sufficiently compact to enable one to see all of the exhibits without having to travel any further than one usually does each day on the farm. The principal concrete walks are all covered, so that one can pass from one exhibit to another without being exposed to either rain or the hot sun. The farmers of Illinois certainly have good reason for congratulating themselves on the many excellent features of their great state fair. The only objectionable feature to be found was the side-shows. The average up-to-date farmer is unable to understand why such concerns are allowed on the grounds. Certainly the management is not in need of the money these affairs pay for the privilege of marring an otherwise magnificent exhibit with their distractive blaring and howling. The management of nearly all of the Western state fairs admitted these things this year. The idea seemed to prevail among them that the farmer needs to be entertained by this form of entertainment—that the fair would not be sufficiently attractive to draw him and his wife from the field and home if these affairs were shut out. This is a reflection upon the intelligence of the farmer which he should emphatically resent. There was a time when it was thought absolutely necessary to have liquors sold on the grounds to keep up the attendance. That idea was proved erroneous, and when liquor-selling was stopped the attendance increased immensely. If the side-shows are shut out, I believe the attendance will be augmented.

Farm Theory and Practice

CARELESS DRAINING.—Underdrainage with tile is expensive, and it is amazing that so much of it has been done in a haphazard way. When I began laying tile, and found the cost to the acre rather heavy, it was justified on the ground that the improvement was a permanent one—that when it was once made there would be continuous profit. This is the correct view, but it is so only for those who undertake the work in a systematic way and have every detail right. It is a constant surprise to me to find men laying tile in flat lands without any definite system for the farm, without having accurate levels determined, and without calculating the amount of water finally to be carried by the main and the capacity of the tile that is being used. Drainage is very often begun without sufficient capital to do all that is needed. That was true in my own case. But when the first money is invested to drain the wettest field, it should be the beginning of a system of underdrainage that will be right when it is completed.

GET THE LEVELS.—In the case of very much wet land the outlet is the most bothersome consideration. Drainage ceases when the outlet fails. It is reckless to begin work with a guess, and end up in the air. The right thing to do is to get the levels over all the land having one outlet, employing a competent man for the purpose. When the surveyor has found the levels of all the surface, and the length of the proposed drains, one may know exactly how much fall to the hundred feet he can get, how deep he must cut at every point, and what is possible in the way of thorough drainage with the outlet one possesses. A competent surveyor will determine where the mains can go at least cost, and he will place a stake every hundred feet along each line of mains and laterals, giving the exact cut at that point to keep the grade of the drain right. Then there is no guesswork. If the levels are taken correctly, the fall figured right, and the tile laid at the depth called for by the figures, the system of drainage must work, and must do what is rightly expected of it.

THE SIZE OF TILE.—In beginning the work of drainage many make the mistake of using too small tile for the mains. The capacity of a tile depends upon the amount of fall in the drain. Water will run through a drain that has a fall of only half an inch to the hundred feet, and I have one main with only that much fall; but the work must be done accurately, and then the water moves slowly. When the fall is three inches to the hundred feet, the capacity of a given size of tile is greatly increased. It is true that a drain may be poorly made, having the tile below grade in places and above grade in others, and yet carry water for a time. The pressure at the head will shove the water out, but silt will finally fill the tile that is below the grade, and destroy the drain. The larger the tile, the less the danger of such filling; but when the ground is solid it is not wise to pay for large tile when accurate work will cause smaller tile to carry the water.

The size of a main should be proportionate to the area to be drained, the thoroughness of the draining, the character of the land and the amount of fall. Very often the surface-water from higher land flows upon the low land. The land may have some natural underdrainage, thus relieving the tile. The greater the fall in the drain, the greater its capacity, as we know. It is impossible to give a rule that will always apply in determining the proper size of a main. The following is an old rule for finding the capacity: Multiply the diameter of the tile by itself, and divide the product by four. The result is the number of acres the water from which can be carried by that size of tile. If the fall is good, one may safely divide by three instead of four. In the case of large mains, where friction is relatively small, the divisor may safely be three. To illustrate with an eight-inch tile: Eight times eight are sixty-four, and one third of sixty-four is twenty-one. One fourth of sixty-four is sixteen. An eight-inch main, then, with fair fall, should carry the water from sixteen to twenty acres of land. Such is the rule, but it is only a sort of rough guide, and judgment must be used in applying it.

For laterals the tile may be small if laid with care. I have used many miles of the two-and-one-half-inch tile, but the bottom of the drains was solid and the grading was practically perfect. In soft land it is the common experience that nothing less than four-inch tile should be used, permitting a slight settling out of line without closing the drain. Such tile is expensive for laterals, and in clay and other solid soils I certainly should not spend money for a larger size than the three-inch.

DIGGING THE TRENCHES.—The work of underdrainage is still done chiefly by hand. Machines are now made that do good work where the ground is flat and free from stones, and where the draining is on an extensive scale, but they are not profitable on a majority of the acres needing drainage. The long-handled shovel, the tiling-spades, the pick and the grader are the tools that must be used. The expense of dig-

All Over the Farm

ging depends upon the character and condition of the soil, and especially upon the expertness of the workmen. Many men do not know how to use a spade or shovel. But the chief point is to have each tile on the grade—not above or below. This is secured easily enough when the leveling has been done and one knows the depth of the cut at each one-hundred-foot station. Place two stakes at each station, one on each side of the proposed drain. Draw a string across from the top of one stake to the top of the other, fastening it just five and one half feet above the proposed grade. To illustrate: If the surveyor's figures show a cut of three feet at a station, place the string two and one half feet above the surface. Do the same at each one-hundred-foot station, and the strings must be in line, all being five and one half feet above grade. Take a staff five and one half feet long, and as the digging proceeds test each foot of the completed trench. When one end of the staff is on the grade, the other end is in line with the strings, and the least inaccuracy in the grading is made apparent.

LAYING TILE.—One bad tile may destroy the value of a drain. It pays to examine each piece. I prefer that which is rather hard burned, and it should ring clear. Laying by hand is best. The tile should be turned so that the top joins closely. We want the water to rise into the pipe, not fall into it. The first filling of the trench should be made by spading down some fine soil from the sides. This light covering insures against any displacement by heavy clods or pieces of turf when the remainder of the filling is done with a plow.

Carefulness is the watchword in underdrainage. Begin with the right system. Have the grade right, make sure the main has sufficient capacity, reject poor tile, and make the joints tight so as to keep silt from entering freely. The water will get in, and will run through if the grade has been made right. DAVID.

Farm Manure

Land that cannot be worked profitably is substantially barren. Small crops may grow upon it, giving the worker of it back his seed and a poor little increase for his labor, but it is barren in point of profit. It may grow a few weeds in its heroic effort to recuperate itself, and in time may do much in that effort, for in their humble, patient way the weeds we condemn come to teach us one of the great truths of agriculture—"keep your land covered with some growing thing."

"Nature abhors a vacuum," a wise man said. We might easily extend the vacuum to mean an unem-

ployed field, wasting in the heat of summer, in the washing rains and floods, and in the drifting winds of winter. Now, most of the wasting land is land from which the vegetable matter has been burned or used out. To get such land away from its barrenness we must return organic vegetable matter, so that by its decay it can add new humus in place of what has gone, and reestablish for the future operations of Nature that balance which by man's mismanagement was unwisely lost.

To enumerate all the functions of humus, and discuss their relations to each other and to the fertility of our land, would require the writing of a treatise or a bulletin. So it must suffice here to broadly say that where we have humus and drainage we have fertility.

It is a waste of time and profit to grow crops merely to plow them down to enrich our soil, when they are such crops as we may harvest and feed and return

their wastes to the land in the shape of animal-manures and unusable rejections. But if for any cause we do not keep animals to consume some of the farm products, and from which we may save manure for the stimulation of the soil, then by all means, whenever the land, it should be grown.

I know there are many farmers making the mistake of supposing they are doing well by feeding a crop that the process of feeding shows but little profit, calculating that they get their pay in the valuable manure made for the farm. This may and may not be a paying proposition. I cannot conceive of its being a paying one under ordinary farm-conditions unless care is exercised to save all the manure—liquid and solid—and apply it to a growing crop, or to land soon to be planted, before it has had a chance to change its composition or character.

Many an enthusiast has fed heavily of high-cost commercial feeds, hoping to get a double profit from the enhanced value of the manure from the animal consuming the feed, and utterly wasted the good he might have had by neglecting the proper care of the manure.

Not infrequently we see the advice given to dairymen to make their own butter, so that they may feed the skim-milk and buttermilk to hogs on the farm, with an enlarged discussion of the value of hog-manure, all of which is true and sound; but my careful observation is that as swine are kept on the average farm not ten per cent of the real value of the manure they make ever reaches places where it does any good.

I am not indorsing a wasteful practice, but am merely recording what I believe to be a fact. The greatest value in manure from milk-fed swine lies in its solubility, and where by carelessness this is wasted and lost, there is so little bulk remaining that the soil does not receive much humus-forming material from it.

W. F. McSPARRAN.

Economic Use of Farm-Machinery

A most important consideration in the management of a farm at present is the means for economizing time. Farm-machinery is now more readily obtainable than is capable, intelligent help to operate the same. It is a fact that on many farms the machinery in use is not well adapted to the work for which it is used, and on others the results obtained are slight in comparison with what might be accomplished with a careful study of the situation regarding the means of expediting the work.

A case in point is the common practice of using a driver for each pair of horses when three or four could often be managed in a team by a single driver without difficulty. Three, or even four, horses abreast, providing the rigging of harness and attachment are carefully arranged, will be found easily possible, thereby decreasing the expense-account to the extent of a full man's wages for numerous purposes. On the harrows four horses abreast, with double harrows, will handle as conveniently as a pair; so, too, with road-scrapers, stone and log boats, and with certain kinds of wagon-hauling, three or four horses may be worked abreast, requiring but one driver. Another saving in this line possible, but seldom availed of in the East, is the employing of gangs of two or more plows with each team and driver. It is often entirely practicable in plowing stubble-land to turn at least two furrows with a three-horse team worked abreast. Also in breaking or plowing a heavy sod, three instead of two horses with a large plow will often result in the acreage plowed being doubled in a given time, by reason of the team being able to keep a lively, steady gait, where a pair of horses would be kept straining and winded, and require frequent stops for rest.

Another economy not generally availed of is the double cultivator. Care in planting and rowing, with careful preparation of the seed-bed, will make the manipulation of this twofold tiller a pleasure, with a corresponding gain in results and reduction in cost.

Another time-saver, where the land-surface admits, is the extra-width hay-rake. Twelve or sixteen feet at a sweep may

often be raked just as easily with a pair of horses as half that by the single rake.

The use of riding-machinery admits of better control of the team than where the driver has the additional duty of steering and steadying his implement. Green colts and untrained horses can be put in with riding-machinery, when their use would be all but impossible with tongueless walking-machines.

Many farmers now keeping but a pair of horses, which are ordinarily of the heavy type, could, judged by the writer's experience, keep three of lighter weight and quicker movement to good advantage, for reasons already noticed. More available horse-power will be furnished, pound for pound of live weight, by the three horses than the two, when employed together, and the great convenience and number of uses to which the third animal can be put need not depicting to those who have got along with but two.

B. F. W. THORPE.



AN AUTUMN SCENE

Gardening

By T. GREINER

TIMELY THINGS.—Top-dress rhubarb with manure, bone-meal or muriate of potash.—Clear up the garden, and get ready for spring crops.—Draw the manure to the compost-heap or to the field.

A SECOND CROP of common cresses, from seed scattered from plants of the first (spring) crop, has given me a welcome addition to the salad materials during September and later. I like the pungent flavor of the cresses when mixed with crisp lettuce, as I had it right along up to the present time.

NO MORE WHITE PLUME CELERY for me! Perhaps White Plume is more easily grown than Golden Self-Blanching, and often less subject to disease, but the stalks are liable to grow hollow, and the quality is never first-rate. Golden Self-Blanching makes a closer bunch and a more solid stalk, and is of much finer quality, being crisp and nutty.

BLANCHING CELERY.—E. H. G., of Newark, Ohio, says he sets a row of celery-plants between two rows of onions. When ready for blanching he uses quart tomato-cans with the ends melted off, springing each can around a plant just above the ground. In hoeing, the can is pulled up over the stalks and portions of the leaves, and the earth is then drawn to and around the plant up to the can. He continues this, making a high ridge wide enough on top so that six-inch boards may be set up against the row of celery from each side, with the can still on above the boards. In this way he secures the finest blanched bunches two and one half feet high and as big around as the can.

SEED-CORN, both of sweet and field varieties, is a thing worth looking after this year. We can't afford to pay ten dollars a bushel for seed sweet-corn, nor to hunt all over the neighborhood for a bushel or two of seed field-corn, every spring, when we can just as well save our own in the fall. The Ohio Experiment Station has good grounds for sowing the timely warning that the present condition of the corn crop of 1903 will mean for many growers poor seed, an uneven stand and a poor crop in 1904, unless great precaution is taken in selecting and drying out seed-corn this fall. Fully matured corn no doubt makes the best seed. It should be dried enough so that the germ will be safe from harm by freezing. Even slightly immature corn, however, can safely be used for seed if it is carefully and thoroughly dried by the fire, or in any warm place where it can be hung up to dry, and thus be protected against mold as well as against injury to the still soft germ by freezing.

ONION PROBLEMS.—Having written several booklets on onion culture, the public seems to suppose that I know something about onion-growing; and yet I have to plead ignorance. There are quite a number of problems that still puzzle me. One is how to start onions in the fall, winter the plants in open ground, and make a crop of dry bulbs in June or July. I know it can be done, as was proved to me last spring, when a few volunteer plants that had sprung up in the strawberry-patch in the fall (probably from seed accidentally dropped) made most excellent good-sized bulbs that were ready for harvesting soon after the middle of June. They were a large, flat white onion, of the Portugal type, possibly Beaulieu's Hardy White Winter. Unfortunately, they were pulled up, and accidentally destroyed. I had intended to grow seed from them. Another problem is how to start onion seedlings in the fall, and winter them over for planting out in open ground in the spring. Possibly plants may be grown and held over in the cold-frame in the same way that we used to grow and winter cabbage and lettuce plants. A reader in Highland, N. Y., asks whether it is possible to winter such plants in a frame covered with cloth. A good many things are possible. However, in my experience cloth has never proved to be a good substitute for glass in covering hotbeds or frames, and in my estimation it is worthless as a winter cover for plants in frames. There are other problems in onion culture that I hope will be solved some day. There is lots of room for study and experiment.

LETTUCE IN NORTH CAROLINA.—Mrs. J. L. K., of Mount Olive, N. C., asks me when she should sow lettuce-seed in her locality for early spring marketing, what soil is best suited for the crop, and what kind of fertilizer could be expected to give best results. I have never been inside of the state of North Carolina, and imagine that there are readers of the FARM AND FIRESIDE living in that state who are a great deal more competent to give that information. The experiment station at Raleigh, too, will probably gladly advise people living in the state who ask for advice. Probably seed could be sown in open ground late in the fall, and the plants wintered over in the field with very little protection, or if in a sheltered spot without extra precautions, to produce good heads very early in the spring. Or the plants may be started in frames in the fall, and carried through the winter in a semi-dormant state, to be set out in the open field in the early spring. Watch the gardeners in your own vicinity, and see what they are doing; then try to imitate their style in things with which they are successful, trying to improve on their methods wherever you see a chance. Lettuce can be grown on sand, muck, loam and clay soils. Probably the best is a fibrous loam. Whatever the soil selected for the crop, it should be very rich and very well supplied with humus. Fertilizers that contain nitrogen in the form of nitrates, and a fair proportion of potash that may be in the form of muriate, are very suitable for the lettuce crop.

A FAMILY GARDEN.—J. O. U., a reader in Lexington, Mich., asks me for a plan of a farmer's family garden. He has bought a new farm, and desires to lay

out a garden of suitable dimensions (preferably long and narrow, for convenience of cultivation by horse) to give a full supply for a family that is very fond of fruits and vegetables. I, too, would prefer a piece of ground for such purposes that is long and narrow, and for a fair-sized family not less than one acre in area. However, such a shape is not always to be had. Garden-sites, in fact, cannot usually be made to order. In the first place, the garden should be of easy access from the kitchen door. It should be in the most sheltered spot in somewhat close proximity to the house. This is one of the essential points. A belt of evergreens, a triangle of large buildings at the north and west sides, a piece of timber or a close-planted orchard on the windward side—anything that will break the force of the winter storms—will also raise the temperature in that spot several degrees, and when the soil is otherwise suitable it will make what is called "an early garden"—one which gives you the hardy spring vegetables weeks in advance of such products from a garden-spot not so fortunately situated and sheltered. The possession of such a garden-spot will mean the doubling and trebling of garden pleasures, and the enjoyment of good things and fine home products just when they are most appreciated. In short, for the sake of securing the advantages of shelter, I surely would sacrifice shape, and even most suitable soil-conditions. In other words, I would prefer an irregular, a cut-up, cornered, uneven or much sloping piece of ground that is well sheltered to a piece that has merely the advantage of being "long and narrow." It may take a little more time or labor to give by horse-power what cultivation is needed, but we certainly can manage, and must manage, to attend to the farm garden in this way. I would not raise any particular objection, either, if there were more than one piece. We may have a well-sheltered spot of only a few square rods in area. On this spot, no matter whether it is to be plowed or spaded up, we may plant our lettuce, onions, radishes, and all other things grown in rather close rows, and almost invariably cultivated by means of hand wheel-hoes or common hoes, and not by horse-implements. We don't care how long or how short these rows are. The patch is small, yet we can grow an enormous lot of garden-stuff on it, if the soil is good, with a comparatively small amount of labor, and without even having a horse inside of it. In fact, we don't want a horse there. The hand wheel-hoe can, and will, do it. The hand-hoe alone, or similar tools, could do it. "If the soil is rich"—that is the chief condition here. But as the area is small, we can make the soil good if it is not so already. We can fill it with manure. We can cart sand, muck or fine loam if the soil is clay or hardpan. For this purpose, in short, and to this limited extent, we can create garden-conditions, and it will pay us to do it if the conditions are not right already. And then, if we select another larger spot, "preferably long and narrow," even if the conditions are not ideal, we can use it to plant the coarser things of the garden—sweet-corn, cabbages, tomatoes, early potatoes, cucumbers, etc., in long and wide rows, to be cultivated by horse-power. In this way we may get things in shipshape, and have a garden of which we may be proud. In the next issue I will give some plans on how to plant and arrange a garden so as to make the most of given conditions.

Palace of Horticulture

The Palace of Horticulture at the World's Fair at St. Louis is almost finished. It is the largest building ever erected at any exposition for the reception of fruits and flowers. The plans of exhibitors are sufficiently advanced to warrant the assertion that the displays will be far more attractive and complete than were ever assembled at a world's fair.

In this handsome building little else than fruits and flowers will find place. Vegetables will be shown in the Palace of Agriculture, which is the adjoining building on the north. The Palace of Horticulture is surrounded by beautiful gardens, showing the choicest collections of outdoor plants and flowers, while the conservatories will contain the rarest and most beautiful collection ever exhibited.

The main room of the Palace of Horticulture, which covers an area of four acres, will be entirely devoted to the pomological exhibits. This large area is practically twice that which has been devoted to fresh-fruit exhibits at previous expositions, and the floor-space is so arranged that all of it is good exhibit-space. There are no main aisles running through the building, but the space is cut up into irregular sections, with the aisles running in all directions, and by this means the visitors are evenly distributed throughout the entire building.

One of the requirements to be complied with before space is assigned to any state or country is that sufficient evidence be furnished the chief of the department that there will be enough fruit placed in storage to cover the entire space on the opening day of the Exposition, and enough in reserve to keep up a continuous exhibit.

Chief Taylor recently issued a forty-page circular that contains much of interest to fruit-growers. It gives a detailed description of the building and surrounding grounds, and contains valuable information on the cold storage of fruits. The fact that cold-storage fruit will be used in all the exhibits will give an opportunity for investigations that are sure to be interesting. The effect of cold storage on different varieties of apples will bear investigation, and the difference in the behavior of specimens of the same variety from different sections of the country will bring out some interesting results.

In addition to the extensive exhibits that will be made by the states and foreign countries, a collective exhibit will be maintained under the direct charge of the Department of Horticulture. In this collection specimens of the leading varieties of fruits from all the countries and states will be brought together. This is done in order to afford opportunity for those interested in studying varieties to compare specimens of the same variety from all sections of the country, and to note its variations as to size, color, shape and flavor, without being compelled to visit all the national and state exhibits for that purpose.—From Department of Horticulture, Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Fruit-Growing

By S. B. GREEN

MAGNOLIA FROM SEED.—G. A. T., Homerville, Ga. In raising magnolia from seed, the seed should be separated from the pulp, where there is any, and sown directly in the ground where they are to grow, in the autumn before they have become thoroughly dry. The soil for this purpose should be one that does not bake in the spring. If your land is inclined to bake, it would be well to cover the seeds with a little sand or mold from the woods.

CLEARING LAND FOR ORCHARDS.—Pine Mountain Fruit Co., Bullochville, Ga. It seems to me that I should use a stump-puller for everything of large size, and then would break the land with a big breaking-plow. If the land can be plowed at all, it will pay to put it in good condition for orchard-planting. The plan of mowing the brush, and in this way avoiding cultivation, I think is not adapted to any except steep slopes that cannot be cultivated, and it is very seldom that it can be made profitable.

STRAWBERRY-INSECT.—P. H. V., Kenyon, Minn. I cannot tell what the insect is that is eating off the leaves of your strawberry, as you have not sent on a specimen, but for any insect that is eating the leaves you will find that Paris green and water, at the rate of one pound of Paris green to one hundred and twenty-five gallons of water, a very satisfactory remedy. Under some conditions I think that Paris green mixed with flour, at the rate of one pound of Paris green to thirty pounds of flour, is more convenient to use than Paris green and water. It may also be used with air-slacked lime, at the rate of one pound of Paris green to one hundred pounds of lime.

BLACK LOCUST FOR POSTS.—J. F. J., Delphos, Ohio. I think the best plan for getting black locust started on your bottom-land would be to sow the seed in nursery rows in the spring, and plant out the seedlings when one year old. Since the land to which you refer is overflowed, it would probably be quite unsafe to break it up, or even to spade up places where the seed may be safely sown. The seed should be gathered this autumn or early in the winter, and planted early in the spring. The seed should be scalded before being planted, since if not thus treated not more than half of them will be likely to grow the first year. To scald them, put them into something like a shallow milk-pan, cover with hot water, and allow them to stand until the water is cold. When cold, remove the seeds that have swollen, and treat the rest again with hot water, and repeat for those that are not swollen. Seeds thus treated will start quickly. As for the number of plants that may be grown on one acre, these trees generally do best when crowded, which forces them to make long, slender trunks, and thinning out afterward permits these trunks to enlarge and become the best fence-posts; while if the trees grow with considerable space around them, they form a lot of branches, and do not shoot up high enough to make more than one fence-post to a tree, unless they are severely pruned, and such pruning is too much work for profit. I think that if I were starting a new plantation on land that could be plowed, I should put the trees about four feet apart each way. On bottom-land, such as you have, it may possibly be best to increase the distance a little, but if the soil is rich you will get best results at about four feet apart each way. After eight or ten years thin out about one half, and thus give room for the rest to grow.

SAN JOSE SCALE.—J. V., Cincinnati, Ohio. The twigs which you sent on are infested with San Jose scale. This is probably the worst scale of which we have any knowledge. I think that the best thing for you to do would be to cut back the trees severely this autumn, and then in the latter part of the winter spray them with a lime-sulphur-and-salt mixture, which is the best remedy for this insect; but the work must be done with great thoroughness in order to have it successful. The formula for this mixture has recently been given in these columns. All the material cut from the trees should be burned at once. In cutting back the trees, only the stumps of the larger limbs should be left. The chances are that you will find other trees in your vicinity are infested with this scale, as it lives upon a variety of trees and shrubs.

Some Grafting Notes

In top-working apple-trees I have used the following plan, and found it of much advantage over the ordinary way of cutting scions: I allow three buds to each scion, and in whittling them I always plan to cut slightly into each side of the bud, and then let this bud come about one half inch below where the limb that is grafted is sawed off. Most gardeners agree that there is more life at the buds than elsewhere, hence growth starts there most quickly. Even if this bud is covered with grafting-wax it will grow through it. The best receipt I know of for grafting-wax is four pounds of rosin, two pounds of beeswax and one pound of tallow. WM. J. NOBLE.

The Kind of Apple-Trees to Buy

In buying trees it is very important to get those that are thrifty, and this point is of more importance even than the shape or age of the tree, for if the tree is thrifty its form can be easily changed. Young trees are better than those that are old, and it will often happen that a two-year-old tree will bear as soon as one that is three years old, and it is not desirable to set out trees that are more than three years old. Root-grafts and small trees one year old from the graft are too small to plant out in orchard rows, as they are liable to be broken down, and it is better to get those that are at least two years old.—From Bulletin No. 83 of the Minnesota Experiment Station.

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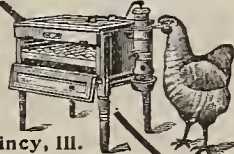


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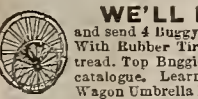


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Poultry-Raising

By P. H. JACOBS

Top Ventilation

TOP ventilation is an excellent mode, but if the wind changes, drafts of air may come down into the ventilator instead of going out, as something depends upon the direction of the wind. When the weather changes, close the top ventilator and shut off the drafts of air, in order to avoid disease in the winter season. More cases of roup result from drafts of air in the winter than from any other cause, as the supposition is that the fresh air must flow into the poultry-house in a constant stream, which is a mistake. Poultry of all kinds detest drafts, especially at night, and when exposed to such while on the roosts the head and eyes become swollen, and in a short time the disease changes to malignant roup, which frequently results in the carrying off of the whole flock.

Moisture on Walls and Floors

Moisture very frequently collects on the walls of poultry-houses, especially in winter. If tarred paper is used on the inside of a house it condenses moisture, because it is colder than the surrounding air of the poultry-house. The same thing happens to a cement floor. Dirt floors cannot be kept clean except by frequent renewals of the earth. Board floors become saturated with the fluids of the droppings, and also assist in providing harboring-places for rats. A cement floor is better than any, except that it is very cold in winter, and causes condensation of moisture. To protect the fowls, such floors should be covered first with an inch or two of dry dirt, and over the dirt the use of leaves or cut straw may be resorted to. Of course, this means labor, but labor is essential to success in the poultry business. To protect against damp walls, it is better to apply tarred paper on the outside of the house rather than on the inside walls.

Variety and Product

No single kind of food is perfect, and in feeding for the production of something the cheapest foods are sometimes more expensive than the dearer kinds, because they are not suitable for the purposes desired. When eggs are high, the object should be to secure more of them, or the hens will become costly luxuries, because they produce nothing and re-

quire more care. It is not satisfactory to own a flock of beautiful birds that do not lay when prices are high and eggs are scarce, but much of the disappointment is due to lack of proper food (not insufficiency). Hens must have food that contains the material for producing eggs. Corn and wheat may be the dearest kinds of food when such food does not promote egg-laying; but when corn, meat and cut clover are given, so as to provide a variety, the combination may be cheap, because it makes the hens lay, though every one must guard carefully against feeding too much or too often.

Fowls and Orchards

Some orchards are not protected by the fowls, due to the fact that there are but few birds, or because of the abundance of grass, seeds and insects, as well as an extra-large foraging-surface. But fowls can, and will, protect trees if they are kept under proper conditions. If confined on limited areas around the trees (about one hundred hens to the acre), with changeable yards, the destruction of insects by poultry can be relied upon; but

Some Facts About Lice

Lice may be found on the bodies of fowls at all seasons of the year. While lice multiply very rapidly in summer, they also multiply some during the cold period of the year. The little red mites are more prevalent in summer, existing mostly in the poultry-house, and are not difficult to eradicate. The real enemies are the lice which do not leave the bodies of the fowls, some kinds working on the feathers. Examination of the heads, under the wings, along the backs and around the vents will nearly always disclose their presence. Remedies are not difficult to find. A thorough drenching of the poultry-house with kerosene emulsion to which a little crude carbolic acid has been added will prove very effectual against the red mites and other intruders of the poultry-house if done every week, while even ordinary melted lard is effectual in destroying lice on the bodies,



A FLOCK OF PEKIN DUCKS

though linseed-oil applied with a sewing-machine oil-can is perhaps better. These remedies are mentioned because they are simple. The advertised lice-killers are also excellent. No kind of oil or grease should be used too freely on the bodies of fowls or chicks. The difficulty is that farmers and poultrymen as a rule do not employ any remedy at all until lice have gotten the mastery of the fowls and the flock is being thinned out by death. The **FARM AND FIRESIDE** has frequently admonished readers that it is essential to begin early in the year and guard against lice, so as to save time and labor later. Young turkeys and young chicks quickly succumb to lice, for as soon as the chicks are hatched the lice leave the dams and infest the young ones. The dust-bath, cleanliness in the poultry-house, examination of the fowls once a week, and prompt work as soon as evidence of lice appears, will save not only the young birds, but also increase the number of eggs, as well as promote thrift in the flock. The best remedy is prompt attention and no delay in preventing lice from getting a foothold.

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HOW TO FEED AND BREED HOGS

is of importance to swine growers. A practical, clean, common-sense swine paper for farmers can be had from now to January, 1905, by sending **10 Cents** in Silver at once to

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Oxford, Pa.

KICKING,

Balking, Shying or any kind of a habit cured in a few hours by my system. Particulars free.

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Live Stock and Dairy

A Succession of Soiling-Crops

IN ORDER that it may not be necessary to cut the soiling-crops when immature, because of the lack of mature feed, or to continue feeding a crop when it is overripe and woody, for the reason that another crop is not ready, a close succession must be provided for. The order in which the seed for the various crops should be sown, and the time of sowing, are dependent upon the time of year at which each variety will make its best growth, upon the length of time between seeding and cutting, upon the length of time for which the crop from one seeding may profitably be fed, and upon the number and value of the crops which may be substituted one for the other at any period of the soiling-season.

From the results of our work with soiling-crops for the university dairy herd, and our experience in feeding the various crops during the past three years, we have prepared the following table, giving a succession of soiling-crops that will supply green, succulent and palatable feed for dairy-cows from May until October. It gives a complete system, including only those crops that have been found best adapted for the purpose; and with one or two exceptions it is made up of crops that are well known to Wisconsin farmers. The area to be sown to

a few instances for a short period, they consumed from seventy-five to one hundred pounds of soiling-feeds daily. About one half this amount, or forty-five pounds on the average, will be found an ample allowance for each cow on full milk when access is had to good pasturage during the night.—From Bulletin No. 103 of the Wisconsin Experiment Station.

Be Cheery Around the Farm

If I were called upon to preach a sermon in two words on the best way to make life just the best possible on the farm, it would be this: "Keep cheery."

Did you ever notice that when you go into the barn on a morning when things do not seem to be going just right, and tell the horses to "Get around there!" as if they had done something for which they ought to be punished, they will begin to step over, with their heads high in the air, and give a sniff that says very plainly, "What have we done now?" Then, if you go on down into the stables, and yell at the cows in the same gruff, cross voice, how they will begin to put up their noses and show the whites of their eyes, as if wondering what awful thing were coming to them!

You have seen such men. You know them altogether too well. But do you really think they are the kind of men that

PROPOSED SUCCESSION OF SOILING-CROPS FOR DAIRY-COWS IN WISCONSIN

| CROP | Pounds of Seed to the Acre | Time of Sowing | APPROXIMATE | | Degree of Maturity | Palatability |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | Time of Cutting | Daily Feed to each Cow | | |
| Fall rye..... | 168 | Sept. 10.. | May 15-June 1..... | 38 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Before blooming Poor |
| Alfalfa..... | 20 | | June 1-15..... | 36 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Before blooming Fair |
| Red clover..... | 15 | | June 15-25..... | 36 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | In bloom Fair |
| Peas and oats..... | P 60 O 48 | April 16.. | June 25-July 5..... | 32 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | In milk Average |
| Peas and oats..... | P 60 O 48 | April 26.. | July 5-15..... | 32 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | In milk Average |
| Oats..... | 80 | May 5..... | July 15-25..... | 32 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | In milk Average |
| Second-crop alfalfa..... | | | July 15-30..... | 36 | | Before blooming Average |
| Rape..... | 2.5 | May 26..... | August 1-15..... | 42 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mature Good |
| Flint corn..... | | May 20..... | August 15-25..... | 40 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | In silk Very good |
| Sorghum..... | 50 | June 1..... | August 25-September 10 | 39 | 1-10 | When well headed Very good |
| Evergreen sweet corn..... | | May 31..... | September 10-25..... | 39 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | In silk Very good |
| Rape..... | 2.5 | July 20..... | September 25-Oct. 10.. | 42 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mature Good |
| Total acreage..... | | | | 1.9 | | |

each crop will vary somewhat under different conditions of soil and climate. The table proposes an area of each crop that should, on the average, supply for a term of years a sufficient amount of these crops to feed ten cows; provided always that they have a good pasture to graze from every night. On a great majority of the farms of Wisconsin, however, there will always be an abundance of pasturage to supply the entire feed of the cows until about the first of July, when, owing to the heat of the sun, the worry from flies, etc., it will be found advisable to stable the cows during the greater part of each day, and supply them liberally with feed from a succession of green crops, as in the order given in the table.

In the case of a majority of the crops grown it was found that they were most palatable and satisfactory when fed at, or a little before, full bloom. If required much earlier than this they were very watery and not so sweet and palatable to the taste, besides causing the cows to scour seriously when heavily fed.

Thick seeding is to be recommended with nearly all the crops; not only is a much greater yield produced, but a finer quality of more edible forage is secured. It is advisable to grow a surplus of soiling-crops rather than just a sufficient amount, since all of the varieties of crops recommended, except rape, make excellent fodder when cured and stored for winter feeding. The number of pounds of the various soiling-crops that a cow will eat, when given in addition to the freedom of a good pasture at night, has not been definitely determined, but the amounts given in the table will be found a very close approximation of the amount required, since the data has been based in most cases upon the average amounts fed the cows in the university herd. There was much variation, however, in the amounts eaten in the different seasons. When fed on soiling-crops alone, without pasturage, as some cows were in

get the most out of life? Their stock never seem to do quite as well as that of the man who always speaks in a quiet tone; now, does it? It needs no argument to prove that the cows which are yelled at and pushed and scolded will show their resentment by holding up part of the milk they had intended for you, and it will be the very best part, too. The scales and the testing-machine have proved this. Both quantity and quality suffer in the poorly ordered dairy.

The horse that is misused never gives his master his heart's confidence nor his best service. He always stands looking out of the corner of his eye to see what move his driver is going to make next.

And the worst of it is, the man who is habitually cross with his cows and horses is very apt to treat the members of his household the same way; and if there is anything that will make home life miserable, it is this habit of speaking sharply to everybody that one meets.

The other day three little tots belonging to my hired man made him a visit at my farm-house. "Hello, papa!" was their first salutation. "We're up here. Come to see you, papa!" The very tone was so warm and so sweet that you could not but know that the home life there in that working-man's little cabin was warm and tender. It would have done you good to have listened.

And why not? Take it from any standpoint you wish. Is money your sole object in life? Is it the cheery man who wins it. And surely if there is the better thought in your mind that things go better in the house and in the barn and all the world over for the kindly man, the best policy is to keep cheery. Even hens know when they are spoken to kindly. So do dogs and cats. There is something in the heart of every living thing that responds to cheerful words and kindly ways. And they cost far less than the harsh words and manners so many of us have, either consciously or unconsciously.

E. L. VINCENT.



Defy the Coldest Blizzard with a Vestibule Storm Shield

It keeps the driver warm and dry as in a closed cab. It saves the horse against the wind and stops the strain on buggy top. Fits on any buggy and looks neat and firm. Curtains and windows disappear by a touch. No incumbrance—put on or off in two minutes. Sent on approval. Picture catalog free. "Are you with us?"

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depends upon its convenience and life. The life depends upon the wheel. You get every convenience of the **Modern Low Handy Wagon** and double its life by using

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For a few dollars you turn your old running gears or one you can buy for a song, into a new wagon. Straight or staggered oval steel spokes. The stoutest wheel you can buy. Any height, fit any wagon. No repairs, no rutting, light draft, long service. Let us send you free catalog to show you how it saves you money.

Electric Wheel Company, Box 26 Quincy, Illinois.

THE BEST Cooling Process

It has no peer for cream-gathering, quick cooling and ventilation. Milk and water are not mixed. Undiluted sweet skim-milk to feed calves and pigs soon pays cost of separator. More butter, richer flavored, easier to keep clean.

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Bluffton, Ohio

Quaker City Grinding Mills

crush and grind ear corn, mixing in as wanted all small grains, and do it faster and easier than any other. Ball bearings make light running. Make an excellent table meal. Time given to prove these things. If you are not satisfied return and we pay charges.

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Send hardware dealer's name. Agents wanted.

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and girls in every city and town, who are bright and energetic, and who want to make some money for themselves, or who would like to have a steady income. It is the most pleasant work possible, and will bring you in contact with the finest people. The work can be done after school. Write us at once. Address: Circulation Department, **WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION, Springfield, Ohio**

Live Stock and Dairy

Cold Curing of Cheese

COLD curing increases the quantity of cheese and improves its quality. These facts have frequently been proved on a small scale at experiment stations and elsewhere, and some cheese-handlers have profited by installing some form of refrigeration in their curing-rooms, but no extensive carefully controlled tests on a commercial scale have been reported previous to those announced in Bulletin 234 of the station at Geneva. These tests were made in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture, and included about sixteen tons of cheese, made at factories in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and stored in the rooms of a commercial refrigerating plant in New York City.

A similar experiment, giving very concordant results, was carried out in the West by the Wisconsin station and the department.

The cheeses were made and stored under conditions securing uniformity of compared lots, and were kept at forty degrees, fifty degrees or sixty degrees until cured. They were scored at the outset, and at intervals during the test, by commercial experts, and were weighed and sampled for chemical analysis.

The average scores of the cheeses were at forty degrees, 95.7; at fifty degrees, 94.2, and at sixty degrees, 91.7, and the increased market value at the end of twenty weeks, counting quality alone, was sixty cents a hundred for the cheese cured at forty degrees. But holding at low temperature also retains the water in the cheese, giving an additional quantity to sell, hence one hundred pounds of cheese cured at forty degrees was worth one dollar and eight cents more than that cured at sixty degrees. Larger cheeses lost less in proportion to their weight than small ones, and coating the cheese with paraffin decreased very decidedly the loss of weight. One hundred pounds of cheese paraffined and cured at forty degrees would sell, at prices prevailing during this test, for one dollar and seventy-six cents more than the same initial weight of cheese unparaffined and cured at sixty degrees.—From Bulletin of the New York Experiment Station.

Horse-Breeding

We have produced and driven the two-minute trotter, and we are proud of it. There are plenty of pessimists, however, ready to say that we have not so much improved the trotters as we have the shoeing, the hitching and driving of them; that some of the earlier goers with more recent appliances, better tracks and more skilful drivers would not have been much behind the wonders of to-day. But the old ones were as much of wonders in

breeding in this country, with the fine animals we have produced, and made their performances astonish the world, there is no distinct American type of horse. We may truthfully say the same also of our men, as well as of many other things. Our needs are too extensive for us to settle for a long time to come into an orthodox type of anything. While in type we have no American horses, yet in their ability to perform the work the world has for our horses to do, from plowing to pleasure, we always have the most available horse-flesh. This, I have no doubt, is due more to our varied needs that find their servants than our prided skill in breeding.

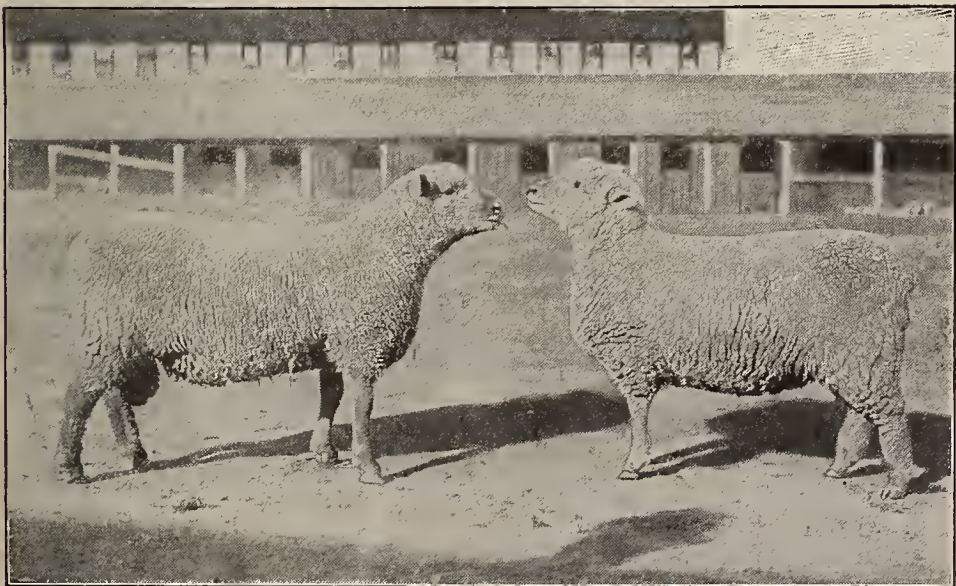
We say like may be reasonably counted upon to produce like, and that in a cross of the trotting male on the trotting female we may expect, all other temperamental exigencies being in unison, to have a trotting offspring; but while we have no statistics to prove or disprove the reasonableness of our expectations, we know we are just as likely to have a pacer as a trotter. And there are persons who would rather have no horse than a pacer. Every one has his taste.

I do not mean to have it inferred from what I have said regarding our having no type, and as to our inability to forecast the gait or speed of the offspring, that I believe our improved horses are accidents. Not at all. The great performances of our great horses are all right, and those familiar with our authentic horse pedigrees well know that in many lines greatness has been transmitted to many succeeding generations. And in this transmission of traits where man has been able to wisely make direction, and in their development lend skilful aid, all honor to the man; but we cannot say that man by giving thought to the breeding of his horses has been able to infallibly take a second from the mile of the offspring. W. F. McSPARRAN.

The Stone Silo

The stone silo is satisfactory if the walls are smooth enough and high enough. If they are uneven, air will follow down their sides, and thus spoil a good deal of silage. In general, wooden silos are preferred because of their cheapness. If there is gravel at hand, or the stone can be crushed, and if cement is not too costly, the cement silo with thin walls, and metal enough imbedded in them to hold the pressure, will be cheapest and most satisfactory, for being made in a form it is sure to have vertical sides. It takes lumber for the form, however, but it is not much injured, and can be used again elsewhere.

The pressure on the walls of a silo twenty-four feet in diameter and thirty



SOUTHDOWN YEARLINGS—BUCK AND EWE

their days and times as our newer ones are in ours. Let each time have its show.

The trotter and his environment have developed together, we hope. A mechanical contrivance, as the rubber tire, for instance, may be discovered or invented in a day, and we are quick to catch on to a good thing, and make practical use of it. But the improvement in the horse or any similar animal cannot be made by inspiration or ingenuity. All the wayward, mysterious forces of life, individuality and temperament are bringing their forces into action in the production of an animal. We may theorize and speculate, and count much on our astuteness and wise skill, but after all, if we are honest with ourselves, we can only guess at the offspring.

It remains true that notwithstanding the extent of the business of horse-

feet high would be great, and unless stone walls were quite two feet thick and well bonded I should fear cracking. At a depth of thirty feet silage exerts a pressure of three hundred and thirty pounds to the square foot. On this height of the twenty-four-foot silo there is then a bursting strain of three thousand nine hundred and sixty pounds. Iron hoops imbedded in the stonework or in the substance of the cement would be advisable. It is not necessary in the thick wall to take up all the strain with metal, and only near the ground need the metal be used at all.

The stone silo need not be laid in cement if that is costly. Lime and sand make good mortar, and after being smoothly plastered it may be treated with pitch or coal-tar to make it acid-proof and air-tight.—Joseph E. Wing, in The Breeder's Gazette.

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Grind 46 Bus. Baskets Ear Corn Per Hour

with this Improved Wolverine Ball Bearing, Triple Geared Grinding Mill. CRUSHES AND GRINDS ear corn in any condition: shelled corn, rye, oats, barley, Kaffir corn, etc., singly or mixed. Makes coarse, medium or fine feed as desired. Never "chunks" or "hogs" the feed, but produces an even and uniform product. It is the only sweep mill guaranteed to equal the work of a buhr stone mill.

IT IS STRONG and made of the best material money can buy. The castings in the gears are specially heavy and will stand the most severe strain that can be legitimately required of a grinding mill. The quality is shown by the weight which is 600 pounds. If it were lighter it would be cheaper, but not so good.

CAPACITY. This is a stumbling block in the way of grinding mills. We have tested this one under all conditions with all kinds and quality of grains. Our statement is a guarantee: If the corn is dry, and the team makes five rounds per minute this mill will crush and grind 46 bus. baskets of ear corn per hour. If the team makes three rounds per minute it will grind 28 bus. baskets per hour. Grinding finer, the capacity is **LIGHT DRAFT.** Notwithstanding the enormous capacity of this mill it is the lightest draft sweep mill known. This is so because it is fitted with specially made hardened steel Ball Bearings. These ball bearings will last a lifetime with ordinary care. We replace any that are found defective or wear out within five years.

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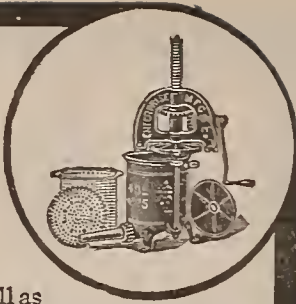
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You are getting some eggs from your hens now—but You ought to be getting more eggs. In fact you ought to be getting the most eggs possible. There is no reason why you can't if you follow the example of the money making poultrymen and feed

The H-O Co.'s Poultry Feed

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THE H-O COMPANY, BUFFALO, N. Y.



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The Grange

By MRS. MARY E. LEE

Demonstration Lectures

SOME granges are finding pleasure and profit in securing an expert in some desired line of work to give a series of demonstration lectures. Some of the popular themes for ladies are "Sanitation," "Care of the Sick," "How to Dress Burns and Wounds," "Care of Fever Convalescents," "Kitchen Arrangements," "Planning a Country Home," and others that will suggest themselves to the progressive housewife. If desirable, open sessions with an admittance fee could be held to defray the necessary expenses.

Taking the Children to the Grange

Many a woman denies herself the pleasure of going to the grange on account of the baby, or a child or two too large to take into the grange hall, yet too small to leave at home. What better than for the mothers to bring the children, leaving them in the care of one of them in the anteroom or a room near by. The mothers could take turns in caring for them, or employ a competent person to amuse them. Thus all the mothers could enjoy a coveted social and intellectual treat, and the children would form the habit of going to the grange that would lead to their devotion to it in after-life.

New Member Board of Control

Governor Nash appointed Hon. F. A. Derthick Member Board of Control for Experiment Station at Wooster, Ohio, during the latter's absence in New York. The appointment was a most happy one, and indicates Governor Nash's determination to keep the control of the experiment station in the hands of its friends. This appointment binds the grange and the station in yet closer relationship. The relations have ever been cordial. They will remain so. Mr. Derthick fills many important positions, both public and private, with honor and distinction. He will bring to his new position sound judgment, wide experience, broad and comprehensive sympathy.

Be True to Your Grange

Wide-spread and systematic efforts are being made to break down grange trade-arrangements. Parties concerned, which includes those who do not happen to have contracts with the grange, are making every effort to undermine trade-agreements. The arguments are such that a careful consideration of their merits would discredit. When the character of firms or their agents is in dispute, examine well the evidence, and decide in accordance with the preponderance of evidence. One who casts suspicious slurs on others to win trade usually weakens his own case. When others offer to furnish goods at lower prices, ask them if they would continue their benevolent efforts should they succeed in breaking down trade-arrangements. The way to secure better terms is to stand by the trade-arrangements, and thus enable the purchasing-agent of the state grange to use large orders as an argument for lower prices. We are still in the era of high prices, but we must use all the power and weight of our organization to secure terms as advantageous as possible. We cannot do it by casting in reproach the work of the purchasing-agent. If you don't like his work, go to your respective state granges, and there make known your grievances, but keep an impregnable front to the world.

Country Boards of Health

The frequent scourges of malignant fevers in country districts is arousing the attention of the medical world. It is time the farmers themselves gave serious attention to the matter. Disease is no longer looked upon as a visitation of Providence, but as the violation of Nature's laws.

The neglect of proper sanitary conditions is criminal. The indifference of the people is marvelous. Not until a loved one is taken do they begin to protect the health of others. In most states there is scarcely any authority to proceed to stop the spread of infectious or malignant diseases in the country. Many boards of health are simply advisory, having no executive authority.

The following plan has been suggested by a prominent physician who has been a very efficient board-of-health officer in his city: Let there be a state board of health, composed of a member from each county. Then each county should have its board of health, composed of a member from each township or precinct. This board to have four annual, regular sessions. Each board to have executive

power, and each township member to have power to act at once in case of malignant and epidemic diseases.

The plan would work incalculable good to every community having a zealous official. It would also be his duty to look after the water-supply, see that drains were kept open and disinfectants used, as well as to give competent advice as to protection of health. Some such plan would contribute largely to the health of a community. So much of disease, so much of ailing that we accept resignedly because we are too lazy to overcome our lethargy, could be escaped if people only knew the importance of proper sanitary regulations. Let the matter be discussed in granges and farmers' clubs. Then if your state has not laws covering the ground, get a bill drafted which does cover it, have the bill presented by a prominent member of the legislature, and work for its success.

Preparing a Paper

As the season for active literary work approaches, members who are to prepare papers feel a palpitation of the heart and a wild and uncontrollable desire to get as far away from the scene as possible. What will I say? How will I say it? What's the use of saying it, anyhow? are the questions propounded to self. To one unaccustomed to writing it requires as much courage to prepare and read a paper as to face a firing-line in battle. Try writing as if to a friend. Emerson says: "The scholar sits down to write, and all his years of meditation do not furnish him with one good thought or happy expression; but it is necessary to write a letter to a friend, and forthwith troops of gentle thoughts invest themselves on every hand with chosen words." How easy it is to pour out our hearts on the most trivial affair to the absent friend. All things are clothed in a glamour, and we write dearly, succinctly and at great length. When the thoughts are once jotted down it is an easy matter to change to essay form.

Others may find it easier to divide the subject into topics, discussing each topic so as to bring out the points clearly and lucidly. Strive always for clearness, terseness and lucidity of expression. Avoid tautology. Write to the point, and stop when you have reached it.

To one desirous of presenting his thoughts in the best possible manner the study of Clark's Rhetoric will be of great value. Of course, nothing can take the place of study of the great authors, but Clark's Rhetoric is a simple, practical, concise hand-book on the usages of the best English which will be found valuable.

Topics for Discussion

Rural Boards of Health.
Prevention of Malignant Fevers and Contagious Diseases in the Country.
Thanksgiving Dinner—What Shall it Be?
November Work in Garden and Field.
Juvenile Granges.

The Observatory

"Better be a nettle in the side of your friend, than his echo."—Emerson.

The best preservative of farmers' rights is the guarding of those already won.

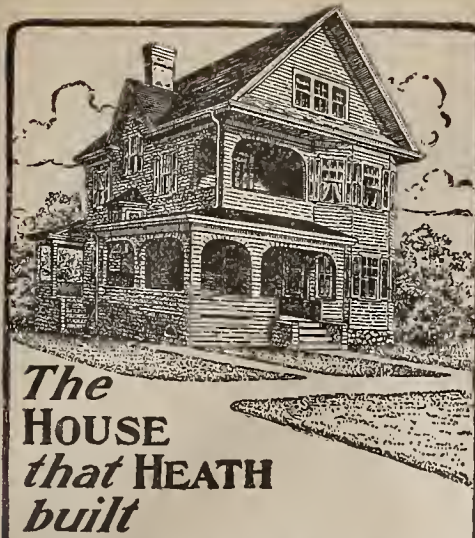
It is ever easier to criticize and advise than to meet the exigencies of the situation as they arise, and conquer them.

When a man continually prates of his desire to be just and right, rest assured that these are the qualities which he himself will the least consider.

"If you want anything done, go; if not, send," said Benjamin Franklin. If you want grange-work done, do it; if not, ask some one else to do it.

"Man is his own star; and the soul that can Render an honest and a perfect man, Commands all light, all influence, all fate; Nothing to him falls early or too late. Our acts our angels are, or good or ill, Our fatal shadows that walk by us still." —From Honest Man's Fortune.

Hon. F. A. Derthick, Master Ohio State Grange, was a guest of New York State Fair, and addressed a large and enthusiastic crowd of Patrons and their friends. Mr. Derthick is an eloquent and forceful speaker, winning alike by his fine presence and irresistible logic. He reports the condition of the order in a flourishing condition, and the fair a great one.



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The Family Lawyer

By JUDGE WM. M. ROCKEL

Legal inquiries of general interest from our regular subscribers will be answered in this department free of charge. Querists desiring an immediate answer by mail should remit one dollar, addressed "Law Department," this office.

Desertion to Escape Marriage Obligations

T. A. P., Indiana, inquires: "If a man has to marry a woman, but will not live with her, and leaves the state, how long will he have to stay away to be clear of her? Can he ever come back without being in danger of trouble?"

Merely leaving the state for any length of time would not release the man from his marriage obligations. Only a divorce could accomplish that.

Taxation of Pension-Money

A. C. S. asks: "Can a soldier who is drawing a pension put his pension-money in the bank? Is it taxable?"

So long as the pension is not drawn from the United States government it would not be taxable, neither would it be subject to attachment for debt. When it is once drawn, however, it is taxable, and is subject to the payment of debts the same as any other personal property.

Deed by Husband Without Wife's Signature

T. A. B., Indiana, asks: "If a man marries a woman, but does not live with her, and he sells his interest in a piece of property, and the man huying it takes it without her name, does the property stand good for her interest, or will her husband have to pay it?"

If the husband made a warranty deed, then he would be obliged to make good the title to the purchaser, and to pay him the value of the wife's interest, otherwise the land itself would stand encumbered with the wife's inchoate dower right.

Inheritance by Adopted Child

M. N. F., Missouri, wants to know: "Can an adopted child inherit anything from the parents of his foster-parents? In other words, if my sister adopts a child, will he (the child adopted) inherit from our parents the same as my children or the other grandchildren?"

No. It is generally held that an adopted child will not inherit through its parents, but it will inherit from its parents. Therefore, if the adopted child's parent does not come into possession of the property before his death, then the adopted child would not inherit it.

Listing Property for Taxation

J. L. M., Nebraska, says: "I live in Bradshaw, Neb. I have a farm four miles north, which I rent for share of grain. I have a granary on said farm, in which I store my grain until sold. Can said grain be assessed as grain in the village of Bradshaw because of my residence, thereby making me pay village tax thereon? The assessor holds that he has that right."

Generally speaking, personal property should be listed wherever located. This rule applies especially to what might be designated tangible personal property, such as horses, cattle, grain, etc. Notes, stocks, bonds, etc., should be listed at the place where the owner lives.

Division of Estate Where There Are Unknown Heirs

N. M. P., Kansas, gives this query: "A large estate near Dayton, Ohio, will probably soon be left to heirs of James and Anna. The children of Mark and the children of Sarah cannot be found, although it is known they both had children. Can the estate be legally divided among the known heirs until the missing ones are found?"

If there are some heirs that are unknown or cannot be found, it would not prevent the estate from being divided. The interest of the heirs unknown or not found would be deposited as the probate court might direct or in the county treasury, and when the unknown heirs turn up their interest would be given them.

Conveyance of Real Estate

F. E. J., Wisconsin, proposes this question: "A, B, C. and D. have equal ownership in a piece of land. D. and son buy it. Can they jointly sign a deed conveying it to D. and son, or will it be necessary for A, B. and C. to convey it to D.? Then D. conveyed one half to son, making two deeds. The point I wish decided is, can D. as an owner deed his share to D. and son?"

D. can convey his share to D. and son, but there would be some difficulty in determining just what interest he would convey or the share that D. and son would hold under D.'s deed. I should think that the better way in such case would be for A, B, C. and D. to convey the property to a third person, and then have such third person convey it to D. and son. The deed could, however, be made the way suggested.

Use of Roads

W. M. K., Indiana, wants to know: "There are two roads. Road No. 1 is a turnpike, No. 2 is only partly piked. The roads run to Aurora nearly parallel. A. owns twenty acres of timber, supposed to contain eighty thousand feet of logs. Now, it would be much easier and more convenient to haul four fifths of the logs along road No. 1, but A. binds B., the purchaser, to haul all the logs along road No. 2. Not one third of the hauling is done, and road No. 2 is ruined. Is that lawful? Has Indiana any law about parallel roads?"

I know of no law that compels a man to use one highway instead of another. As I understand it, a person may use any road he wants to. Some states have laws regulating the width of tire and the weight of load that may be transported at certain periods of the year.

Minor Acting as Executor, etc.

W. B., Mississippi, asks: "If a man should die, and direct in his will that his son, who is nineteen years old, shall be executor, can he act as same? The said will also directs that he be made of age and receive his share of the estate."

Generally speaking, a minor cannot act as executor of a will, neither can the man making the will successfully make a provision to that effect. I doubt if a person could be made "of age" by any provision of a will. Possibly a person by will might provide that certain portions of his estate should be paid to a person under age, and that the receipt of such person under age would be valid for the portion he received. Some states provide that where a minor is mentioned as executor the court shall appoint some one to act until the minor becomes of age.

Delivery of Goods Against Objection

An old subscriber in Arkansas wants to know: "If I order an article from the agent, but it is not the article as promised, and I refuse to take it, and it is then delivered when I am away from home, could the agent make me take the article by law? With a guarantee from the company, can I get my money back if I should try?"

If you had notified the agent you would not accept the article, and he then delivered it in your absence, you would not be bound by such act of the agent. If the article is not what it was agreed to be, I would not pay for it. Of course, if there is a guarantee from the company, and the article is not what the guarantee provides for, you could recover the money you had paid, but a "bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," and you had better keep your money.

Widower's Rights

L. E., Indiana, writes: "If a man should die, leaving a widow and no children, who would receive the real estate and personal property, the real estate being bought three months before marriage, but only about one fourth paid for when bought, the rest being paid after marriage. The personal property was bought after marriage, and only a small sum was paid when bought, the rest being made in payments. If the deed was made to the wife, and the wife should die first, who would inherit it?"

If a husband or wife die without making a will, leaving no children, but leaving parents or either of them, the estate descends three fourths to the widow or widower, and one fourth to the father or mother or survivor of them, provided it amounts to over one thousand dollars.

Family Troubles—Limitation of Note

S. B., Missouri, wants to know: "Can my husband claim either of our children after whipping me and telling me to go home to my people or he would make it still hotter for me? I have wealthy parents, and my husband has to work by the day to make his bread. The children are one girl aged one year, and one boy aged two years.—If a man borrows five hundred dollars from his wife, and gives her a note drawn payable to order, drawing seven per cent interest, and interest to become as principal if not paid, how long is this note good, or how many years can it run without being renewed?"

The general rule of this country now is that neither father nor mother have any superior rights to the custody of a child other than what will result to the best interest and welfare of the child, and usually children of tender age are considered to be better taken care of by the mother than by the father.—In your state a promissory note is barred and cannot be collected after ten years has elapsed from the time payment has been made thereon or after the note is due.

Will Made in One State Valid in Another

A subscriber wishes to know: "If a woman has property of her own, and makes a will in Ohio, but afterward moves to Missouri, and marries, and does not destroy that will, and it is not made describing any special property, only whatever she may have at her death, personal or real, will that hold if she does not leave any to children? If said woman has real estate, mortgages or notes or money, can her husband hold it? Is a note or money considered personal property, and can a husband, in case of a wife's death, appropriate it to his own use, where there are brothers and sisters to his wife? What share of a woman's property can a man hold?"

Yes, a will made in Ohio, in accordance with the laws of that state, would be valid in Missouri, and of the character mentioned above would include all her property. If there are no children, the husband would take one half of the property. If the wife has had children, then the husband has a life estate in the real property. Notes and money are personal property, but the husband could not appropriate them to his own use without the appointment of an administrator.

Delivery of Deed in Escrow

S. F., Kansas, says: "A man wishes to leave his farm to his son, but instead of making a will he makes a deed to his son, and leaves the deed with a friend, to be delivered to his son after his death, and to remain unrecorded until then. Now, will this deed be good against other heirs? A lawyer here says it will not, but the man who made the deed refuses to believe it. I believe there is nothing peculiar about the statutes of this state on this subject. I suppose it is only a matter of common law. If the deed were delivered to the son before the father's death, would the fact of its being unrecorded nullify it—that is, if it were still unrecorded at the father's death?"

A deed delivered to another person, with instructions to deliver it to a person to whom the land is deeded upon the happening of a certain event, is called in law "delivery in escrow," and is good—that is, conveys title. It must be delivered unconditionally—that is, the owner of the property must part with all rights over the deed. The mere fact that it is not recorded would not affect the deed unless the father should convey the property to some other person. The lawyer was either not a very good one, or else did not understand the question, which is more likely.

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Presenting Bills in United States Senate

WHEN new senators are to be placed upon committees, or differences between old senators are to be adjusted, the executive committee comes into operation. It is at this point that we encounter one of the most striking features of the senatorial system. Here we discover how democratic the senate is amidst all its aristocratic tendencies; and if its democracy has a tendency to run into oligarchy, it is in that respect not different from the majority of democratic organizations. The executive committee is a body which has no official status. It is unknown in the records or archives of the senate, yet it is the real controlling power—the lever which starts, stops and regulates the machinery of the upper branch. The executive committee, commonly and suggestively known as the "steering committee," is appointed by a caucus of the majority senators; that is to say, under the present régime, the Republican senators get together in secret caucus, and name seven of their number to take charge of the business of the senate. Membership in this committee is one of the great prizes of senatorial service. It means influence and power, for the "steering committee" not only settles questions of committee-assignments, assignments to committees or private rooms (for it is an unwritten law that every senator, whether chairman of a committee or not, or whether a member of the majority or of the minority party, shall have a room to himself to use as an office) and many other matters pertaining to the comfort and convenience of senators, but it also exercises supervision over that really important thing, "the order of business."

In the senate "the order of business" is vital. There is always a crush of bills and resolutions. As sessions draw near, a close rivalry between measures demanding consideration becomes intense. The rules provide how much time shall be given to pension and other private bills from the calendar. All these minor matters are settled by rule or by long-established practice. Appropriation bills, too, have a right of way, but really important measures apart from the supply bills must run their chances. Only a few can be taken up, debated and voted upon, because of lack of time and the lavish manner in which time is wasted in the senate. Indeed, it is a common practice of the men who have their hands upon the levers of the machine to encourage the waste of time in debate during the early part of sessions, so that there shall be a crush of rival measures in the closing hours; for it is in these crushes that the men of influence and leadership find the best chance to get their own way—to kill off the measures they do not like, to force to the front those they do like, and also to command strength for their own purposes by preying upon the ever-increasing anxieties of the friends of imperiled bills.—Success.

Handling Sick Birds

When a bird becomes sick, it should be placed in a coop by itself; or a number may be put together, so as to permit of handling them without frightening the others. If a bird refuses to eat, it indicates that it is a serious case. Food, however, should not be forced upon them other than to give them something nourishing. A tablespoonful of warm milk with two drops of brandy will often invigorate a sick bird and induce it to eat, and for that purpose oatmeal boiled in milk to a thick consistency is excellent. A little finely chopped meat often proves quite beneficial, but it is well not to force too much at a time upon them.—The Small Farmer.

A Queer Post-Office

An Eastern gentleman who had business in a small town in the Far West ordered some important letters to be sent there for him, and on his arrival went to the post-office to inquire for them.

"No letters here for you," said the postmaster.

"They ought to have been here yesterday."

"Couldn't have got here yesterday. Old Brown, who carries the mail, was intoxicated, and didn't go over to Iosco after it."

"And how about to-day?"

"Well, he's sober enough to-day, but his old woman has cut her foot."

"But there will be a mail to-morrow?"

"Scarcely, sir. We don't have any mail on Thursdays."

"Then how about the next day?"

"Friday is a sort of off day with the Iosco postmaster, and he generally goes fishing. If he doesn't happen to go, he sends the boy over. I never count on it, however."

"You seem to have a slipshod way of running postal affairs out in this part."

"Well, I don't know but we have," he admitted, as he looked over the top of his spectacles; "but as long as nobody but Uncle Bill Simpson ever gets any mail—and that's only a circular about how to kill cockroaches—we take things easy, and let the United States run along by herself."—McCall's.

Popular Science

Of the many wants now felt in the arts, few are more important than that of a satisfactory paint for iron and other metals. Thousands of tons of paint are used annually on bridges and other structures, but it is pointed out that no compound tried gives perfect protection. The perfect paint must be tenacious, pliable, adhesive, inert, and proof against moisture, oxygen and the fumes from burning coal.

The so-called "aërogen stone" of M. Georges Joubert is stated to contain specially compressed peroxide of calcium or potassium, with a permanganate, a hyperchlorite and some salt of copper or nickel. When placed in water, it is decomposed without heat, giving off chemically pure oxygen. This discovery supplies us with oxygen tablets, of which a pound will yield from twenty to thirty gallons of oxygen, and which can be used in a submarine boat or other close space as needed to keep the free oxygen in the atmosphere at its normal proportion of twenty-one per cent.—The American Cultivator.



Around the Fireside

"And—Heaven!"

BY LIDA M. KECK

I walked into the woods to-day
With pensive thoughts and tender—
The woods where flowers bloomed in May.
Late decked in autumn's splendor.

I noted that the leaves, once green,
And then in scarlet burning,
Now touched by winter's outstretched wand,
To withered brown are turning.

Beneath my feet the winding path
So lately primrose-bordered,
Is now a dry and beaten way,
For so has Nature ordered.

I slowly, sadly gazed about
The place so greatly altered;
My heart grew faint, my eyes grew dim,
My flagging footsteps faltered.

"Ah, even so is life," I cried:
"Its springtime we remember
When suddenly the flowers have gone,
And lo! it is November."

But ah! that moment o'er my head
A bird rose, skyward wending,
And looking up, I saw the blue
Of heaven o'er me bending.

"Thank God!" I cried, with joyous soul,
"For this sweet, wholesome heaven—
Tho' earthly joys away shall roll,
I still have Thee and—Heaven!"

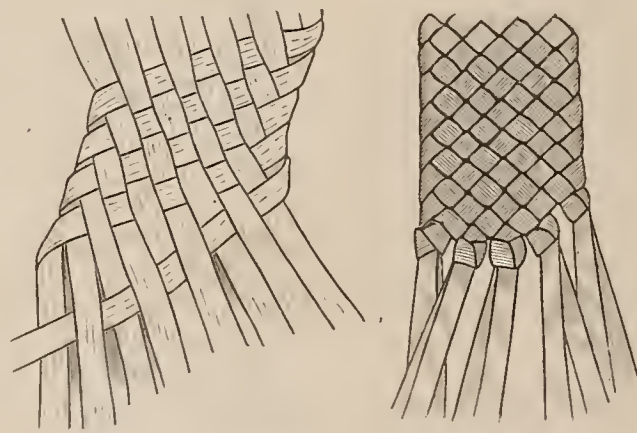
Shoe-String Belts

These belts may be made of white, colored or checked lacings. White belts can be cleaned with a brush after soaking for a few minutes in soap-suds.

Five pairs of lacings are required for a belt of medium width. Run a large safety-pin through each lacing, about one inch from the end, and fasten the pinned ends to a table, or shut them in a bureau-drawer. The strings must lie flat, and should be numbered in order, beginning at the right.

Take No. 1, holding it flat between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, turn it over toward the left, until the part that was underneath lies on top; pass the string over No. 2, under No. 3, over No. 4, and so on, weaving it over and under the strings alternately to the end of the row, No. 10 coming above No. 1.

Take No. 10 in the left hand, and turn it downward and over toward the right, and pass it under No. 1. At the right hand take No. 2 in the same way.



METHOD OF BRAIDING

THE FINISHED END

pass it over No. 3, under No. 4; continue in this manner to the end of the row, where No. 1 holds the last position.

Take No. 2 in the left hand, turn it downward and toward the right, and pass it under No. 1, over No. 10, working toward the right.

Take No. 3 in the right hand, and use it in the same manner as you used No. 1 and No. 2; at the end of the row take the string in the left hand, and work it toward the right. Continue the work to the desired length, and add about three inches to the usual waist measure to allow for crossing the ends. When braiding, give each string a slight pull, in order to make the work close and even. At the beginning of each row at the right-hand side, take the string as it lies flat, and turn it upward and over toward the left; and at the beginning of each row at the left as you take up the first string as it lies flat, turn it over and downward toward the right.

To finish off the ends of a belt, arrange the ends in pairs, take the right-hand string, and tie it in a knot that will include the left-hand string.

When the knots have been tied at one end, remove the other end of the belt from its fastening, and tighten up the end, braiding one side of it so that each side will be of the same length, then tie the knots to correspond with the other end. Cut off the surplus ends, allowing about one and one half inches for the fringe. Take a large pin, and fringe out the ends.—Lillian Kempton, in The Modern Priscilla.

Happiness from Sacrifice

My experience of life makes me sure of one thing, which I do not try to explain—that the sweetest happiness we ever know comes not from love, but from sacrifice, from the efforts to make others happy.—O'Reilly.

Quit Your Whining

There isn't anything in the world more disagreeable than a whining person. He whines if it is hot; he whines if it is cold; he whines at this, and he whines at that—he whines at everything. Whine, whine, whine. It is just a habit he has fallen into. There is nothing the matter with him—it is just a bad habit. The whiner is generally an idle person or a lazy one. What he needs is to be set to work at real hard work, mental or physical—some work that will interest him, and engage his whole attention, and he will have no time left in which to whine.

We know two women. One of them does her own housework, and takes care of her horse besides. She is happy and singing all the day long. The keyboard of her life sounds no whining note. It is a pleasure to be with her, a good, wholesome tonic to watch her. The other woman is so situated that she does not have to work—nothing to do but to amuse herself. She has no zest in life, no interest in anything. She is a bunch of selfishness, and she whines at everything. Whining has become such a habit with her that her most casual remark is tinged with a whine. She is miserable herself, and makes everybody else in her presence miserable. She is a weakling, a parasite—a drag, a heavy weight on somebody all the time.

Get the whine out of your voice, or it will stop the development and growth of your body; it will narrow and shrink your mind; it will drive away your friends, and make you unpopular.

Quit your whining. Brace up. Go to work. Be something. Stand for something. Fill your place in the universe. Instead of whining around, exciting only pity and contempt, face about, and make something of yourself. Reach up to the stature of a strong, ennobling manhood; to the beauty and strength of a superb womanhood. There is nothing the matter with you. Just quit your whining, and go to work.—Medical Talk for the Home.

A Touch of Poetry

It was hot—very hot. The car was close and cinder. An overdressed girl across the aisle was chewing gum, working her jaws to the exasperation of the beholder; a commercial traveler, who carried a "line" of perfumery, was testing his samples, and heavy wafts of sickish sweetness floated abroad as he sniffed; a baby was crying; a small child patrolled the aisle, lurching wildly into his fellow-passengers as the train swung around curves, and occasionally tumbling over ends of projecting dress-suit cases; an apoplectic old gentleman, with rolls of pink fat at the back of his neck, drowsed uncomfortably, waking himself from his naps with explosive snorts; a thin, pale woman leaned back, looking faint, with a fan in one hand and a vial of salts in the other. The mercury stood at ninety-five.

"Oh, dear!" moaned one of two women traveling in company; "isn't this dreadful? The heat alone is killing; and then it's all so stuffy and sordid and hurried and hateful! We rush and we suffer, and there isn't even an alleviation."

"It makes me remember my traveling abroad last summer about this time. We didn't hurry. Much of the way we coaxed, and the temperature was perfect. Everybody was comfortable and polite, and all sorts of pretty, poetic little things kept happening that it is a delight to remember."

"Let—me—see. This is the fifteenth, isn't it? Well, on the fifteenth we were coaching in the lake region, and the dear little rosy-faced English children ran after the coach, and tossed sprigs of red rowan-berries into our laps. Of course, we threw them pennies; but it didn't seem like mere buying and selling—it was much more charming and poetic."

The train slowed up, and the water-lily boy got on the train—a homely, thin-shanked, bear-legged, red-headed little youngster, with an armful of sweet white lilies, cool green pads and trailing red-brown stems. A suggestion of crystal waters, quiet coves and dipping boughs seemed to float in with their fragrance.

The woman bought; the apoplectic old man choked himself awake, and nearly had a fatal attack in his struggle with his pocketbook. The drummer banished his bottles, and the chewing-gum girl her soiled paper novel, and both bought flowers. The pallid woman, in a burst of extravagance, took a dozen, and buried her face in them. But the tired mother with the baby and the tumbling child could not afford any, although she looked longingly, and the baby clutched for them. The boy noticed. "Want some, kid?" he said, laying a generous bunch in her lap. "Plenty more in the pond, ma'am; and my own kid brother always likes 'em." He tucked yet another in the hand of the bigger tot, who sucked the cool stem in solemn wonder, and then, hastily slipping out of the door, he swung himself off the step as the train started.

"That was better than the rowan-berries," said the traveled woman, softly.—The Youth's Companion.

Beauty-Making Foods

"The best of all beauty-making foods are fresh fruits and fresh vegetables," said Prof. H. W. Wiley, the famous government chemist, who is incidentally a skilled physician. "They contain relatively little nourishment—a woman could hardly live on them exclusively for any length of time—but for reasons which as yet are imperfectly understood, they possess extraordinary value as health-givers. If you want bright eyes and a clear complexion, eat plenty of them."

The fact is that most fresh vegetables and fruits are nearly all water. Spinach is ninety-two and one half per cent water, cabbage is seventy-seven per cent water, beets are eighty-eight per cent water, carrots are ninety-one per cent water, cauliflower is ninety-one per cent water, cucumbers are ninety-six per cent water, egg-plant is ninety-three per cent water, onions are seventy-eight and one half per cent water, tomatoes are ninety-six per cent water, green corn (cut from the cob) is eighty-one and one half per cent water, and celery is ninety-four and one half per cent water. Fruits are pretty nearly all water, though the banana is relatively rich in starch.—The American Cultivator.

Sunday Reading

God Understands

When trials are sore and distressing,
And few are the outreaching hands,
Remember, O Child of Thy Father,
Remember that he understands.

When hearts are turned from thee in
coldness,

When hard are thy thongs and thy
bands,
Remember, dear soul, that thy Savior
Is near thee—and he understands.

When e'en those who know him and love
him

Are cold to thy pleas and demands,
Remember God knoweth his children.
Knows each, and that he understands!

Hold not in thine own heart a hatred
For those who refuse thee their hands;
God's love is as deep as the ocean,
Forgive them, for God understands!

—Lida M. Keck.

The Mission of the Streets

WHEN Margaret Andrews was twenty-five she received what she thought was a call to the foreign-mission field. Her parents, although at first they tried to dissuade her, put no obstacle in the way of her hopes, and full of eagerness, she began her training at a school in another city.

One day she received a telegram. Her mother had met with an accident; just how serious could not at once be known. Margaret packed her books, and took the first train home, expecting to return in a few weeks. Long before the weeks had passed she knew that her dream must be given up. Her mother would never be able to do anything again, and Margaret, instead of making her journey to strange lands, saw herself shut into the duties of housekeeper and nurse.

For a year or two she bore her disappointment in silence; then she went to her pastor with it. The pastor was an old man who had known Margaret all her life. He looked at her steadily for a moment. Then he said, slowly, "You are living in a city of two hundred thousand people. Isn't there need enough about you to fill your life?"

"Oh, yes," the girl answered, quickly, "and I could give up the foreign field. It isn't that. But I haven't time to do anything, not even to take a mission-class; and to see so much work waiting, and be able to do nothing—"

"Margaret," the old minister said, "come here."

Wonderingly the girl followed him to the next room, where a mirror hung between the windows. Her reflection, pale and unhappy, faced her wearily.

"All up and down the streets," the old minister said, "in the cars, the markets, the stores, there are people starving for the bread of life. The church cannot reach them—they will not enter a church. Books cannot help them—many of them never open a book. There is but one way that they can ever read the gospel of hope, of joy, of courage, and that is in the faces of men and women."

"Two years ago a woman who has known deep trouble came to me one day, and asked your name. 'I wanted to tell her,' she said, 'how much good her happy face did me, but I was afraid that she would think it presuming on the part of an utter stranger. Some day perhaps you will tell her for me.'

"Margaret, my child, look in the glass and tell me if the face you see there has anything to give to the souls that are hungry for joy—and they are more than any of us realize—who, unknown to themselves, are hungering for righteousness. Do you think that woman, if she were to meet you now, would say what she said two years ago?"

The girl gave one glance, and then turned away, her cheeks crimson with shame. It was hard to answer, but she was no coward. She looked up into her old friend's grave eyes.

"Thank you," she said. "I will try to learn my lesson and accept my mission—to the streets."—Youth's Companion.

Despising God's Word

In an eastern story we read of a traveler who arrived in a country where the children played at marbles with diamonds, rubies, emeralds and other precious gems. "These are doubtless the sons of some powerful king," said the traveler, as he bowed respectfully before them. The children, laughing, made him soon perceive that they were the street-boys, and that the gems were only the pebbles of that country. Which things are an allegory. The purest gems of truth are the commonplace of our age and country. Our babes hear from the

mother's lips diviner words than Plato knew. The street-boys are familiar with magnificent truths that prophets guessed but dimly. The trite teachings in rustic congregations are so mysterious and splendid that angels let down their wings to listen. And because the knowledge of these highest truths is so familiar to us, because the rubies and emeralds and diamonds of the gospel are the pebbles of this wealthy land, therefore we are tempted to despise them, to be blind to their beauty, to make playthings of them, and to fling them away. God forbid that we should prove recreant to our privileges.—Rev. W. L. Watkinson.

The Ideal Home

The foundation of modern civilization and the very cement of moral society are the family and the home. In savage life the spirit of individualism predominates; there is no instinct of solidarity, but as a man becomes civilized he realizes more and more the value of coöperation, and the more truly civilized he becomes the more coherent become the family and the home. Sever a man or a nation from the ideal of singleness of matrimonial alliance, the family and the home, and at once there is debasement in moral life, and woman, as some one has said, instead of being what God intended her to be, "a helpmeet to man," becomes his plaything or slave.

Home is the place that we love best, because it is the place where mother is, and there, because of her loving and fostering care, is the place of greatest earthly security. Man cannot create the home atmosphere; he may climb to great heights of fame; he may win great battles; he may triumph over all competitors, and thereby amass great riches; he may master the sciences, acquire a facility in innumerable languages, live or dead, but man, with all his power, genius and native ability, cannot make a home. That remains the task of woman, and in this she remains supreme. Home ought to be the place where we can find the most refreshing rest. Home ought to be a place of genuine warmth; but some homes are as cold as ice, which breathe an atmosphere as cold as a breath from the polar zone. Let our homes be places of joy, love and brightest sunshine. Home ought to be a place of enduring love, the love which outlasts the wedding-day and produces a life which is one long, unbroken honeymoon. Home is the molding-place of character. Your child has a right to insist that you live such a life as will exalt the standard of true manhood and true womanhood. Your child has a right to demand that you do nothing to stain by sin the name you bear and which you bequeath to him as a life-possession. Give your child a sweet religious atmosphere in which to grow; not one of monotonous "don't" and "you must not," but one that presents the attractive side of Christianity. Let Christ be the unseen but truly recognized guest in your home, and teach your child the religion of "the Book."—G. R. Stair.

Pleasant Corners

"Why, auntie," we exclaimed, as we found the dear old lady busy out of doors, "you are putting some of your choicest rose-bushes away out here in the back yard!"

"Yes; and I'm going to put geraniums and pinks and other things that will bloom all summer out here, too, child," and a more tender look dimmed the twinkles in the kindly eyes, while she nodded toward an upper window in the dingy wall of a tenement-house opposite.

"I know they'll be sort of out of sight from our house, but there's a woman sits sewing at that back window day after day, week in and week out, and I'm fixing this corner for her. No, I don't know her, only she's always busy and tired-looking, and maybe the flowers will put a bit of brightness into her life."

Who can tell what memories, what hopes, what lessons, the beauty of the blossoms and their fragrance bore to that poor little upper room through the long summer days? And how many ways there are of making pleasant corners to gladden tired eyes if only we were not too selfishly busy to notice the eyes or plan the corners!—American Mother.

Gems of Thought

It is only by fidelity in little things that a true and constant love to God can be distinguished from a passing fervor of spirit.—Fenelon.

If we receive sorrow with reverent faith and love, we shall find indeed within the dark folds that enwrap the strange messenger none other than the Master himself, come to bring us new gifts of grace and joy.—The Presbyterian.

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The Roosevelt China

THE White House china, recently purchased by the President's wife, is of interest to every woman, and especially to all housewives. We have secured excellent photographs of various pieces of this service, and will reproduce them in the November 15th issue of the FARM AND FIRESIDE. These pictures will illustrate a most fascinating article by Miss Anna Thomas, of Washington, D. C., who is a cousin of Mrs. Roosevelt. Miss Thomas made a special visit to the White House dining-room and china-closets in the interest of the FARM AND FIRESIDE, and her article will therefore be especially delightful and authentic. Remember, Miss Thomas' article, "The White House China," will appear in the Housewife Department of the FARM AND FIRESIDE in the November 15th issue.

Ed.

Christmas is Coming

Yes, Christmas is coming. It will be here before we are ready for it if we may judge from past experiences. But why not take time by the "fetlock," as the old lady said, and begin getting ready now?

I have come to the conclusion that if the average young woman would spend half as much time in studying the wants of her friends as she spends in trying to decide which pattern of spoons to select for her sister who is boarding, and whether to give handkerchiefs or the latest novel to her neighbor who has handkerchiefs left from last year and detests novels, the giving at Christmas would be more of the joyful custom it is intended to be, and less of the disappointing time it is in so many instances.

If one waits until the last moment to decide what presents to give, she is all too apt to get something—



DAINTY HANDKERCHIEF

most anything—and send it off, so that her conscience may be clear of the whole matter. How much better it is to begin in time, and put not merely our money, but our thought, our love, into our gifts.

Trusting that the following thoughts may be of value to the busy home-maker, I send them to our "Household Band."

Give to the friend who is undeniably a home-keeper a new button-box, dust-cloth holder and dust-cloths, broom-covers, a marketing-list, a clothes-hamper, a dainty turn-over collar, and a box to hold it and more of its ilk. Mrs. Newmother would be perfectly delighted with a dainty basinet, a lap oil-cloth, with a half dozen covers to button on over it, an assorted safety-pin holder with pins, or a heavy canton-flannel bath-apron. For the baby herself, a little diary made for her especial purpose will be highly appreciated. (Her mama will be delighted to make the entries.)

What young lady would not be delighted with an embroidered nightgown-bag, or some dainty ribbons for neck and hair, or a large, convenient ribbon-roll, or an assorted pin-case and holder.

It is always difficult to select presents for fathers, brothers, and others of "the male persuasion," but if there is one who is an artist, author, musician or otherwise smart personage who is in the habit of getting his name in print, and who is too modest to procure a book for himself for his clippings, give him an "ego book." He will be perfectly delighted with it.

Now to begin work. The aforesaid button and collar boxes may be made from pasteboard boxes. These must be cut apart, covered with some pretty light-weight material, then sewed together again. The corners should be tied with pretty bows of ribbon, and another bow had better be sewed to the lid to lift the cover by. Plain material embroidered with the monogram of the recipient make very attractive boxes. The desirability of the button-box is wonderfully increased by its containing four, five or six small boxes of the same size to hold different kinds of buttons. These may be marked "Porcelain," "Pearl," "Large," "Small," "Dark" or "Fancy."

One can make the hamper for soiled clothes, or boxes for shoes, out of boxes that you can get from the grocer's. Strengthen the lids with strips of wood fastened with small nails. Get a roll of cotton to pad the top, and then pay five cents for hinges, and you are nicely fixed. A dark-colored, light-weight material makes the best lining, while burlap or denim makes the most suitable upholstery. Tack the box-plaited ruffle which goes around the sides of the box with brass-headed tacks, and you have a neat, useful article, and a most acceptable gift.

Baby's diary, the "ego book," calling, shopping and marketing lists, and scrap-books for the children, all require much the same material. If one desires flex-

The Housewife



ible covers, heavy-weight cardboard or pasteboard proves satisfactory. This can be cut the required size, and decorated as one desires by painting or by transferring dainty little pictures to them. The shopping, marketing and other lists should have hangers of ribbon or tape. The leaves of baby's diary may be left blank, though it is a good idea to have some leaves labeled so that baby may record her birth, etc., in the



BEAD CHAIN

proper place. It will be "cute" to print or write something similar to this on the bottom of the first page:

"Through courtesy I have invited my parents, who seem to think it is no more than is due them, to add their names to this page, and you will find them below.
"Mother....."
"Father....."

The safety-pin holder may be a cushion with a complete set of assorted pins, or it may be made of two strips of pasteboard covered with three-inch ribbon and put together like a book, tied with narrow ribbon, and having this same narrow ribbon used to form holders for the cards of pins.

You can easily make a case for silver spoons. Use dark-colored cotton-flannel, or better still, chamois-skin. Bind with No. 5 taffeta ribbon, and have the holders of the same shade in a No. 1½ ribbon. These are pretty indeed, and will certainly delight the heart of any silver-owner.

Cover an oiled-silk bag with a wash-silk covering, draw both with a draw-string, place a sponge in the inner one, and see how pleased the recipient will be with this sponge-bag.

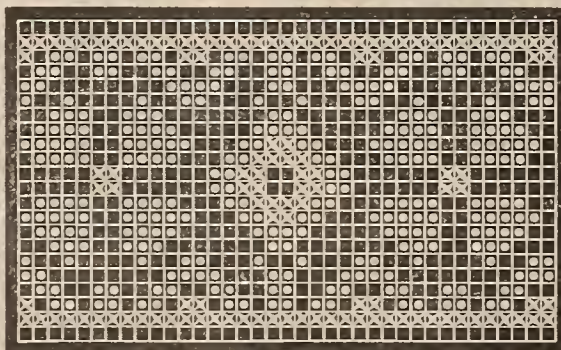
Make your ribbon-roll of a number of baby-ribbon spools, enameled white. Place all on a slender brass rod, and hang up with a pretty ribbon with fluffy bows. I assure you any young lady will be proud of this gift.

ELLA BARTLETT SIMMONS.

Bead Chain and Belt

The Indians have given us many beautiful specimens of bead-work characteristic of their ideas of art, and breathing out a story of their life and traditions to those who are familiar with their symbols. While most of us fail to realize the meaning of these quaintly artistic designs, we are appreciative of their beauty, and willingly endeavor to duplicate the dainty articles; in fact, it has become a craze.

Bead-work is inexpensive and easily mastered, resulting in exquisite little adornments for personal use or for gifts to those unskilled in the work. Indeed,



BEAD BELT

one young lady I know has taken orders for such work during her leisure time, and has visibly increased her little Christmas horde.

The first requisite in this craft is a loom, or frame, on which to work. These are procurable in most fancy-work stores for from twenty-five cents up, but can readily be made at home. A narrow strip of board six or eight inches long has an upright piece attached to each end. These end-pieces should be about three inches wide and two or more high. Short, slanting incisions should be made along the upper



BEAD-WORK LOOM

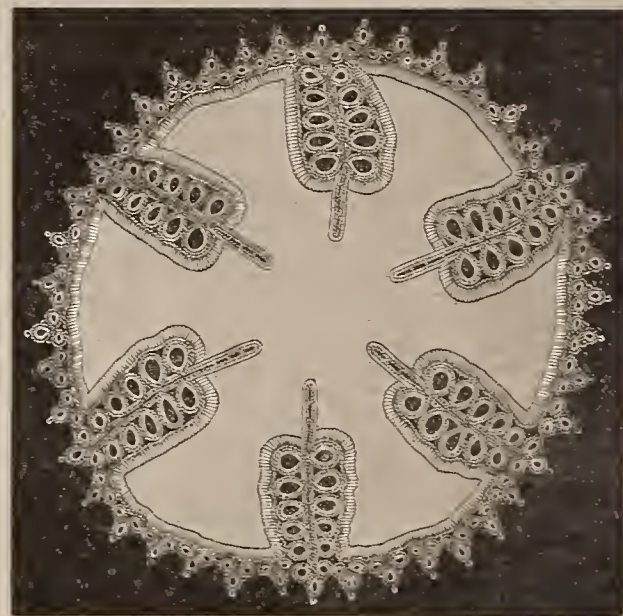
edge of each, as closely together as possible, with a saw. It is best to do this before fastening the ends to the strip. These slits are to hold the working-threads.

For the belt design shown twenty-three working-threads will be needed—one more thread than the number of beads required to form the width of the

belt. These foundation-threads should be of machine-twist the color of the predominating shade of beads to be used. The strands should measure four or five inches longer than the article to be woven. Stretch them between the ends of the loom, drawing the ends into incisions exactly opposite, and knotting about a small stick or a darning-needle to hold securely. It will not be necessary to use all the incisions for narrow articles, but the threads must be in adjoining incisions, so there will be no unnecessary space between.

In this instance blue, red and yellow beads are to be utilized, and as blue predominates, the thread used should be of that color. The beads should be kept in separate piles; shallow receptacles being most convenient in which to keep them. Select a fine needle which will pass through the beads readily, thread with sewing-silk, and fasten this thread to the outside foundation-strand on the left-hand side. Now string a sufficient number of beads to form the width in the order required by the design. This belt necessitates one blue, one yellow, one red, one blue, two red, two blue, one red, four blue, one red, two blue, two red, one blue, one red, one yellow and one blue for the first row shown—twenty-two in all. Carry the needle and thread with the beads under the strands on the loom to the right side, pushing each bead up between the strands. Hold the beads in their places with the left hand, and with the right thrust the needle through the center of each above the foundation-strands. The thread is now back to the starting-point, and the same process is repeated for each row, except the arrangement of the beads, which must of course correspond to the design being followed.

When long articles are being made, it will be necessary to loosen the foundation-threads and move the work up after the length of the loom has been com-



DOILY WITH TATTED LEAVES

pleted. After the desired length is woven, fasten the ends securely, weaving or braiding them for a short distance to attach to the belt-buckle.

The chain design shown is in white and turquoise beads, and white thread should be used. Eight strands are necessary, seven beads forming each row. The first row requires one white, three blue, one white, one blue and one white. This may be mounted with gold or silver clasps, or after securing the strands they may be knotted together closely, forming a circle of the chain.

MAE Y. MAHAFFY.

Doily with Tatted Leaves

In the following directions p stands for picot, d for double.

Use two threads, and make a chain of * 4 d and 1 very small p (all the p's in the chains are made very small); repeat from * three times, then 4 d. Make a ring of 8 d, 3 p separated by 8, 8 d, and close the ring. Make a small chain of 2 d, 1 p, 2 d; next a ring of 7 d; join to side p of preceding ring; 7 d, 1 p, 7 d, 1 p, 7 d, close. Make a small chain like preceding one. Now work a ring of 6 d, join to the side of previous ring, 6 d, 1 p, 6 d, 1 p, 6 d, close. Make a small chain, then a ring of 5 d, join to preceding ring, 5 d, 1 p, 5 d, 1 p, 5 d. Work a small chain, then a ring of 4 d, join it, 4 d, 1 p, 4 d, 1 p, 4 d. Make another small chain. The sixth ring consists of 3 d, join it, 3 d, 1 p, 3 d, 1 p, 3 d, close. Make next ring of 3 d, drawing the 3 d close up to the preceding ring, join, 3 d, 1 p, 3 d, 1 p, 3 d. Work the next ring like the two just made, the three forming a clover-leaf. Now make a small chain, join it to the base of the opposite ring, which is the sixth ring on the other side. Now make a ring like the sixth one, and so continue, working this side of the leaf to correspond with the rings on the other side, and join each small chain to the base of opposite ring. When the last ring on this side is completed * work a chain of 4 d, join it to the p of the opposite chain, repeat from * to end. Make six of these leaves. Cut a circle of linen five inches in diameter, lay the leaves on it, leaving an equal space between the leaves. The three rings at the points of the leaves must project over the edge of the cloth. Baste the leaves down firmly, then fasten them to the linen with buttonhole stitches, sew the stems in place with invisible stitches. The clover-leaves along the edge are made like the three rings at the leaf-points. Six clover-leaves are set between the leaves. The edge of the linen is worked with buttonhole stitches. Cut the material away from beneath the leaves.

MRS. J. R. MACKINTOSH.

Dainty Handkerchief

The handkerchief illustrated is outlined with fine point-lace braid, the stitches being made with No. 800 point-lace thread. The center, which is of fine India linen, is buttonholed with the same thread to design.

HEISTER ELLIOTT.

CHAPTER III.
IN THE PARLOR-CAR

THE train rushed on—across broad plantations whose mansion-houses showed among the leafless trees of distant elevations; through settlements and villages, in the outskirts of which were straggling whitewashed cabins, with black faces grinning from the doors and windows; into small cities, where brief stops were made, and where the passengers gazed out curiously at the loungers, among whom were three black faces to one white; and then on and on, through Lynchburg and Danville and Greensboro and Salisbury, from Virginia into North Carolina, and still on, until the porters entered the parlor-cars and changed the seats into berths, and the passengers in the ordinary cars ahead arranged themselves as best they could, and found rest according to their stolidity and weariness.

And still on and on, through Charlotte and Columbia and Savannah, across the cotton belt of South Carolina and Georgia, through the peach districts, the vast melon-farms; and when at length the passengers began to awake, they were crossing the line into Florida.

The journey had not been a satisfactory one to Mrs. Spencer-Browne. The car was too full, for one thing—she liked to have plenty of empty seats when she traveled, so she could change about, as she would in a drawing-room at home. That was the principal reason why she had come so early in the season, even before the through vestibule was put on. Of course, she could have engaged the extra seats by paying their cost, but that was not Mrs. Spencer-Browne's way. It was a principle of hers not to be extravagant with tradespeople—that is, not to pay more than the lowest price for which she could get an article. It was not the money, for she could broadcast fees with perfect equanimity. Indeed, there was almost as much satisfaction in giving a five-dollar tip where no tip could have been expected as in saving a few cents on some necessary article purchased in a store. Besides, she missed her poodles, which were being taken care of by a man in the baggage-car. Then there were persons not so very far away who ought not to be in a Pullman at all. It made her nervous to look at them, and know they were out of place. One occupied the third seat in front—a slight, frail-looking little woman whose hat was actually shabby. True, Mrs. Spencer-Browne's two maids were in the same car, in the nearest seats behind—but that was different. They were her servants, needed to do almost endless service. Some women sent their maids into another car, but Mrs. Spencer-Browne never did that—they were too essential to her peace of mind.

But in reality it was neither the filled seats nor the shabby hat that caused her dissatisfaction, however much her mind was determined to such belief. After they had entered the car at Washington, and were standing by their seats for a few moments before sitting down, a tall figure had passed the windows, going toward the forward end of the train. Mrs. Spencer-Browne had glanced involuntarily toward the door, her smooth brow contracting slightly. But though theirs was the last of the parlor-cars forward, he had gone by; and as she noted the fact, her brow had cleared with a relieved, comprehending little smile.

Less than two years before this man had been received by her with marked favor. Then had come an unauthenticated rumor of heavy loss through some wildcat speculation in the West, involving half a million or more. Her manner had chilled from the receipt of the rumor, but he had not appeared to notice, nor had he changed in the least his way of living. A few weeks later, however, he had gone with the Rough Riders, and after their return had gone on a trip to the West, very likely hoping that he might be able to save a fragment of his fortune. And now he was on board their very train, forward in one of the ordinary cars. There was much to ponder over. She could not dismiss him after the manner of most things that came into her life and grew unpleasing, for there was Dorothy; and Dorothy was a girl who knew her own mind. She had watched Dorothy covertly as the train pulled out from Washington, but there had been nothing in the calm, high-bred face to indicate that the passing figure was seen. Indeed, Mrs. Spencer-Browne had never quite been able to decide whether there was no cause whatever for anxiety, or whether she should exercise the utmost vigilance. It was the entire and thorough suitability of the thing that alarmed her; and suitability—of course, with money—was Mrs. Spencer-Browne's pet hobby. Sometimes she wished that Dorothy was more like other girls, with emotional outposts in her cheeks and eyes. It would have made everything so much easier. One does not like to make flank movements and ambush and finesse when there is no cause whatever for such diplomatic arts.

At Lynchburg the strong, athletic figure had again passed along the train, after the manner of other passengers who were resting themselves during the few minutes' stop. But this man had glanced from time to time at the parlor-car windows, as though looking for acquaintances. And at Danville, though the stop was short, he was again out. He had recognized their presence at both places. Mrs. Spencer-Browne knew that from the way he raised his hat at Lynchburg when opposite Dorothy's window. At Danville she herself had glanced out directly into his eyes before realizing the awkwardness of it. He had raised his hat with

Comrades of Travel

By FRANK H. SWEET

his customary frank smile, and to her instant chagrin, she had involuntarily returned it in kind. It was difficult to do otherwise in the presence of a man like that without being prepared, but she had met the contretemps by at once hardening her face and turning away. Between Culpepper and Lynchburg they had gone into the dining-car—all except the persons who ought not to have been in the Pullman. They opened baskets and bags, and began to eat from them. And, of course, among them was the slight, frail-looking woman with the shabby hat.

When the diners returned, a white-aproned waiter had stood beside the seat of this woman, in the act of removing the dishes of what had evidently been a rather elaborate lunch. The woman was saying something in a low voice, apparently somewhat disturbed.

"Hit's all right, laik I done tole you befo'," the waiter assured her, positively. "I ain' make no mistake. De gemman scribe you, an' I know. He say tell you, if ax question, dat yo' husban' count on him lookin' after you on dis trip. Dat's all I know."

Soon after leaving Danville, dinner was announced in the dining-car. Mrs. Spencer-Browne was stinting herself to long-length instalments of "Red Rock." She was not a reader by nature, but there are some novels with which one must be familiar, and she had assigned "Red Rock" for this particular portion of this particular trip. She judged it would appeal to



At their approach he straightened up

her more strongly if read near the scene of its enactment. So she skimmed graciously across chapter after chapter, reading a paragraph here, a line there, and only dropping her mind to grasp a single word yonder. A few dates remembered, a few names familiarized, a few passages to be quoted, and that was all. There was no time for any interest in the story or any idea of the plot. A novel to be read within the limits of a hundred or two miles on a fast-moving train is not to be loitered over. But it did not matter. It was Mrs. Spencer-Browne's preferred manner of reading.

When she moved toward the dining-car, the waiter was again at the frail-looking woman's seat, arranging a carefully ordered meal.

"Really, I cannot accept," she heard the woman say, when the waiter broke in with "Hit's all right, missy. De gemman done say so. He say tell you dat he gwine be at Jacksonville station to see you transfer all right. Dis train ain' go clean frow down de eas' coas'. Yo' husban' gwine count on all dis. He say tell you dat."

"What is the gentleman's name?" she asked, desperately.

"Ain' know nuffin 'bout dat, missy, but he's a mighty pussonable man. He ain' speak loud nor bumptious, an' he smile friendly right in yo' face when he talk; but you ain' gwine take no freedom; no, sah! He's got de way dat keep off dat. I reckon he's de tallest an' bes'-lookin' man on de whole train."

Mrs. Spencer-Browne's lips took on an expression which in a man would approach a sneer. So this woman's husband was one of Page Withrow's new friends, and evidently he was going through to Savannah or Jacksonville, and in an ordinary car! Truly, his

straits must be great! And with the loss of fortune seemed to have come a corresponding change in friends.

When she reentered the car, Mrs. Spencer-Browne paused with a swift backward motion, as though she would turn, and protect Dorothy, who was just behind. Almost instantly she recovered herself, and moved down the aisle.

Page Withrow was bending over the frail-looking woman, but at their approach he straightened up, and took a few quick steps forward, his hand extended.

"Beg pardon for not coming in before," he said, cordially; "but I wasn't quite sure of you being on the train until I saw Miss Dorothy through the window, though a Mr. Wittles in my car had already assured me of the fact. Miss Dorothy, I am glad to see you," turning from Mrs. Spencer-Browne to the young lady behind. "It is six weeks since we met, I think. It is a long time."

"Or a short one," smiled Dorothy. "It all depends upon circumstances."

Mrs. Spencer-Browne had hesitated at sight of the hand, but only for a moment; then she had allowed two of her fingers to touch it, and passed on to her seat. Dorothy followed to hers, and Page took up a position between them, talking to both, and apparently unconscious of any coolness in the elder woman's manner.

"It is an odd though delightful coincidence that we happened to take the same train," he said, smiling. "I have been intending to call on you for several days, but could not seem to get to it. I have been very busy. Now I have an imperative engagement in Florida that will occupy a week of my time. I intended to return after that, and would surely have gone to New York and tried to renew our pleasant acquaintance. Only, now you will not be there. Isn't the movement to the South commencing rather early?"

"It hasn't commenced yet," answered Mrs. Spencer-Browne, opening her "Red Rock," and beginning to turn the leaves at random. "We simply have forestalled the season, unfortunately. So you return North as soon as you have arranged your business?"

"Perhaps, though I haven't decided definitely," said Page. "You see, I came back from the West last week, and have attended to such things as needed my personal care. Unless I decide to return, I may prolong my stay a little. I would like to see the famous East Coast golf-links, and to have a try at some of them; and I would like to find out if they do anything at polo down there, though it is probably too early in the season yet. I suppose you are looking forward to some fine play this winter, Miss Dorothy?" looking down at her quizzingly. "I saw that bit in the 'Home Magazine' about your splendid record at the Lakewood finals. We will be hearing of you as one of the champions yet."

At this the smile which had been playing about the girl's lips disappeared. "No, indeed, you will not," she declared, earnestly. "I would make a break before that. I love golf, but I have no desire for notoriety. If I could have looked ahead, that record would certainly never have been made at Lakewood. Though I admit," the smile returning to her lips, and rippling up into her eyes, "it wouldn't be easy not to do one's very best in a game like golf."

"Indeed it wouldn't," he agreed; "and such lovers of the game as you and I would never have the moral courage for the sacrifice. I haven't forgotten how you played at Newport."

"But you won the game."

"Yes, by sheer strength and desperation. The rest of the field was hardly in sight."

"Red Rock" had been opened and shut for the twentieth time. Now it was laid resolutely aside, without even a marker to show the final point of skimming.

"We were very sorry to hear about the disastrous ending of your speculation, Mr. Withrow," broke in a bland but determined voice. "I trust the report was exaggerated."

Page turned inquiringly. "Speculation? Exaggerated?" he repeated. "I—don't think I quite understand."

"Why, your loss out West. It was in the papers. Haven't you just returned from there?"

His face cleared a little. "Oh, you mean that polo-game at Mesquit," he said. "I believe something did get into the papers about it. But, you see, the mustang I rode was a vicious little brute that ran with his nose to the ground like a dog, and whose sole idea seemed my disposal among the legs of the other mustangs. And he succeeded," he added, ruefully, "in spite of my knowledge of horse nature. I was under a surgeon's care for several days. But there was no speculation, as I infer you—"

"We didn't hear anything about the polo," impatiently. "It was the mine-speculation I referred to—the silver-mine in which your friend Thornton was also involved."

"Why, of course," apologetically; "I ought to have understood. But the thing happened before my last trip West. I remember now that the papers did have a rather florid account of the affair. But Harry was not to blame. The mine was prepared—salted, they call it out there—and Harry took the word of the speculators. He may be a trifle too open-hearted that way. You see," turning to Dorothy, "Harry Thornton is one of my best friends. I want you to meet him some time. He is a little older than I am, and did no end of the big brotherly oversight while we were

at college. Once he saved my life by jumping into a river. No, indeed; he was not to blame."

"I am glad the loss was exaggerated," persisted Mrs. Spencer-Browne; "but the papers usually do things that way. As I remember the matter, they stated that you had furnished the capital, and that your loss would approach half a million."

"Something like that, I suppose," said Page, carelessly; "I don't know the exact amount. But the newspapers have exaggerated Harry's responsibility in the matter most shamefully. At the worst, he accepted the word of a man whom he believed to be honest."

CHAPTER IV.

PRO AND CON

"But he ought to have been very careful with another man's money," said Dorothy, severely.

"Oh, I don't know," laughed Page. "At college I always made free with Harry's things. If I wanted a ball or bat or book or golf-stick, it was an utter superfluity to ask for it—I just took the thing as a matter of course. And Harry did the same with mine. After college we went round the world together, and did a little military and exploring service with the Japanese. Then he accompanied me on several long cruises in my yacht. So you see we understand each other pretty thoroughly. During the last two years he has been in the West most of the time. And by the way," looking from one to the other, "you must not judge Harry by that unfortunate mine episode, especially as reported by the newspapers. He took a man's word, and a man took his money, and that was about all there was to it. Harry really has quite a capacity for business, though he hasn't had much opportunity to prove it to the public yet. Our present enterprise will set him all right that way, I think."

"But pardon me," he continued, speaking to Mrs. Spencer-Browne now, "I believe I haven't spoken of our new project. No? Well, you see, there is going to be considerable of a boom in tropical fruit along the southeast coast some day, and we think it will be wise to flow in on the tide. My trip down is to purchase six or eight hundred acres somewhere between Hobe Sound and Palm Beach. I understand that is considered the best section for pineapples. The intention is to put two thirds of the land to that fruit, and perhaps a hundred or more acres to oranges. Oh, yes," in answer to the surprised look that came to her face, "the plan is quite ambitious. It will require fifty men or more to run the place. But Harry likes to do things that way—it is his idea, you know. And anyway, the bigger the plantation the bigger the profit when the tide does flow in. Harry's very words, those," laughing. Then he added, "I suppose you will go to Palm Beach, of course?"

Mrs. Spencer-Browne hesitated a little. "Yes, that is our intention," she answered, coldly.

"Good!" exclaimed Page. "You will have an opportunity to see Harry, then. He is at Denver now, but will be on next week. He is a thoroughly good fellow, is Harry; and as I told you, he saved my life once."

Mrs. Spencer-Browne's gaze had wandered, and now by chance it fell upon "Red Rock," which had slipped to the floor.

"Yes, to be sure," she said, vaguely, as she picked up the book and again opened it at random. "I hope you will do well, and retrieve at least a part of your losses."

Page looked at her with a queer expression on his face. "Thank you," he said. "I hope we may."

"Pineapples are immensely profitable," Dorothy observed, thoughtfully. "We were down two weeks last winter, and paid fifty cents apiece for some Egyptian Queens that we bought. We picked them out ourselves at a plantation, and watched a man while he cut them. He said that thousands and thousands—I have forgotten just how many—grow on a single acre, and that they grow from little slips to ripe pineapples in fifteen months. How much would five or six hundred acres of that many be worth at fifty cents apiece?"

Page wrinkled his face into a puzzled frown. "Why, really, I am afraid it is wholly beyond my mental grasp," he said, apologetically, "although I have heard Harry figure it out more times than I like to remember. He made his calculations along the same lines that you have drawn, and as I recollect, his profits each year would approximate the value of a modern war-cruiser. I am afraid, however—"

"Didn't you say that Mr. Thornton had quite a capacity for business?" she demanded.

"I believe I did make some such remark," he acknowledged.

"And haven't I heard you confess that

you abhorred the mere computation of dollars and cents?" she went on.

"You may have, certainly."

"Well, then," she continued, triumphantly, "who is most likely to be right, you or Mr. Thornton? You see, I do not include myself, though I certainly know quite a good deal about pineapples. I have seen them grow, and have paid fifty cents apiece for them, and I heard the man tell how many thousands and thousands he could raise on a single acre. Now, have you ever seen a pineapple grow: not in conservatories, but out in a great field, like—like corn or huckleberries?"

"In other countries, but not in Florida," said Page.

"It is about Florida we are talking," continued Dorothy. "I'm afraid you are too skeptical to make a good practical farmer. When a man plants a seed or sets a tree, he must have faith that the seed will grow or that the tree will bear fruit."

"Yes," said Page, "I think I can follow the argument that far, and even to some of Harry's deductions of phenomenal profits. Still it has struck me that there might be a few slips, after the manner of human affairs in general. Some of the acres might get niggardly, and yield a few less than the maximum number of thousands, and it might be that an occasional pine would fail to bring the rightful and proper price of fifty cents, which tourists have to pay in the field. Of course," he added, deprecatingly, "you understand that I am speaking from a merely superficial standpoint. You have the practical experience, and Harry has the theoretical knowledge, strengthened by a most virile imagination. I am ready to yield my skepticism, and back the profits against the cruiser. But suppose we change the subject to golf. Your aunt says that you will be at Palm Beach. I will be there, also. Now, can't we arrange a few—"

"Red Rock" closed again, this time with a determination that would indicate its being final.

"Excuse me, Mr. Withrow," said Mrs. Spencer-Browne, "but I hardly think that Dorothy will find it worth while to make any golf-arrangements. Your business will detain you for only three or four days or a week, and we may make a few stops on the way down. We have acquaintances at Ormond. By the time you come back with your friend we are likely to be gone. We have never been on the west coast yet, and we may want to run across to Nassau. So you see there is little chance of our meeting again for a while. Of course we will be sorry not to see your friend, but that is our loss. And, oh, yes, there is another matter that I wish to speak to you about. Didn't I understand you, to say a few moments ago that Mr. Wittles was in your car?"

"Yes; he has been occupying the seat adjoining mine," answered Page.

"Well, will you be kind enough to ask him to come in here for a few moments. I wish to tell him of certain changes in my plans, so that he will understand what to do when he gets to Palm Beach. He is in my service for the winter."

"So he told me," said Page.

She elevated her eyebrows slightly. "Indeed," she said. "I was afraid he might prove talkative. Except for that one fault, he seemed to have the making of a good servant. He is strong and willing, and quick to understand; and those attributes in a servant are almost irresistible. That is all," with an air that made the words seem like "You may go now." Then she added, "Please tell Wittles to come in to me at once. It is growing late, and we wish to get a good night's sleep."

Page bowed, and turned to Dorothy. "Good-night," he said. "I hope we shall meet somewhere on the east coast. I think we shall."

His voice was calm, his face grave; even in his eyes could not be seen any lurking mirthfulness. And yet there was something about the man that showed he was keenly alive to the ludicrousness of the situation. The corners of Dorothy's lips began to quiver ominously.

"Good-night," she faltered. "I hope we shall."

No sooner had the door closed behind him than she burst out with "Aunt, how could you?"

"What, my dear; send him away? I thought it was time, and I wish to speak with Wittles."

"No, not that. I mean the—the rest. You know we have arranged to go right on to Palm Beach, and that you wouldn't stop at Ormond just now for anything. You detest the Van Wortles."

"I did not say that we would stop at Ormond," said Mrs. Spencer-Browne, placidly. "I merely stated that we had acquaintances there. Of course, he is at liberty to infer anything he likes. As to our arrangements, they are only general in character. I have already decided upon a few slight changes. That is what I want to see Wittles about. We will

stop over a few days at St. Augustine. It is a nice place, and we can make our long stop there coming back just the same. I did not think it necessary to acquaint Mr. Withrow with this. You noticed his threat?"

"Threat! No, I cannot say that I did," answered Dorothy, with some surprise in her voice.

"Why, he said that he hoped to meet us somewhere on the east coast, and believed he should. That meant he would keep us under surveillance—stop where we do, in short. Well," with a dry laugh, "he will undoubtedly stop at Ormond. The Van Wortles are there, and he is acquainted with them. There are four girls, all of them gushing, and none of them in the least backward, and every one of them old enough to find even a pineapple-farmer extremely interesting. It is really quite amusing. I hope he will enjoy it." Then she added, abruptly, "Isn't it sad how fast a man deteriorates after he once begins to go down?"

A sound that was very like a smothered laugh came from Dorothy. "Aunt, aunt!" she exclaimed; "what an imagination you have. One might almost infer that I had some indirect connection with your remarks. Am I being advised or admonished?"

Mrs. Spencer-Browne looked at her calmly. "Experience has proved that I am hardly competent for that, Dorothy," she answered. "Suppose we consider my remarks as merely reflective. I couldn't help noticing the change in Mr. Withrow. You remember what an acquisition he was to our set at one time, so polished and interesting; now, with the loss of his fortune, see what sort of acquaintances he is picking up," turning her gaze toward the shabby hat, but not lowering her voice. "I really believe he has been cultivating Wittles."

Dorothy did not even attempt to smother her laugh at this. "Why, aunt," she expostulated, "that has been Mr. Withrow's way ever since we knew him. Don't you remember his first visit to our house, when he went out and talked for ten minutes with the butler, just because he fancied the man was a unique character? Mr. Withrow has traveled so much that he is thoroughly cosmopolitan. He would much rather meet an interesting coachman than an uninteresting baronet. And another thing, aunt, we don't know that he has lost all his money. He certainly doesn't act very much that way."

"That's because he has the nerve to brazen it out," said Mrs. Spencer-Browne. "Such men are the most dangerous, especially to people who do have money. Of course, I do not mean to insinuate that he is poverty-stricken. He may have a few thousand, quite a number of thousand, perhaps, for I suppose he expects to buy the land he spoke about. Still, people can buy a good deal nowadays with very little money, on instalments, and you know he is making this trip in an ordinary car. When he first came to New York, you remember, there was a report that he was worth at least half a million. He admits to have lost that. I hope you see my point, Dorothy. We must be very careful. If there are notes to be signed, or pineapple-stock to be taken up, or—anything of that sort—you understand?"

Yes, Dorothy understood; and for the first time her face took on a heightened color.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

Woman's Inconstancy

I loved thee once, I'll love no more;
Thine be the grief, as is the blame.
Thou art not what thou wast before.
What reason I should be the same?
He that can love unloved again,
Hath better store of love than brain.
God send me love my debts to pay,
While unthrifts fool their love away.

Nothing could have my love o'erthrown
If thou hadst still continued mine;
Yea, if thou hadst remained thy own,
I might perchance have yet been thine.
But thou thy freedom did recall,
That if thou might elsewhere intrall;
And then how could I but disdain
A captive's captive to remain?

When new desires had conquered thee,
And changed the object of thy will,
It had been lethargy in me,
Not constancy, to love thee still.
Yea, it had been a sin to go
And prostitute affection so,
Since we are taught no prayers to say
To such as must to others pray.

Yet do thou glory in thy choice,
Thy choice of his good fortune boast;
I'll neither grieve nor yet rejoice,
To see him gain what I have lost.
The height of my disdain shall be
To laugh at him, to blush for thee;
To love thee still, but go no more
A-begging to a beggar's door.
—Sir Robert Ayton.

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You cannot treat your stomach as some men treat a balky horse—force, drive or even starve it into doing work at which it rebels. The stomach is a patient and faithful servant, and will stand much abuse and ill-treatment before it "balks," but when it does, you had better go slow with it, and not attempt to make it work. Some people have the mistaken idea that they can make their stomachs work by starving themselves. They might cure the stomach that way, but it would take so long that they would have no use for a stomach when they got through. The sensible way out of the difficulty is to let the stomach rest if it wants to, and employ a substitute to do its work.

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Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are for sale by all druggists at 50 cents a box. They are so well known, and their popularity is so great, that a druggist would as soon think of being out of alcohol or quinine. In fact, physicians are prescribing them all over the land, and if your own doctor is real honest with you, he will tell you frankly that there is nothing on earth so good for dyspepsia as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

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The Young People

A MUSICAL BOY



By Elizabeth

Lincoln Gould

WHEN THE SUN HAS LEFT THE WEST,
AND THE BIRDS HAVE GONE TO

WATCHING FOR THE LITTLE STARS.

LEANING ON THE PASTURE

BOBBY STANDS. ABOVE HIM FLOAT

FLEECY CLOUDS. A THRUSH'S

BREAKS THE HUSH. BEYOND THE PINES

WHIRLS A HAWK IN CIRCLING

THE NIGHT IS WARM, AND LIKE A MAT

ON BOBBY'S HEAD HIS CURLS LIE

SO FAR FROM ANY WHO MIGHT CARP.

SO FAR FROM TONGUES BOTH KIND AND

AND FAR FROM ANY STRANGER'S EYE.

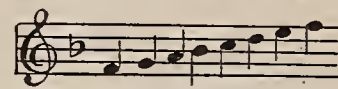
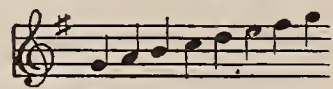
HE WEARS NO COLLAR AND NO

WHAT STAR COMES FIRST HE'D LIKE TO LEARN;

THIS WAY AND THAT HIS HEAD HE'LL

AND WHILE HE WAITS, AND DAYLIGHT PALES.

HE WHISTLES, SOFT AND HIGH, SOME



—Youth's Companion.

Oak-Leaf Calendar

WHEN looking about for Christmas gifts that can be sent safely through the mails, calendars at once suggest themselves. The illustration shows a very pretty home-made calendar.

A spray of pressed, autumn-tinted oak leaves is fastened as shown to a pretty card, such as are sold at photo-supply stores for the mounting of photographs. The original of the calendar illustrated was a soft gray card about six by eight inches, with a self-colored raised border, and a second raised row an inch from the edge. A punch made the two holes at the

A pretty spray of carefully pressed blossoms would go well with Longfellow's poem, beginning:

Spake full well in language quaint and olden

One who dwelleth by the castled Rhine,
When he called the flowerets blue and golden,

Stars that in earth's firmament do shine.

The golden acacia, which is so common in California, presses beautifully, and of course thus serves admirably for such a use. Several of Longfellow's poems, as well as many by other poets, such as Bryant, would readily adapt themselves for use on the calendars.

MAY MYRTLE FRENCH.

A Fagot Party

Having myself derived much pleasurable profit from the FARM AND FIRESIDE, I wish to share with my fellow-readers a uniquely merry evening one of my friends arranged for an informal party of about twenty of us. She called it a "fagot party," and the only intimation we received of anything novel were the words "fagot party" in the lower left-hand corner of the dainty stationery which conveyed to us our informal little notes of invitation.

Each guest upon entering the parlor was greeted very cordially by the hostess, while her sweet little five-year-old daughter, holding in her hands a quaintly rustic basket twined with goldenrod (and here let me add that goldenrod was also used about the rooms with lovely decorative effects), besought us each to "Please take one." Upon looking through the soft tangle of feathery blooms one saw that the open basket was piled with diminutive bundles, or fagots, of little twigs, each fagot tied around with narrow yellow ribbon and with a tiny square of numbered cardboard attached to it. We each took our little fagot, which was about six or eight inches long and containing about twenty or so twigs, and the next half-hour was spent in merrily speculating as to "what it all meant."

A cheerful wood-fire burned in the open grate, for "fagot parties" belong to the evenings when the fire is laid, and their most appropriate season is conceded to be during the first chill of the autumn days, when the fireplaces are again opened after the long summer's heat, and their grateful warmth suggests the first touch of winter's indoor coziness.

The guests all being arrived and "fagotted," our hostess took us into her confidence and told us "what a fagot party meant." We were each in turn—our



top, and also the two in the upper right-hand corner. Besides having the stem thrust through these latter two holes, a bit of silk cord or narrow ribbon is run through the card further along the stem, and tied in a bow. This not only makes the pretty yellow spray more secure, but adds to the decorative effect.

A tiny calendar, either in the colors of the leaves or in white, is fastened in the lower right-hand corner, and an original poem written in the space left. The cord used was twisted from ordinary silk thread, but it could also be made from the pretty luster cottons that so closely resemble silk, and which may be had in almost any color or shade.

The same idea can be used with other pressed flowers or leaves, and a poem from some good author selected instead of writing one.

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Sixty-eight per cent of the nitrogen of the foot-sweat drawn out through the great foot-pores and absorbed by Magic Foot Drafts is in the form of the poison Urea, the basic cause of Rheumatism. The poison is drawn out in exceedingly small particles, but the Drafts work twenty-four hours a day, slowly but surely, and when the cure is once effected it is permanent, for the cause of Rheumatism has been removed. The Drafts are comfortable, safe and sure. Don't suffer needlessly. You are not risking a penny, and the chances are nine out of ten that the Drafts will cure you, as they have so many thousands of cases just like yours.

Mrs. F. N. Potter, of Shelton, Conn., writes: "I was a poor, miserable object when I first applied the Drafts. Now I bless the day I heard of them."

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**Painful Piles Become Painless at
Once, and are Cured in
Short Time**

It almost pays to have the piles, so great is the feeling of relief when Pyramid Pile Cure is applied. They are in the form of suppositories, and reach the affected parts at once, and the pain ceases; and a mild feeling of ease and comfort takes its place. The healing process begins immediately, and continues as long as the cure is administered, until the sufferer is perfectly and completely well.

How much more sensible is this method than the barbarous torture inflicted by the knife and instruments? How much more satisfactory to be able to administer a simple, effective remedy in the privacy of the home than to submit to the humiliation of an examination and operation in the physician's chair!

Pyramid Pile Cure cures piles to stay cured. Thousands and thousands of sufferers the country over have found this out through the testimony of their friends and others, and the sale of this remedy is increasing enormously every week and month. It is certainly a glorious thing to be able to make great numbers of people happy, and nothing will cause happiness so much or do it so quickly as relief from pain and the cure of a dreadful disease. The proprietors of Pyramid Pile Cure therefore have a great feeling of gratification and happiness themselves when the letters from former sufferers come pouring in on them, telling of the wonderful cures, and rejoicing and giving thanks for their deliverance from this terrible disease.

Pyramid Pile Cure is for sale by all druggists at 50 cents a package, or will be sent at once in plain wrapper on receipt of price by Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Michigan.

Write for free booklet on the nature, treatment and cure of piles.

The Young People

"turns" being indicated by the small numbered squares tied to the fagots—to throw our fagot upon the fire, and while his or hers burned, each guest was expected "to entertain the company." Consternation and dismay mingled with unexpressed fun seized upon us, and all was merry confusion for the next five minutes. Then we were asked to be seated, and with all eyes centered upon her, Mrs. Roberts announced that the company was now ready to hear from "No. 1." No. 1 proved to be the wag of the party, and a very clever amateur imitator besides. With his accustomed inimitableness of speech and manner he gravely laid his fagot on the fire, and during the few moments while the fagot burned he cleverly delighted us with "Rock-a-bye-baby as it would have been recited by Irving, Robson and Dixie." The fun being so happily and entertainingly initiated, the transition from one guest to another as their numbers were called was an uninterrupted performance that afforded us an evening of long-remembered pleasure and merriment.

To note only a few of the "stunts" by which we were edified, one of the ladies gave "Little Brown Jug" on a comb and tissue-paper, with which she had speedily and surreptitiously equipped herself during the consternation which prevailed after the hostess' "explanations." One of the men wasted no time in appropriating a ten-cent tin horn which lay on a near-by stand, and on which he tooted vociferously when his turn came. Another lady recited "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star," over and over and over while her fagot was burning through what seemed to her an eternity of time. Some one else sang, another played on the piano, another gave Delsarte gestures, and so on, no one seeming at a loss when his or her turn arrived.

Of one of the gentlemen, Mrs. Roberts afterward admitted to me, she at first felt uncertain, and qualms of conscience made her fearful lest he might resent his predicament as an unwarrantable familiarity, for he was a very reserved and dignified man and more or less diffident when in company. But to her delight he extricated himself beautifully by announcing that he would "now proceed to entertain the company by giving an imitation of a cock crowing in Boston as it would sound to auditors in our village of Beechwood." His fagot burned and burned, while he waited expectantly; but he stood gravely silent, watching the slowly consuming twigs with deep interest. Still the fagot burned, and still he gazed silently into the burning embers, and still we waited, until some one called out, "But we don't hear the cock." Upon which he looked up, and smilingly asked, "How would it be possible to hear him when Boston and Beechwood are more than a thousand miles apart?"

After all the fagots were burned, the guests were given pencils and slips of paper, and were asked to record their votes for the evening's two best entertainers—one lady and one gentleman. The slips were then collected and the votes counted, and the gentleman and lady who were voted to have best entertained the company each received an appropriate but simple prize.

Light refreshments were next served, and I cannot forbear giving one of the recipes, which I afterward obtained from Mrs. Roberts. Here it is:

MAPLE MOUSSE.—Beat the yolks of four eggs until light, then add to them one cupful of good maple-syrup. Let come to a boil, stirring all the time. Take from the fire, and beat until cold. Then strain, and add one pint of whipped cream and the whites of the well-beaten eggs. Place in a freezer, and pack in ice and salt. Serve in sherbet-glasses, with a peppermint cream on top of the mousse, and a piece of white cake.

We all voted the "fagot party" a complete success, much of which was due to Mrs. Roberts' charming tact, for the company must be a more or less selected one for an evening characterized by so spontaneous a form of humor and entertainment. I will also add that almost as much more depends upon the person who holds the fagot numbered 1, for upon his or her readiness and flexibility depends the aftertend of the evening. A tactful hostess will "arrange" that the right person is trusted with the initiative when undertaking a "fagot party."

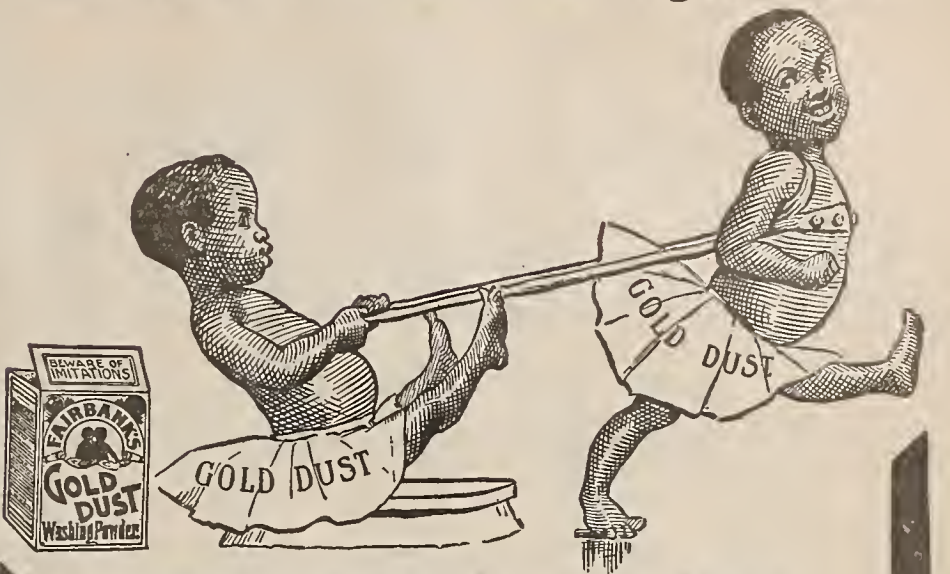
MARIAN DARTT.

The Usual One

"What is the first meal you have in the morning?" asked a teacher in the first grade while talking about the word "breakfast."

"Oatmeal," promptly spoke Johnny.—The Little Chronicle.

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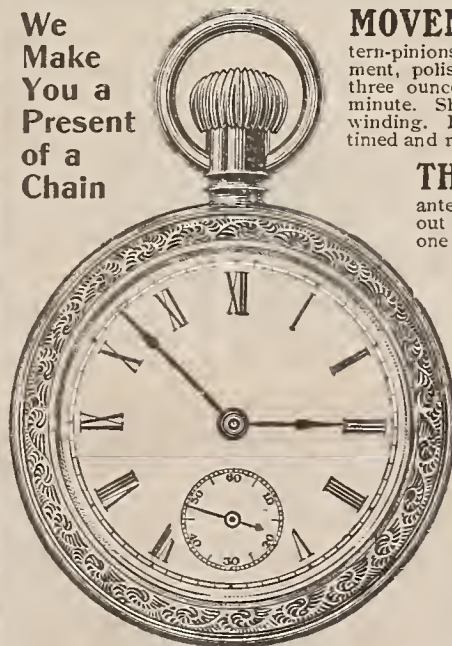
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The Calendar Consists of
Three Sheets

Each sheet has its own individual drawing, and has four calendar months lithographed in a unique design on the corner.

On each sheet is represented a type of a beautiful little girl. The first one has brown eyes, golden hair falling in wavy curls about her head and face. She holds in her hand a large red rose, and on the left margin of this sheet is a large American Beauty rose, and on the bottom is represented a small town on the shore of an inlet, or bay.

The second sheet is a little beauty with black eyes and hair. In her hand she holds an ear of corn, with the husk partly removed, and on the border is a large stalk of corn, and on the bottom of the sheet is pictured a field of corn.

The third is a little lass with brown hair and eyes, rosy cheeks and a sweet face. About her head she wears a wreath of leaves. On the border of this sheet the artist has painted bunches of ripe grapes, and on the bottom is an exquisite landscape scene—brook, foot-bridge and meadow.

This calendar, taken as a whole, we believe is one that will be universally admired by all who see it. We cannot do it justice here in the illustration or description. You must see it. Place your order early, and don't miss this beautiful work of art.

We will send this Beautiful Three-Sheet Calendar, and the FARM AND FIRESIDE one year, to any address for only 40 cents. Order as No. 20.

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The Family Physician

By R. B. HOUSE, M.D.

Remedy for Loss of Voice

DOCTOR BARTHOLOW states that the loss of voice from fatigue or simple laryngitis is relieved by small doses of nitric acid well diluted and given at intervals of two hours.

Ancient Wisdom

Socrates, hearing some one say he had no appetite, said, "Take my doctor's advice as the best remedy. Stop eating, and you will find living more pleasant, as well as much healthier and cheaper."

A Temperance Hospital

A hospital to cost seventy-five thousand dollars is to be erected in Chicago, the physicians of which must use no alcohol in their prescriptions. The hospital will be called the Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital. The three schools of practice—regular, homeopathic and eclectic—will be represented on the staff.

Medical Perils

In Baluchistan, when a physician gives a dose, he is expected to partake of a similar one himself as a guarantee of his good faith. Should the patient die under his hands, the relatives, though they rarely exercise it, have the right of putting him to death, unless a special agreement has been made freeing him from all responsibility as to consequences; while, if they should decide upon immolating him, he is fully expected to yield to his fate like a man.—Tid-Bits.

Natural Marks of Old Age

The natural marks by which we discern that a man is made for a long life are principally as follows: To be descended, at least on one side, from long-lived parents; to be of a calm, contented and cheerful disposition; to have a just symmetry, or proper conformation, of parts, a full chest, well-formed joints and limbs, with a neck and head large, rather than small, in proportion to the size of the body; a firm and compact system of vessels and stamina, not too fat, veins large and prominent, a voice somewhat deep, and a skin not too white and smooth; to be a long and sound sleeper.—Visitor.

The Propagation of Only the Strongest

Speaking of the relative importance of raising large families, "The Medical Age," in an editorial, says: "It is doubtless a part of wisdom to counsel in this wise. Those who have achieved and acquired are those that should transmit their strenuous characteristics to the coming race. The matter, however, need not be taken too seriously. Nature herself seems to be a great believer in the 'laissez faire.' 'Nature is made better by no mean,' as the poet says. The so-called flowers of creation may think they are doing great harm by not perpetuating themselves in their progeny, and by so doing to give inheritors the benefit of their acquired characteristics; but really the flowers of creation need not fret themselves about it, and if the Weismann doctrine of inheritance be true, they do not enter very much into the solution of the problem. Nature will not be frustrated in her calm intent by being deprived of any contribution that they might make. She will, if necessary, get along without the fine seed.

"Nature will raise up seed to herself, as it were, and will continue to produce Shakespeares out of unknown ancestors, and poets and philosophers out of the babes and sucklings of plowmen and sailors. The work of the universe will go on silently but inexorably.

"Then, again, it might be pointed out that those in whom the impulse of propagation is from any cause lacking are just those whom Nature desires to eliminate from her scheme of perpetuation. The Fifth Avenue belles and dandies who may think themselves the flower of civilization, the final product of evolution, the culmination of all that has been, are not necessarily such from Nature's point of view. Nor is the world losing any irretrievable treasure by the fact that Fifth Avenue marriages result in an average of one third child a family. Culture is only an efflorescence of civilization; it is not civilization itself. The refined tastes, the artistic temperament, the delicate appetite, the sentimental aptitude, are produced from Nature's alembic through processes for which she has furnished no key. A simple bootblack is able to invest himself with these distinctions in a few years if the conditions are right, and yet those who may possess these decorative attributes cannot deliberately bequeath them to their offspring, any more than a bedizened grandee can transmit the spiritual graces of which his gold and tinsel are the emblems."

Farm Selections

A Queer Experiment

THE grafting of frog-skin on the hand of a patient has been successfully performed by Surgeon Westfall at the homeopathy hospital of the University of Michigan. Albert Witte, a furniture workman of Adrian, had his hand caught in a sander, and lost twenty inches of skin from the palm and back of the hand. Doctor Westfall secured a large live frog, and after destroying its brain, thoroughly cleaned the skin, sliced the white skin off its belly, and placed the particles on the area to be covered. These grafts were covered with a very thin rubber tissue, and that surrounded by dressing moistened by a common salt solution. After ninety-six hours the frog-skin grafts had united, the granulation on the surface of the raw hand had penetrated up through the frog-skin and projected beyond the surface of the latter, so that the whole surface appeared red.—The American Cultivator.

The Friends We May Have

Squirrels make very interesting pets, but they cannot be attractive unless they are happy. If you live where there are squirrels and chipmunks, you will soon discover how friendly they are. I know one family of children who live in a little house in the woods in summer, who have been so kind and tender to the little people of the woods that they come fearlessly to the house. The squirrels and chipmunks know that in the stumps about the house they will find food that loving little hands have put there for them. They know that under the piazza are large howls of water. The birds know that hanging in the trees are pails of water as soon as the spring gets low, and a visit to the piazza means a particularly dainty morsel. A squirrel can be taught to play with a ball or a spool. The story is told of a pet squirrel who would stop in the midst of a game of romp, and disappear, to return with a couple of nuts, which he would drop down the back of the neck of the lady or little girl who was playing with him. The family thought that the squirrel did this as a mark of approval, for he never looked for the nuts again. It is worth while, if only for the amusement afforded, to make friends with the birds, squirrels and chipmunks about our homes in the woods.—The Outlook.

Real Corn-Meal

The assertion that corn-meal made on stones, with water as the motive power, is superior to meal made by the best modern roller-mills probably originated in the following way:

Some enterprising merchant while sojourning in the country discovered a small water-mill using burrs and making corn-meal. The novelty of the situation interested him, and through curiosity he procured a sack of meal, and taking it to his boarding-place, requested the cook to prepare mush for the evening meal—a dish of which he was extremely fond.

It proved to be vastly different from anything of the kind he had ever eaten, and decidedly better. He was so pleased with it that he immediately placed an order with the miller of the water-mill for a supply of the only meal on earth, or, as he termed it, "water-ground meal."

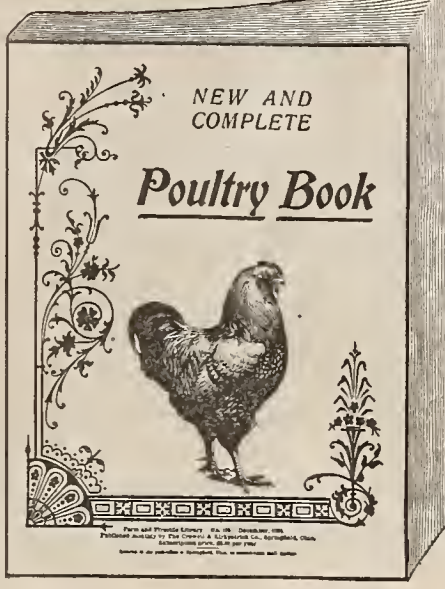
Now, the facts are, he found a fresh-ground meal, made from good, sound corn, and a small country mill is the only place where freshness and quality in corn-meal can be found. Large mills buy corn the same as the elevator people, just as it happens to come to market—in large lots, sound, unsound, good, bad and indifferent. On the other hand, small mills get toll-corn selected by the farmers for their own use. They also buy selected corn in small lots, or by the load, with the understanding that all damaged ears are to be thrown out. Furthermore, a small mill usually buys ear corn and shells it as it needs it, and in so doing selects the best.

Dealers who buy from large mills or jobbers certainly cannot count on getting a fresh article at least, and the chances are for a meal made from a bad mixture of corn.

Along this line it is well to bear in mind that only ripe, sound corn makes a sweet meal. If dealers could be induced to buy where the pure article can be had, the public would be very greatly benefited. I believe there are tons of meal used in the cities that is little better than feed; in fact, not as good a feed in the shape of ground corn as may be found at the average country mill.

Thorough cleaning and the use of the purifier to produce clear meal will not, however, give a sweet flavor unless the corn is sound and ripe.—American Miller.

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The Complete Poultry Book contains just what the poultry-raiser or the prospective poultry-raiser wants to know. It contains the best thought on this subject of C. E. Thorne, Director of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, and P. H. Jacobs, now and for many years poultry editor of the FARM AND FIRESIDE.

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Wit and Humor

Politeness Pays

BILKINS cultivated push before politeness. "Politeness is nice enough, but it takes too much time, and doesn't pay," he used to declare. But he doesn't talk that way now.

In a Broadway crowd the other day Bilkins was forced chest to chest against a well-dressed man. "Scuse me," muttered Bilkins, ungraciously, trying to wriggle past.

"My dear sir," said the other man, raising his hat with his left hand, "you need not make any excuses. The fault is not yours, and besides, you have done me no injury. Even if you had, I would know it was the accidental result of the crush, and I would hold you entirely blameless. I hope I have not inconvenienced you. Good-afternoon, sir."

Then the man put on his hat, and Bil-

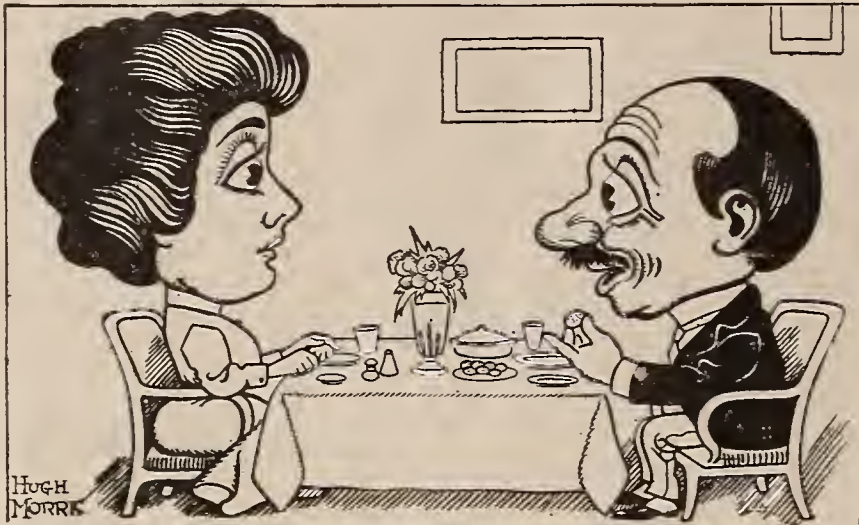
Got What Was Coming to Him

Some Philadelphians visited Richmond, Va., and asking as to the use of this and that large building, were told in every case that it was a tobacco-factory. An aged negro gave them the information, and they, tiring of the monotony of the reply, pointed to a white frame building on a hill, and asked whose tobacco-factory that was.

The old fellow replied, "Dat, sah, am no fact'ry. Dat am S'n John's 'Piscopal Church, where Marse Patrick Henry done get up an' ax de Lawd ter gib him liberty er gib him deaf."

"Well, uncle," asked one of the trio, "which did the Lord give him."

"Pears ter me you must be strangers heahabouts," he answered, "else you'd all know dat in due time de Lawd gabe him bofe."—Detroit News-Tribune.



HE KNEW

Mrs. Youngwed (romantically)—"A woman's work is never done."
Youngwed—"That's right. These biscuits could have stood another ten minutes' baking."

Two Evils

"It's hard to have a lot of debts that you simply can't pay."

"Oh, I don't know. It's worse to have a lot that you simply have to pay."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Wretch

"They say her husband hasn't given her a thing since he married her."

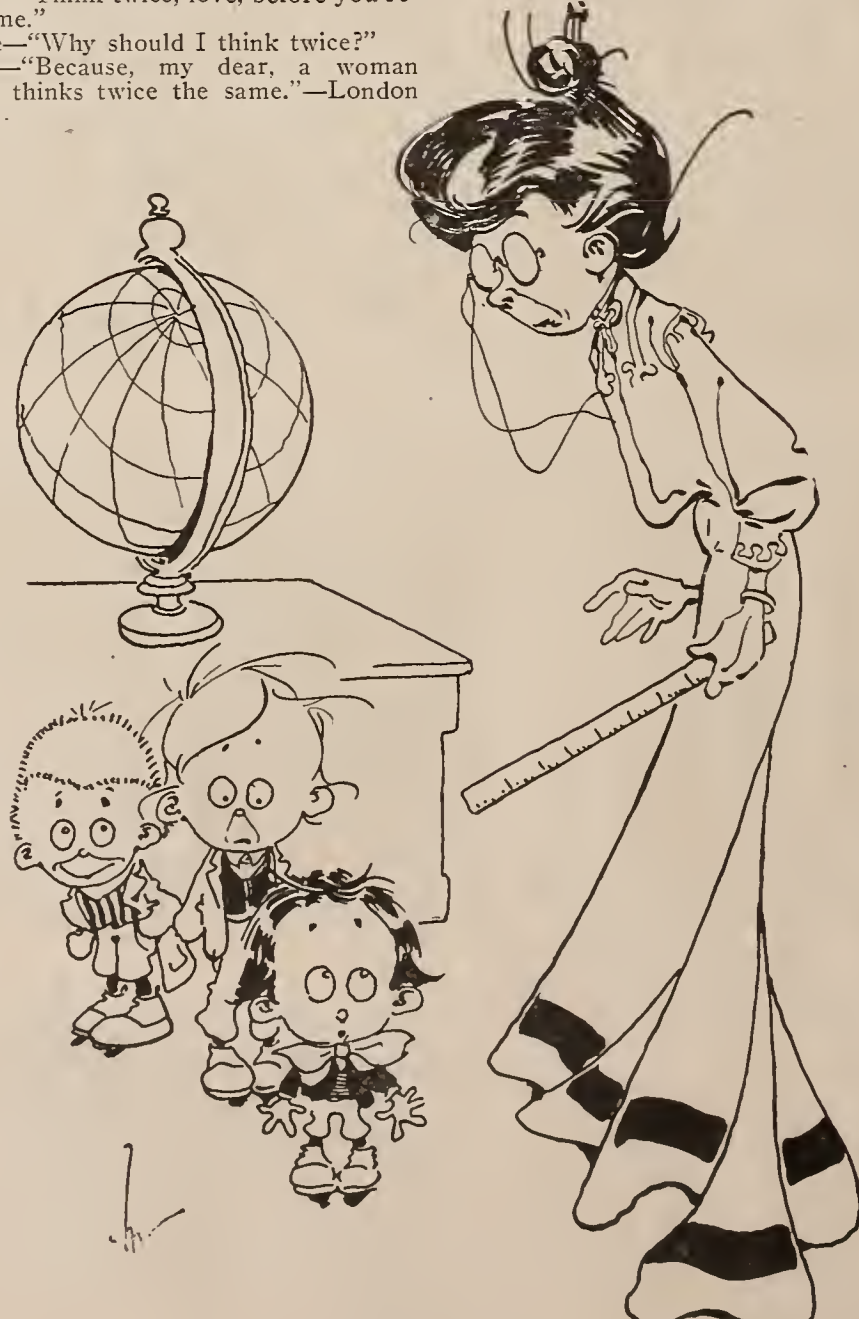
"No; he won't even give her grounds for divorce."—Judge.

Think Twice

He—"Think twice, love, before you refuse me."

She—"Why should I think twice?"

He—"Because, my dear, a woman never thinks twice the same."—London Judy.



HAD SEEN UNCLE TOM'S

Teacher—"Now, what bright boy can tell me who crossed the Delaware amid the ice?"
Bobby—"Liza, closely follered by de turrific bloodhounds."

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The foot-ball days have come again, the gladdest of the year;
One side of Willie's nose is gone, and Tom has lost an ear;
Heaped on the field, the players jab and punch and claw and tear.
They knock the breath from those beneath, and gouge without a care;
They break each other's arms and legs, and pull joints out of place,
And here and there is one who gets his teeth kicked from his face.

The freshman and the sophomore, besmeared with grime and mud,
Go gallantly to get the ball, and quit all bathed in blood:
The senior knocks the junior down, and kicks him in the chest,



The high-school boy is carried home, and gently laid at rest,
While here and there a crowded stand collapses 'neath its weight,
And forty people get more than they paid for at the gate.

Oh brave, oh happy, careless days! How deep the mother's joy
What time she thinks of all the things they're doing to her boy!
How proud she is to know that he is on the team; how sweet
His fate appears to her since it is only bloody meat!
With honest pride she lays away his amputated ear,
And puts his eye in alcohol to be a souvenir.

—Record-Herald.



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He—"Of my faith."

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Harold, the five-year-old son of the Presbyterian minister of Dayton, Ky., was being prepared for bed. He had spent a very active day at coasting, and was weary and very sleepy.

"Now, Harold, kneel down by mama, and say your little prayer."

"But, mama"—half asleep, with his head on her shoulder.

"Be mama's good boy, now," coaxingly. "Thank God for all his goodness to you."

But Harold was asleep.

His mama gently aroused him. "Harold, don't be naughty. Be a good boy, now, and thank Jesus for the nice home you have, the warm clothing and fire to keep you warm, and a mama and papa to love you. Think of the poor little boys who are hungry and cold to-night. No mama to love them, no warm bed to go to, and—"

"But, mama," interrupted the sleepy boy, roused to a protest, "I think them's the fellers that ort to do the prayin'."—Lippincott's.

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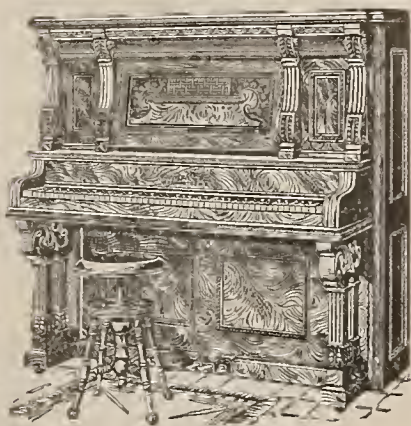
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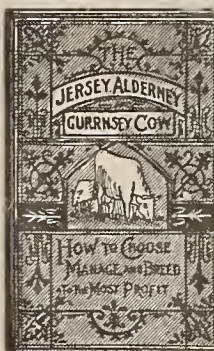
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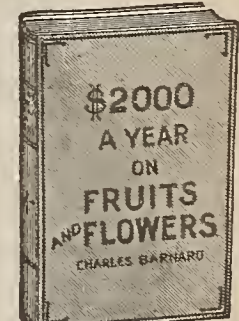
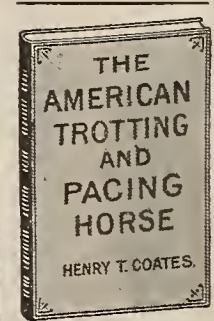


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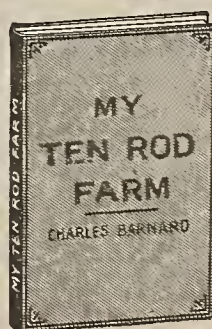


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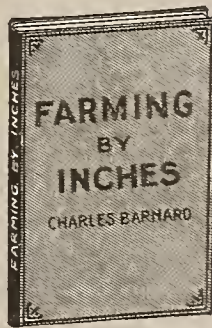
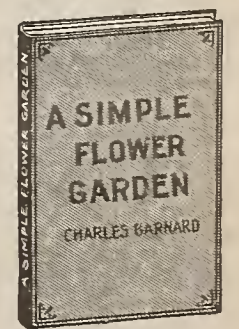
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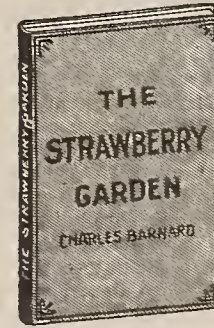
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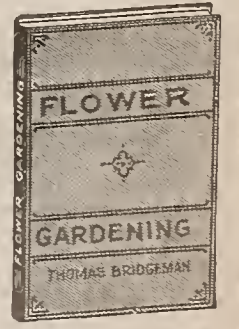
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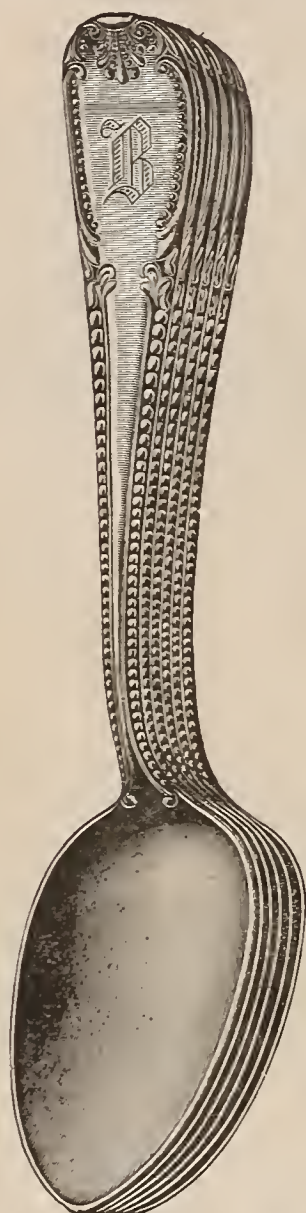
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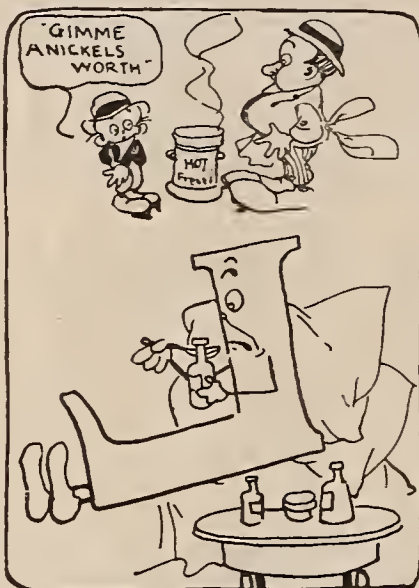
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ALSO A PRIZE FOR EACH STATE AND TERRITORY

As further rewards for our great family of readers, a copy of the "Life of Lincoln" will be given for the first correct list of answers received from each state and territory. This means a book for each of the forty-five states, one for each territory, one for the District of Columbia, also one for each province of Canada. The first correct list from each

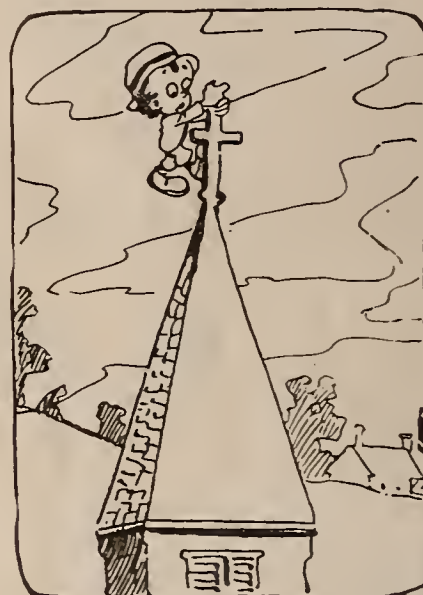
state wins a prize, giving an equal opportunity to all our readers wherever they may be located. In the states where the cash prizes are awarded the prize books will be given to the person sending the second correct list, so that no person will receive two prizes. Answers must be addressed to the "Puzzle Editor," FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio.



ONE



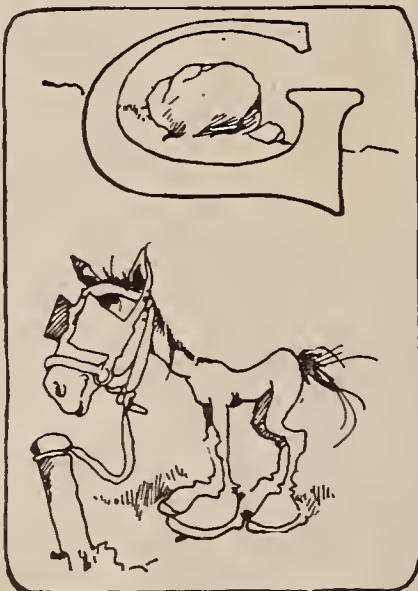
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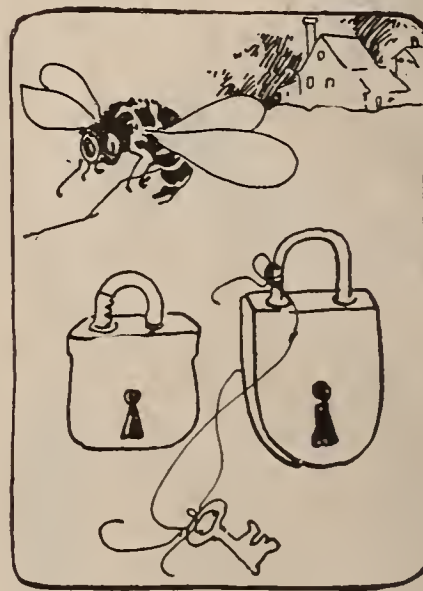
THREE



FOUR



FIVE



SIX

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF OCTOBER 1st ISSUE

The Tableware Puzzle

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| 1—Saucer. | 4—Tea-pot. |
| 2—Platter. | 5—Finger-bowls. |
| 3—Spoons. | 6—Knives. |

The cash prizes are awarded as follows:
Girl's cash prize, two dollars—Mary L. Hance, State Road, Delaware.
Boy's cash prize, two dollars—John A. Lucas, Hamilton, Canada.
Woman's cash prize, two dollars—Miss Katherine D. Salisbury, Bristol, Rhode Island.
Man's cash prize, two dollars—J. M. Hayes, Burlington, North Carolina.

As a consolation prize, a copy of "Priceless Recipes" is awarded to the following persons for sending the first correct list of answers from their respective states:
Alabama—O. C. Addison, Dwight.
Arkansas—Mrs. Gussie Leas, Little Rock.
Arizona—A. P. Wallbridge, Phoenix.
Canada—Eunice Harrison, Southampton, Nova Scotia.
California—Mrs. W. W. Douglass, Antioch.
Colorado—Mrs. J. S. Parker, Parker.
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Nebraska—Mrs. Louie Diehl, Bennett.
New Hampshire—Mrs. P. E. Melvin, Bradford.
New Jersey—J. T. Hoffman, Elizabeth.
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Vermont—Harry Nelson Jennings, Sunderland.
Virginia—Ruby Brugh, Brugh's Mill.
West Virginia—Mrs. T. B. McFarland, Captina.
Wisconsin—S. J. Denigan, Lacrosse.
Wyoming—Ora Laughlin, Glendo.

Answers to Piped Proverbs in October 15th Issue

A—Rolling stones gather no moss.
B—Procrastination is the thief of time.
C—Time and tide wait for no man.
D—A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
E—All is not gold that glitters.
F—Fine words butter no parsnips.
G—Fine feathers make fine birds.
H—All's well that ends well.

Dropped-Letter Proverbs

Supply the missing letters, and each of the series following will be found to represent a popular proverb.

Each dash represents either one or two dropped letters or the space between two words.

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- S-r-k-w-i-e-h-i-o-s-h-t.
- H-l-g-s-b-s-w-o-a-g-s-l-t.
- B-r-s-f-f-t-r-f-e-t-g-t-r.
- H-w-o-g-s-b-r-w-g-g-s-s-r-w-g.
- C-l-r-n-d-f-o-s-p-k-h-t-h.
- W-e-t-e-w-n-s-n-h-w-t-s-t.
- S-r-r-k-n-n-s-m-k-l-n-f-n-s.
- H-n-s-y-s-t-b-s-p-l-c.
- A-p-n-d-y-s-g-t-y-r.
- T-k-c-r-f-h-p-n-n-t-e-p-n-s-w-l-t-k-c-r-f-t-e-s-l-s.

A Skeptic

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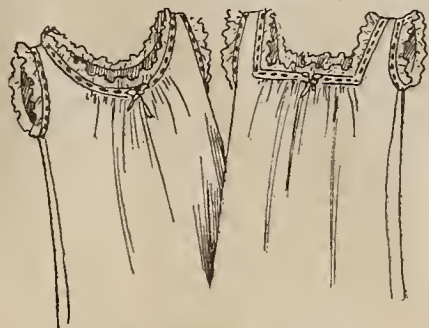
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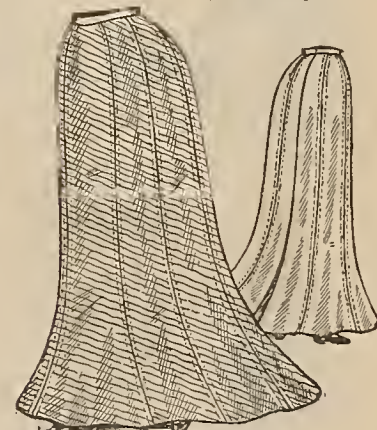
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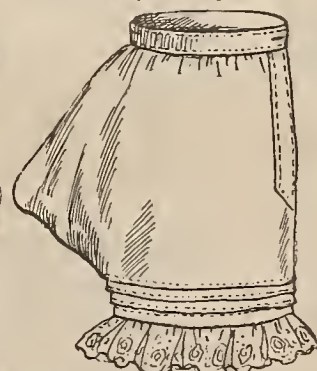
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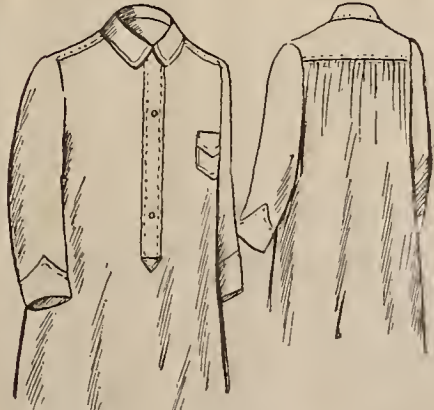
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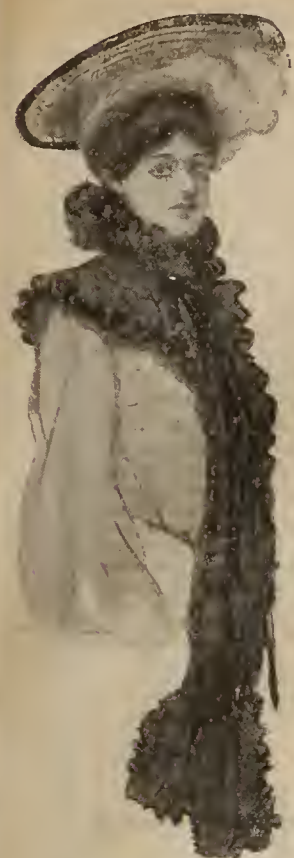
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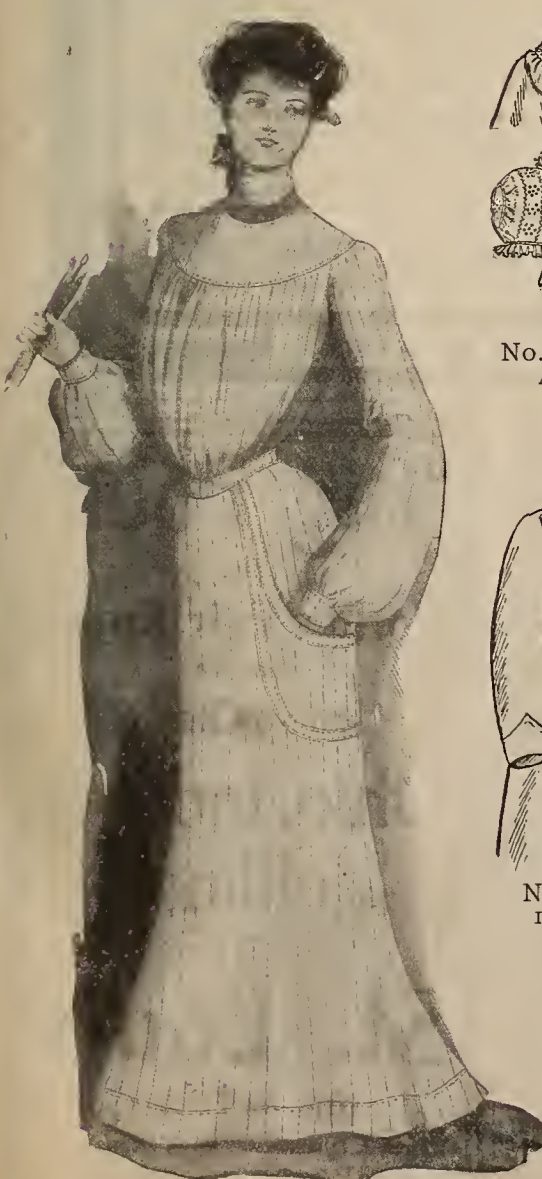
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Working on the Road Yesterday and To-day

By E. L. VINCENT

ROAD-MAKING has changed since the days when the early fathers laid out the highways in this country. It used to be a time of mingled pleasure and hard work. Shall we take a backward glance to the times of those good old men, and see how the day was passed?

Most of the work was done in the month of June. After the corn-planting was done, and the other spring work was out of the way, the duly appointed officer, still called the pathmaster in districts which retain the old system, armed with his warrant from the highway commissioner, warned every taxable inhabitant of the district under his charge that on a certain day he must do his part in putting the road in passable condition.

At eight o'clock, never earlier, the sturdy farmers began to appear on the scene of action. Some came with oxen, while the more well-to-do drove their teams of horses. Plows and scrapers were brought on, and some came armed with hoes. The young men who had arrived at the point when it was believed that they could "do a man's work" were admitted to the circle of road-makers. Everything furnished in the line of a tool was counted as a day. For instance, the man who had a team, a plow, a scraper and a boy, provided he worked himself, would be able to cancel five days of tax from the warrant of the pathmaster, whose duty it was to keep careful account of the work done by every man in the neighborhood. A wagon would also count a day.

Some time must be spent, after this force had reached the place where operations were to begin, in discussing the proper method to be pursued. Every man had his individual opinion; and he was a wise pathmaster who could steer his bark safely through this multiplicity of proposed plans. Many a man has lost his head just at this point, and been set down for ever and ever as the "most dough-headed pathmaster our destrict ever had." But at last the tangled web is unraveled and work begun.

First came the plows, drawn by two or three teams driven tandem. Far down the line of the road these

workers went, with many a shout calculated to spur the slow-going horses, until at last the end of the "beat," otherwise the limit of the district, was reached; or perhaps exhausted before that point was reached, the leader would call a halt under the shade of some friendly tree which cast its shadow across the highway. This would be the signal for a general dropping out of the ranks.

Now would begin the real enjoyment of the day. Sitting here, fanning their parched brows, the neighborhood news would be raked and scraped over from town line to town line. There is an old tradition that women hold the palm for their traffic in gossip. The man who has so declared has thus far most sensibly kept the scent from taking the trail to the old road-workers of yesterday. Could the gentler sex only have gained access to the ranks of the fathers when they were conscientiously doing their duty for the country at work on the road, they might have gained argument which would settle for all time the question of who should receive the olive crown for retailing the news of the day.

Horses were "swapped;" wagons and plows found new masters; crops were discussed; political affairs canvassed from town to nation; religious questions that would have puzzled the most theologically astute were settled once for all; the world and all its problems received thoughtful consideration—everything was done except work on the road.

Yet let us be fair when we speak of these old-time road-makers. They served their day, most of them, according to their light. They kept their roads passable, and there are many districts in this the great Empire State of the Union to-day where good, honest work is done after the plan herein described. The money system has not yet made its way everywhere. In more than one county there is as yet very strong prejudice against any abolition of the old-fashioned method. To the men who have so long worked out their own tax it comes hard to draw the weasel and plank down one big round dollar for every day of

assessment, instead of passing away the time pleasantly, as they did in the days of long ago.

It must be granted that in many parts of the country there was a fine pride among the farmers in the matter of road-making. The residents of those districts worked with a fidelity worthy of a cause more highly esteemed by humanity. They sought to outdo one another in maintaining the roads. They were honest men, and so did honest work on the roads as well as on their farms. But these men may be said to be exceptional. To most men, working on the road was a holiday.

But while we have been moralizing, the plows have finished their long furrow. They have turned another back on the other side of the highway. Still others have been thrown up beside the first one. Now a wide strip of fresh earth lies along the road, waiting for the scrapers to haul it into the center of the highway. Now the teams are hitched to the scrapers, and one after another they draw loads of two or three bushels at a time into the road. On and on they go, until the middle of the road has been raised to a proper elevation. Men follow with hoes, to level the sods and finer earth. There come more periods of long "resting." Some one furnishes cider or apples; more stories are told; there is a sound of laughter all along the line, and time slips on until five o'clock, when as if by magic the grand army of road-workers dissolves into thin air, and the day is done.

What of to-day? Well, we have not yet reached perfection, but there are some advances. To-day, wherever the money system has been adopted, men who work on the road are expected to be on hand at seven o'clock. They work until six, with an hour off for lunch at noon. They work, too, during these hours. The threat of "docking," a pleasantry in the olden times, means just what is implied to-day. The man who shirks finds his pay short when night comes. The little scrapers holding a bucketful or two of earth have given way to the large road-machines which do

[CONCLUDED ON PAGE 3]



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Mr. Greiner Says:

THE BARREL is surely a handy package for long-distance shipment of apples. But it is not worth fifty or fifty-five cents apiece, the price we are at present paying for it. Bushel boxes, and possibly half-bushel baskets, will undoubtedly be the coming packages for apples.

SOIL FOR PEACHES.—Mr. Hale, the "peach king" of Connecticut and Georgia, denies that there is any particular locality, spot or soil for peaches. You can plant them safely on any good corn-land, he says; and I believe he is right. The soil we want, and on which the trees will do well, is a warm, well-drained loam, not too heavy, not too light; yet I have seen fine trees and fine crops on sand, and also on regular clay. The locality, however, should be one reasonably free from late spring frosts. Near Lake Ontario, in this county, the peach is an almost reliable annual bearer, simply because the nearness of the great body of water minimizes the dangers from late spring frosts.

SOILING-CROPS FOR DAIRY-COWS.—Bulletin No. 103 issued by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station treats on soiling-crops for dairy-cows. It gives fall-sown rye as the earliest of these crops, ready for use May 15th to June 1st. It is to be cut before blooming, and is rather poor in palatability. Alfalfa comes next, June 1st to 15th, followed by red clover. June 15th to 25th, both of them of fair palatability. Peas and oats (two sowings) give fodder from June 25th to July 15th, and oats alone from July 15th to 25th. The second crop of alfalfa comes in from July 15th to 30th, followed by rape, then flint corn, then sorghum, Evergreen sweet-corn, and finally rape again.

ALFALFA FOR SOILING PURPOSES.—For experiment, I sowed last August a half-acre patch with a mixture of alfalfa and crimson clover. At the present time this patch looks very promising. Both clovers came up well, and now cover the entire surface with a thick mat of verdure. I expect that the crimson clover will mostly winter-kill, and thus make room for the alfalfa. If it does not die out, of course it will make a tremendous growth early in spring, and possibly smother the alfalfa. In that case I will have to decide whether it would not be profitable to mow the whole patch early in the spring, before the crimson clover has much of a chance, and thus try to save the alfalfa, of which I think most highly. The Wisconsin bulletin calls alfalfa "an excellent plant for soiling purposes on account of the rapidity with which it grows, and the number of cuttings and large yields that may be obtained. It is ready for soiling from ten to fifteen days earlier in the spring than any other crop that may be grown except rye." The latter, of course, is a poor substitute for fodder even at its best.

SORGHUM FOR FODDER.—Oats and peas are one of my old stand-bys for fodder purposes. I have not failed to sow a few patches each year for many years, and always tried to have at least one very early and one very late patch. But sorghum is the one fodder crop which I have not tried. My main dependence for late green feeding has always been Evergreen sweet-corn. The Wisconsin Experiment Station says (Bulletin No. 103): "In sorghum we have the most valuable of all soiling-crops for Wisconsin. It is ahead

of field-corn in value, though Evergreen sweet-corn comes very close to it. . . . The kind recommended to sow is Northern-grown seed of the Early Amber variety. Sorghum is a Southern plant, and thrives best in hot, dry summer weather. The soil should be well cultivated at several successive periods previous to sowing, in order to germinate and destroy all weed-seeds. The sorghum grows very slowly during the first weeks of its life, and much benefit can be derived by harrowing it thoroughly with a light slant-toothed harrow when a few inches high."

EVERGREEN SWEET-CORN FOR FALL FODDER.—I know of no crop more easily and more satisfactorily grown for fall feed than Evergreen sweet-corn. On good land I can produce an enormous amount both of grain and of the very best kind of fodder. I grow it much closer than I do common field-corn, and yet the stalks are well set with large ears. Sometimes I market quantities of ears for table purposes, and yet there are always nubbins and late ears, or ears that have been overlooked, in such quantity that I can feed and fatten my pigs on sweet-corn and make a fine quality of pork. Even then the ears and nubbins remaining on the stalks when the latter are cut up for the cattle make the fodder so rich in fat-forming matter that I have to add bran and oil-meal to balance the ration. From my own experience I would unqualifiedly indorse what the Wisconsin bulletin says in the following paragraph: Evergreen sweet-corn "gives very large yields. The growth being shorter than that of field-corn, and the stalks smaller, there is not so much waste in feeding. The yield of total dry matter to the acre, is far in excess of either dent or flint corn, and the fodder is more palatable. If drilled thickly in rows the crop is not as likely to lodge under the influence of wind and rain as if sown broadcast. This makes an excellent crop for fall feeding, on account of its evergreen nature retaining its succulence longer than any of the other corns or sorghums, and making an excellent fodder when cured." In my estimation, it is a great mistake to sow corn of any kind for fodder broadcast, or even so thickly in the rows that no ears can develop. When thus grown the fodder contains but a comparatively small amount of nutriment, being mostly water and woody fiber. I just plant it about twice as thickly as common field-corn, and in this way get the greatest amount of benefit from it. It is now the twentieth day of October, yet I still gather eared stalks from the patch, and give full feeds to horses and cows, and rations of sweet-corn ears to the pigs. Should frost threaten, I shall cut the whole patch, and put it up for use as long as it will last.

FASHION AND FRUIT-EATING.—I care very little about what the fashion may be. I am more concerned about what is sensible. Some fashions and popular practices are positively ridiculous when measured with the rule of common sense. But when fashion and good sense go together, I like to be fashionable. Serving and eating fresh fruits the first thing for breakfast has become quite a fashion, and I believe that it is more than a fad. To me it appears to be one of the best things of which "fashion" could have taken hold. I have heard something about an "apple-consumers' league," each member of which binds himself to take no meal in a hotel or restaurant without asking for an apple, either fresh or baked. The effects of such concerted action are beneficial in two directions—first, by making a better demand and better prices for the apple crop, and second, by improving the physical condition of the eater and his chances for long life. Says the "Youth's Companion": "There are thousands of men and women who are within easy reach of orchards and fruit-gardens, or of fruit-stalls, who sit down each morning to a heavy, greasy, fried breakfast, which taxes their digestive organs to the utmost. Many of them never take fruit at all except in the form of pie. . . . Even in the country, where there are no fruit-markets, there are few families who do not have a barrel or two of apples in their cellar in the winter. No better use could be made of these apples than to serve them at breakfast. They are best raw; but for those who cannot easily digest uncooked fruit they might be baked, or made into apple-sauce." In my own individual practice I go still further. I aim to have fruit, such as apples, pears, grapes, sometimes oranges and bananas, on the table at breakfast, dinner and supper. Bananas are simply delicious when served with acid-currant sauce as I have it; namely, without skins and seeds. At breakfast I may eat my fruit first, to be followed by a dish of some breakfast-food. In the berry season I usually combine the fruit with the breakfast-food. Mellow, juicy pears or a well-ripened Maiden Blush or Snow apple may be served in the same way in their season. At dinner the fruit is usually eaten the last thing, and possibly the same at supper, although none of my family seems to care so much for fruit thus late in the day.

THE FRUIT CURE.—I have repeatedly stated that I believe in the great health-restoring power of our common acid fruits. Currants, lemons, tomatoes, etc., have been worth more to me, and more effective, than any medicine I have ever bought or procured through physicians' prescriptions. A severe case of rheumatism, and another of eczema, both of long standing (perhaps twenty-five years), have been entirely cured, as I believe, by nothing but the free use of tomatoes, currants and hot lemonades. Again I wish to quote what "Youth's Companion" has to say on the subject: "Those who suffer from rheumatism or gout need a plentiful allowance of the acids furnished by many kinds of fruit. For these people especially, apples are invaluable. There is no reason why they should not be cooked so long as they are not made into pie, nor is there anything poisonous in a well-made pie; but medicinally, fruit is better in its simple state. Oranges are among the most useful of fruits, and when eaten freely tend to correct many sluggish bodily conditions. The smaller fruits—currants, strawberries, raspberries, and so on—agree with some people and not with others, and must be adapted to each case. . . . Of oranges, grape-fruit, peaches, apples, pears and grapes it is safe to say that most people would gain in health by making one of them serve each day for an entire meal."

Mr. Grundy Says:

POULTRY PROFITS.—A reader in Maine wants to know how I made fifty-five hens pay three dollars and thirty-one cents each in one year. I think it was chiefly by giving them the best of care. At the close of the season I found that sales of eggs were seven hundred and one dozens, amounting to ninety-eight dollars and fourteen cents. Seven hundred and thirty-six chickens were sold for two hundred and fifty dollars and twenty-four cents. The bill for feed amounted to one hundred and sixty-six dollars and thirty-three cents. It cost eighty-two cents a head to feed the hens one year. It does not cost many farmers half that, because they have a large range, and the hens pick up a large part of their living from what otherwise would go to waste. But in caring for fowls one must calculate to feed liberally when feed is needed, if he wants eggs. Most of the sitting hens were set twice in succession, sitting six weeks instead of three, and all infertile eggs were tested out about the tenth night. If a hen has infertile eggs under her, she generally pokes them into the middle of the nest as the hatch progresses, because they are not so warm as eggs with chicks in them; and bad eggs in the middle of the nest means good eggs around the outside, where they are most likely to get chilled, the chick weakened and its advent into the world set back a day or so. Then, chickens should be sold as soon as they are large enough to sell. I have sold them at three-fourths-of-a-pound weight for twenty-five cents apiece, and pound and two-pound weights at the same price. The sooner one can sell a chick after it is hatched, the more profitable it is, providing he gets a fair price for it. Twenty-five chickens sold at a pound weight means a saving of about two chickens—sometimes half a dozen—for some accident or ailment is almost certain to get away with at least two out of twenty-five before they reach a two or three pound size, and sometimes one loses one third to one half of them by storm or vermin unless his arrangements for the prevention of such losses are perfect. In raising chickens, the two necessities most generally neglected are water and grit. Chickens must have an abundance of both from the first time they are fed until they are sold. Grit is teeth to them, and if it is not lying in or near the yard in the form of gravel, it must be provided. So far as I can see, there is very little difference in the various kinds of grit offered for sale. I would just as soon have a load of common gravel for the fowls to pick at as the most expensive grit on the market. But I believe in shell. Some poultrymen contend that hens cannot make egg-shell from the lime in oyster-shell, but I am satisfied they are mistaken. Unless I provide plenty of oyster-shell for my hens, I get thin and soft shelled eggs. A hen that is not laying will eat very little, if any, shell, while the hen that is laying will eat lots of it. Another thing, unless hens have an abundance of pure water they will not lay; in fact, they cannot, because about seventy-four per cent of the egg is water, and they must have the water to make the egg. Unless little chickens have plenty of pure water they will not do well. They need it to help digest their food properly. It must be pure, or liver disease is almost sure to develop, and they will die off at a rate that will cut out all prospects of profit. Overfeeding and lack of pure water cause nine tenths of the so-called cholera that devastates the poultry-yards all over the country.

ADVICE TO YOUNG FARMER QUESTIONED.—A Connecticut subscriber thinks that I should not have advised the young farmer spoken of in the FARM AND FIRESIDE of October 1st to buy the farm. He thinks it would be a risky undertaking. Another subscriber in Wisconsin thinks about the same. To be sure, there are risks in everything. But one must take the risks or never gain anything. By careful management one can in a large measure eliminate the risks of loss. One says cholera might get his hogs and leave him stranded. He stated in his query that he understood hog-raising, and if he does, he knows all about the danger of cholera. He knows that it can, to a large extent, be warded off. I know men who have raised large numbers of pigs every year for upward of fifteen years, and never lost a pig by cholera. I know others who have lost several herds in the same time. But when one who knows anything about hog-cholera sees the pens and surroundings of the men who lose so many hogs from this disease, he does not wonder at the losses. The careful and experienced hog-raiser knows well enough the danger of loss when cholera is in the neighborhood. If there is a stream, creek or river flowing past or through his yards or pastures, and there is cholera anywhere up the stream, he is careful to keep his pigs away from it. He knows that the germs of the disease are washed by rains into the stream, and that if a single pig gets a drink from it, his herd is likely to be swept away. He knows the risk he runs if he allows a hog-buyer who has been in an infected yard to enter his yards. He knows that he must keep the germs of the disease away from his herd to keep it safe. Then he must feed carefully and have a pure-water supply. He may miss a crop, as the Wisconsin man says, and lose a year, that is true; but he will have no need to worry about that. Real estate is gilt-edged security, and he will have no difficulty in getting money. The fact is, a man has a different sort of a chance for himself on land that he owns than on land that he rents. If he owns the land he is his own master concerning what he shall sow and plant, how he shall plow and cultivate, how he shall fence and build. Everything he puts on the place is his, and he can consult his own wishes and convenience as to how he shall arrange things. He feels that he is independent, and no man can molest him. This feeling of freedom and confidence is worth more than one would suspect. As I was once told, "It puts sand in a fellow's craw!" Owners of farms and homes are our best citizens. May their number increase.

Seed-Improvement

WITHOUT going into the scientific exactness of cross-fertilization and other careful work of the professional, great improvement can be made in seeds and varieties, and consequently in the yields of their respective crops, by the exercise of a little observation and care on the part of the ordinary farmer or gardener.

If by careful selection and improvement in types most adapted to our particular soil and our method of farming I can increase my yield but ten per cent. I think I have done a good thing—a thing which I as a farmer trying to do well the work that my hand findeth am required to do. To paraphrase an old saying, "one good thing in farming leads to another;" the good is cumulative, for the man who will carefully select say his potatoes to a fixed type will as a rule plant, fertilize and cultivate the resulting crop more carefully, so that it is likely the ten per cent will soon grow to fifty per cent. I have seen it made two hundred.

Now, the time to make observations and selections is while the crops are growing. We have no crop more deserving and more susceptible of improvement than our corn, and now as it ears, develops and ripens one should make his notes. In this part of the country we have an extensive demand for a corn that will produce heavily of grain, lightly of fodder, and mature early. The varieties used that grow small fodder and mature early all have small ears and make light yields, frequently discounting fifteen to twenty bushels the crop that a larger, longer-seasoned variety would have made on the same lands. This is quite a high price to pay for a somewhat earlier maturity. If these farmers requiring this type of corn would select from their present varieties the largest ears maturing early for seed, and thus continue the selection for a few years, a marked improvement would soon be attained.

For ensilage corn I want a variety that produces several small ears to the stalk, grows tall fodder, and sets many long, broad blades. I know from my abundance of blades I shall secure the most protein, and for the increase of that desirable element in my feeding material I look much more toward the blade-development of the plant than toward the chemical composition of the grain, at the same time giving hail welcome to improvement from wherever it comes.

I know a bright woman who takes great pride in her little garden. She was not satisfied with the Lima beans she got from the seedsmen. The pods rarely held more than four, frequently but two, beans. She found one with six. She saved these for seed, and the sixes they produced were again saved for seed, and she now has her Limas that under favorable conditions give her six beans to the pod.

And for our self-unction, fellow farmers, among all the high-grade intellectual achievements of man, where shall we find one more attractive, educational, useful and elevating than working with Nature toward the end of her fuller perfection?

W. F. McSPARRAN.

Help Them Over the Hill

I was sitting on the fence the other day eating an apple. It does me good to sit that way once in a while. It rests me to stop a few minutes. Then, too, it pays to just drop everything, and look around on one's own farm, and also those of the neighbors over the fence.

While sitting there, a noise near by disturbed my dreams. A young man came through the bushes with a gun. I knew him well, and spoke to him.

"Home to stay, Charley?"

"Oh, no; just off for to-day." And on he went, to look up another poor little bird.

Then I fell to thinking. Charley had a good home not far from my farm. His father was a hard-working farmer, and Charley was his oldest boy, now about eighteen. The father needed Charley, and if ever Charley needed the helpful influence and training of home it was when he left home and went away to work in a factory.

But the way Charley went is what troubles me. They had difficulty. We heard that they could not "get along together." What a sad time it is when a father cannot get along with his own children! Something surely must be wrong when that state of affairs exists. So Charley wrapped a little bundle of clothes in a paper, and he started out. His mother cried hard. Mothers always do when their sons have to go away to face the world. They know what it means better than their husbands do; yes, and so much better than their sons do!

Charley had a hard time of it. He was homesick. He could earn only about enough to pay for his board. Peace was declared far enough so that the poor fellow could once in a while come home for a day or two. But sorely as he needed the boy's help, the man was too proud to say anything about it, and Charley spent the greater part of the time he was at home in roaming around through the fields with the gun. Poor Charley! Poor father!

All boys come to Fool's Hill. You and I were once there ourselves. We need to think back to that time once in a while if we have boys coming to the time and place where they must go over or around that hill. It has many a hard and stony steep to be surmounted, has this Fool's Hill, and pity the poor lad who is left to fight his way on alone! There is urgent need of wonderful patience now on the

All Over the Farm

part of both father and mother, or wreck and ruin may come to the boy whom they really love so well.

I think the sorest spot in all life must be the time when gray hairs have come to our heads, and we look away to the miserable day when we sent our boy away to get along the best he could because we could not or would not have patience with his queer notions about men, matters and things while climbing Fool's Hill.

I watched Charley that day picking his way through the orchard lot, and on into a strip of wood. He seemed so lonely. And there are so many of these Charleys in the world to-day! That is one reason why so many farmers are finding themselves left alone in their old age. Their boys are down in the city, earning just enough to keep soul and body together, and taking lessons every day and every night in things which mar and stain the soul forever. I wish we might look at this in a better light, fellow-farmers. Our boys are the men of to-morrow. They will be needed, every one of them, on the farms when time takes the snap out of us and the frost chills our blood. How much better if we can reach out a hand in that time of stress and find the boys by our side, faithfully doing their best to make our last days comfortable! How grand to hear those boys say, "Father, you helped me along the road when I was not very wise. Now I want to stay by you until the way gets brighter than any we have seen here on earth."

Let us help them over the hill. E. L. VINCENT.

Notes and Comment

In the vicinity of Santa Ana, Cal., two thousand two hundred acres of the peat-lands have been set to celery this season. The 1903 crop is placed at over fifteen hundred car-loads.

The irrigationist does not depend upon uncertain summer showers, but builds a dam, to be filled with water during the winter months, so that his crops will be supplied with the water they will need.

The disagreeable inference that the flavor of eggs is materially affected by the kind of food given the hens during the laying period seems to have no foundation in fact. Such, at least, is the conclusion reached after a thorough practical and scientific test made at the West Virginia Experiment Station.

In promoting progress in agriculture it is very desirable that practical farmers keep a careful record of facts which relate to the culture of the soil on their farms. These, though apparently unimportant, will

white wheat had better stick to the production of pastry and cracker making varieties, as the acreage devoted to its culture is very limited as compared with that adapted to growing the glutinous, hard varieties. Furthermore, the flour made from soft white wheat is now largely used by the best bakers to mix with flour made from the Northwestern spring wheat, to give the bread the desired degree of whiteness.

Even in the West we should be more careful in respect to the preservation and maintenance of the fertility of the soil of our farms. The grain crops should, if it is at all possible, be fed to stock on the farm, and thus be converted into the higher-priced products, such as beef, pork, dairy products, eggs, etc. The value of the land an acre will then increase.

The United States Department of Agriculture now stands sentinel at the ports of entry, demanding strict compliance with the law enacted by the last Congress for the purpose of prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food and drink. This law provides for the inspection of imports, under the direction of Dr. W. H. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The Minnesota legislature has acted wisely in enacting a clause in the law relating to timber-growing in that state, which provides for a bounty of two dollars and fifty cents an acre each year, for a period of six years, for each acre planted and kept in good condition with any kind of forest-tree except black locust. The offer is limited to ten acres for any one person. Farmers' boys should be encouraged to compete for the prize. Boys who love trees will be sure to love home and farm life. ***

Soil-Inoculation

A good many farmers are disposed to laugh at the idea of soil-inoculation to enable it to grow clover and other legumes. They regard it as a sort of scientific fad. Look here, my conservative and old-fashioned friend, you had better take some lessons from your wife. We suspect that she knows a good deal more about inoculation than you do. When she told you yesterday to get her two cents' worth of compressed yeast when you went to town, she had inoculation in her mind. She intended to inoculate a batch of dough with the bacteria of yeast. We have not the slightest doubt that inoculation would be successful, and still less doubt that if she had not been practising this ever since you were married you would have been a very bad dyspeptic by this time, and possibly in your grave. The yeast is simply bacteria, and when you laugh at the United States government sending out bacteria in cotton in a bottle corked up tight, remember that it is doing just what your wife has been doing all these years in order to promote your health and comfort. She sends for this yeast only when she is out of bacteria at home. She could just as well save some of the raised dough, and thus keep bacteria in stock, as not, but now that the bacteria is kept in stock by the stores she thinks it better for you to pay two cents, and thus save her the trouble.

Possibly you have a pond on your place that has been recently drained, and is full of peat. You have not been able to grow anything on it this summer. Suppose you take a wagon-load of horse-manure, and scatter it over that pond. For what, you say? Simply to inoculate it with another kind of germ altogether—a germ that promotes the decay of vegetable matter. Try it. —Wallaces' Farmer.

Working on the Road Yesterday and To-day

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1]

their work almost automatically, and with a precision that would have made the eyes of the old-time workers stick out in wonder. If a state road is in process of construction, a host of men is busy crushing stone. Another army is employed in preparing the road-bed for the reception of the broken rock. Mammoth rollers weighing tons and propelled by steam press the material into shape. Everything is done under the supervision of a man of experience.

And how do results compare? The man who drew his ton over the highway of yesterday at the expenditure of a tremendous sight of horse-flesh, to-day can put on his two tons, or even more, and his team walks away at an easy pace. Where it took all day to go to town and back yesterday, we now spin away at a good trot, and are home to dinner. The automobile, the bicycle and the cycle-motor sweep along almost without effort. Going to market with a heavy load is a pleasure when compared with yesterday.

And still better things are coming. Where now only here and there a little stretch of highway has been improved, to-morrow there will be thousands of miles. We are being educated all the time to make us ready for this wonderful change. Every rod of good road built anywhere is an object-lesson worth the cost of a score of miles. To-day we need to argue and work hard to make men see the practical value of a good road. To-morrow it will be hard to find a man who has not always been in favor of better highways. And so the world moves on.



MISSOURI RYE—SEVEN FEET HIGH

often greatly aid the agricultural scientist in the correct solution of some intricate problem, which would have been impossible without the aid of recorded facts.

Because Kansas hard wheat has now a world-wide reputation, there is a very general demand for it for seeding purposes. Nevertheless the growers of soft

Gardening

By T. GREINER

HOTBEDS AND COLD-FRAMES.—The first point to look after in putting up hotbeds or cold-frames is protected location. Given a tall, tight board fence, a high wall, a big building or a tight evergreen shelter-belt at the west, north or northwest, the problem is easily solved.

A LONG SEASON.—It is almost November at this writing. We have had a few very light night frosts, not heavy enough, however, to thoroughly kill tomatoes, squash-vines, etc., and I am still gathering tomatoes, both ripe and green, from my plants in open ground. A very little protection given to a portion of the tomato-patch during the frosty nights has kept

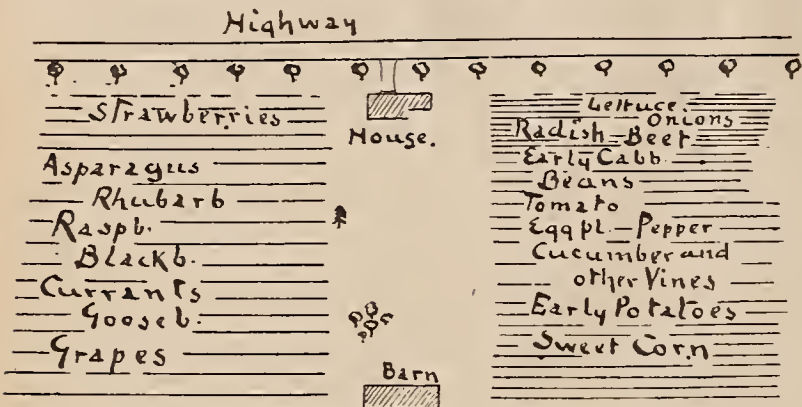


FIG. 1

them green and growing right along. Squashes have been gathered, and put under shelter. I don't like to have them touched by frost. The quality seems to be unusually fine. My Hubbards this year are as dry and sweet as a New Jersey sweet-potato. For several years I have complained about the quality of Hubbard squashes. Even the best-ripened specimens have been poor and watery. What is it that makes the difference?

EGG-PLANTS.—I have usually had great success with egg-plants, and often bragged about it, and about the profits from the crop, but for the past two years I have had nothing to brag about in this respect. In fact, the two last crops have been as near failures as I could possibly expect as long as the plants are actually growing and apparently in fairly good health. The plants simply refused to set fruit. The egg-plant needs a warm and reasonably dry season to give us those numerous eggs of mammoth size, while the two summers last past were wet and cool—just such conditions as in my limited experience would make the pepino, a relative of the egg-plant, set and bear fruit freely. I will not say that I have had no egg-plant to eat in 1903. In fact, I have had all I wanted; but the specimens were small, and few on a plant. Better luck, probably, next year.

EUROPEAN GRAPES.—In my collection of grapes I find two vines of the European class ("vinifera") probably Black Hamburg. In former years they bore comparatively few clusters, and were always badly diseased. Even the ordinary treatment given to the rest of the vineyard (spraying from one to three times with Bordeaux mixture) has failed to keep black-rot and anthracnose off. This year the vines were heavily set with fruit, and some of the clusters were nearly free from disease. Soon after blooming I had bagged a lot of the bunches, and spraying was attended to with more than usual care and frequency. In short, the leaves remained fairly healthy, and the rot was far less in evidence than ever before. I can enjoy my Black Hamburgs when I would not touch a Concord, Niagara or Worden. The two vines have given me all the grapes I wanted to eat ever since the middle of September, and there are still some good clusters on the vines. The bags (ordinary two-pound grocery-bags, with one or both lower corners clipped off) were easily adjusted, and each fastened with a pin. They hang on well even in a long rainy spell. Disease, and sometimes insects, will get into these bags occasionally, but on the whole the bunches in the bags are more perfect and freer from blemish than those that were not protected in this manner.

FINE CELERY.—I am gradually getting back to the one-row system of growing celery. I have tried double rows and treble rows—that is, two or three rows together, about eight inches apart, with the plants eight inches apart in the rows, and then a wide space (two to three feet) between the next double or treble row. I find that I can grow much nicer roots by setting the plants in single rows eight inches apart, and leaving a space of from two to four feet between each two rows. If I blanch with boards, as I usually do for the early, self-blanching sorts, two feet space would be sufficient between the rows. For blanching by earthing up at least four feet space will be necessary between the rows. For use from August until winter I now plant Golden Self-Blanching almost to the exclusion of any other. White Plume, the favorite of former years, is not wanted much more. It is not good enough. Golden Self-Blanching needs very rich soil. It does not grow so tall and thrifty, naturally, as the White Plume, but in our rich garden-soils, and where season or man's device furnishes plenty of water, it makes great clumps of stalk, with compact, solid hearts, deliciously brittle, tender and sweet. I have grown mine with a minimum of labor—a little bit of hoeing two or three times. The season has done the rest. Some old boards ten or twelve inches wide set

up against the row from each side, tent-fashion, have done the blanching in the simplest and cheapest manner. I now have celery on the table at every meal, and never fail to enjoy it hugely.

HOME-GARDEN ARRANGEMENTS.—In the general arrangement of the home garden we have to live up to a few simple rules. If the soil in different portions or spots of the garden-site differs in quality and texture, we must first of all try to find out where each kind of vegetable will do the best, in order to be able to make the proper selection. Sometimes one side or end consists of nice, rich, mellow soil, just right for the small, close-planted vegetables, such as onions, lettuce, radishes, etc., while the balance is rougher, poorer, or somewhat stony, and more suitable for potatoes, sweet-corn, cabbages, vines, etc. In case of difference, I always pick out the best spot—the richest and cleanest soil—for the small stuff, which represents by far the greatest value to the square yard. If the soil is about the same all over the patch, then the considerations of convenience in cultivation and in gathering the crops must decide the question of locating each particular kind of vegetable or fruit. I like to have the small crops—onions, carrots, lettuce, table-beets, radishes, etc.—planted in the spot most accessible from the kitchen door. They are most frequently visited—in fact, probably several times each day during the season—and many steps will be saved to the good housewife by their location in close proximity to the kitchen. The perennial crops—asparagus, pie-plant (rhubarb) and small fruits—may be planted off to one side, all by themselves, or in an entirely separate patch. All depends on local conditions. In Fig. 1 the annual crops are all planted in the patch to the right of the house, and the perennials at the left. In Fig. 2 I show an arrangement which I once used with great satisfaction, a sort of path (later planted

to winter squashes) being left to separate the close-planted vegetables that were to be cultivated mostly with the hand wheel-hoe and other hand-tools from the wider-planted vegetables and the small fruits that were to be cultivated by horse power. The path served for a chance to turn horse and cultivator around without damage to growing crops. Later in the season, near the time when horse-cultivation had to come to a stop, this space was covered by the fast-running squash-vines. I always leave plenty of margin at the ends for convenience in turning. I slightly prefer the plan shown in Fig. 3. There is no need of having a

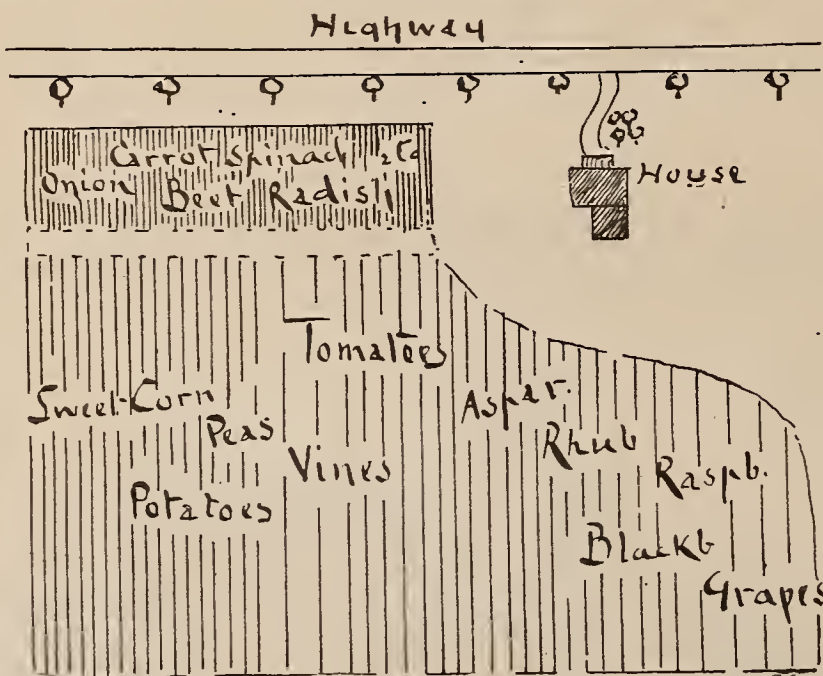


FIG. 2

break in the rows, nor for turning the horse inside of the garden-patch. The reader will observe, however, that in all these plans the housewife has but a few steps to the close-planted vegetables—the lettuce, onions, radishes, and others which she has most frequent occasions to visit. Other plans will be given in succeeding issues, and mistakes pointed out.

Timely Notes

It is now time for the gardener to lay by a supply of hotbed and cold-frame earth.

While parsnips and carrots are perfectly hardy, and will keep well in the rows, it will not be found easy to get at them a few months hence, when the ground is frozen as hard as a rock. A heavy mulch of trash spread over them now will render the task of digging them a great deal easier.

The question of sprays and spraying is one which can be studied with advantage before spring arrives. The Department of Agriculture has published a bulletin (Farmers' Bulletin No. 38, "Spraying for Fruit-Diseases") giving very full information on this subject, and a copy of the same can be obtained by writing to your Congressman, or if it happens that you don't like him, to the Secretary of Agriculture.

It is generally estimated that fall is the best time to set out new shade, as well as fruit, trees. It is a decided mistake, however, to expect that trees require no attention after planting. If the tree is expected to grow rapidly, and produce either shade or fruit in a short time, it needs cultivation as well as any other crop—digging around the trunk three or four times a season, or if the trees are in rows, shallow plowing and cultivating. Trees make practically all their growth before the first of July, and the constant stirring of the surface-soil affords the roots the use of much moisture which would otherwise evaporate. M.

Fruit-Growing

By S. B. GREEN

Painting Trees for Protection Against Rabbits

I buy the lead in kegs, then mix with linseed-oil, making the paint of a consistency for good heavy outside-coat work on a building, applying so as to coat the trees quite heavily. My plan is to remove the earth from around the trees a day or so in advance, then when the trunks have become dry, I brush them with a stiff brush, and remove the particles of dirt and rough bark, and thus leave a fairly smooth surface on which to apply the paint. I make the application from two inches below the surface of the soil to twelve to eighteen inches above; one may apply it as high up as desired. Before applying the paint, however, carefully search for borers, and wherever they are found, cut them out, removing with a knife all the injured tissue, then coat the wound over with the paint. With me I have not found it necessary to repaint apple-trees oftener than once in two years. It works perfectly in protecting the trees from rabbits and mice. PROF. W. B. ALLWOOD.

Protection Against San Jose Scale

Referring to the San Jose scale, I have the usual trouble in using emulsion-pumps, and have practically abandoned them. I am using kerosene emulsion in a slight way, especially on the peach, and I find that the standard kerosene emulsion diluted only twice with water is quite safe on the peach, and fairly effective in destroying the scale, but I do not advise the large use of kerosene emulsions on orchards, because it is not as effective as other remedies, and is very expensive. Crude oil can be substituted in the emulsion if you wish to do so, but I think that one might as well apply the crude oil direct to the trees. If this is done late in the spring, just before the buds push out, there seems to be little danger attending the operation. However, in all my work I have had such excellent results with pure kerosene that I prefer it to other oils for work, especially on apple-trees. I find that if you will use a strong force-pump equipped with a fine Vermorel nozzle, having an orifice of about one twentieth of an inch, you can spray apple-trees, peach-trees, and if great caution is used, pear and plum trees, with pure kerosene, so as to quite thoroughly moisten the trees and yet not destroy them.

In fact, with apple and pear trees there is almost no danger, but with peach and plum there is always danger. This spray is applied in a fine mist, and caution should be observed not to let the oil accumulate on the plants so as to run down the trunks. It penetrates thoroughly, killing the insects with certainty. However, I hope that the lime-sulphur-and-salt wash will supersede the use of oils, as oils can never be considered quite satisfactory for general orchard work. In my experience I find that I can make an excellent lime-sulphur-and-salt wash by using fifty pounds of lime, forty pounds of sulphur and fifteen pounds of salt. The lime is slaked in hot water, and when just at the most violent point of ebullition the dry sulphur is poured upon it, and the mass worked together with a large hoe, just as a laborer prepares mortar. I have a tank of hot water so situated that I can quickly turn hot water into the vat in which the lime is slaked, so as to keep the same in a soft, mushy condition. In this manner of working the sulphur into the lime while it is slaking, constantly using hot water for keeping the mixture in a soft, mushy condition, I bring the sulphur into solution very rapidly, and form the sulphides of lime, which in my opinion are the destructive agencies in this wash. When the lime is thoroughly slaked I add say fifty gallons of boiling water, and

bring the whole mass to a boil for a very few minutes; then I add the salt, fill up the tank to the one hundred gallons, and the material is ready for the spray-tank. The long boiling that is recommended by many people seems to be unnecessary, and this very much lightens the labor of making this wash. I think that one needs a steam outfit for furnishing hot water and for cooking

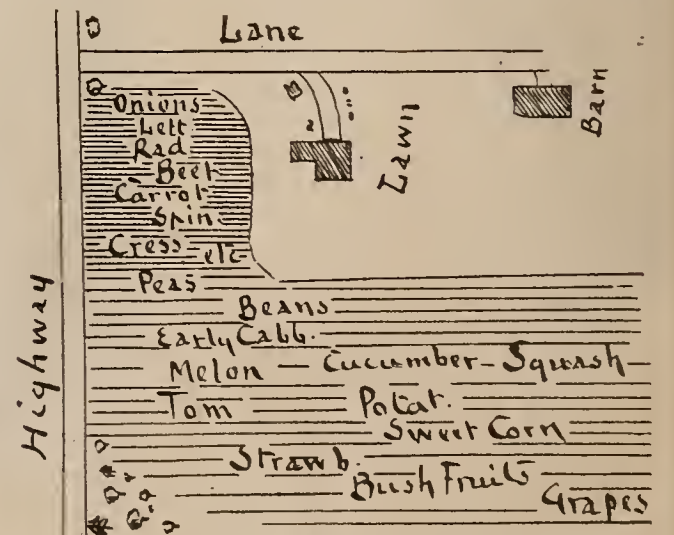


FIG. 3

this mixture. Where this wash is well made, and applied as hot as possible in the dormant season, it is quite effective in killing the scale, but not as effective as the oil treatment. PROF. W. B. ALLWOOD.

Borers

Every apple-tree in the orchard should be examined for borers before the ground freezes up tight. Neglecting this may cost several valuable trees. M.

Hard Foods

ALL wild birds prefer grains and seeds to wet or soft food, and domestic fowls are no exception. No soft food should be fed to poultry oftener than once a day, and then only in order to give a variety that cannot be given in any other form. If plenty of gravel is supplied, the fowls can reduce the hardest of grains to the finest condition, and any labor expended in grinding the food for them is so much time thrown away. Food should never be wet or sloppy, and no moisture should be used other than to adhere the food, as the crumbly, nearly dry condition is the best.

Breeds and Seasons

The "best breed" depends upon many circumstances, and especially upon the season of the year. There are breeds that excel in summer, and there are breeds that lay in winter because they are hardy. It is the hardiness of the breed that one should desire. A flock may be carried off in winter, or incapacitated from laying, when at the same time another flock, but of a different breed, in an adjoining yard, fed on the same kind of food, and having the same quarters, may give good results. It is a matter of importance to look more to hardiness than to any other quality.

Fence for Ducks

As large ducks do not attempt to fly over a low fence, an excellent mode of making a cheap fence for ducks is to take two pieces of scantling one by three inches, known as shingling-lath, and saw as many laths in half as may be desired. The sawed laths will be two feet long. Nail them to the scantling, the laths being two inches apart. Let the ends of the lath extend three inches above and below the scantling, which brings the scantling about a foot apart. You will then have a panel that can be fastened to short posts. A fence two feet high is sufficient to confine Pekin ducks.

Pigeons and Diseases

It is well known that diseases may be brought into a flock by a hen that is procured from some neighboring yard, or disease may be carried from one yard to another by the feet of some poultryman. It is claimed by many that the greatest enemy of the poultryman, as a distributor of roup, is the pigeon. It goes from one yard to another, becomes diseased itself, and infects flocks that may otherwise be exempt. Poultrymen would be benefited if those who breed pigeons would keep them in wire-covered runs, they being a menace to poultry in every section, as pigeons not only spread disease, but forage outside of the premises of their owners.

Fat Hens

It is a fact that some find it difficult to determine when a hen is too fat, and inquiries frequently come to the FARM AND FIRESIDE asking for some method of distinguishing very fat hens from those in ordinary fat condition. A hen is fat when she is apparently very heavy behind, when she is lazy and cares nothing for work, seeking only to have the owner bring food to her. She cannot easily fly, soon becomes tired from exertion when chased, does not lay, though in good health, and is very heavy when held in the hands. It is not inferred that any one of the above causes indicates a fat hen, but to observe them all in her. Of course, the surest method is to lift her, and the weight will be there. Examination of the rear of the body will show the fat under the skin by its color.

Animal Food

At this season animal food must be supplied, as the hens cannot procure it from any other source. When producing eggs, both the hen and the duck are greatly benefited by meat, and as meat from the butcher cannot always be conveniently had, a substitute may be found in the commercial ground meat, which is always thoroughly cooked before the fat is pressed out. It is sold in bags holding from fifty to two hundred pounds, at about three cents a pound, one pound being mixed with the grain food of twenty hens three times a week, reducing the grain proportionately. Another excellent article is the ground dried blood, which is also a cheap article, considering its real food value. For ducks the ground meat or blood will be of great service, promoting laying, and keeping them in thrifty condition.

Green Bone

Green cut bone serves as a highly nitrogenous food, provides lime for the shells of eggs and for the production of bone in growing fowls, as well as serving to assist in grinding the food, taking

Poultry-Raising

By P. H. JACOBS

the place of grit, and is readily accepted by all classes of poultry. In fact, it is safe to claim that there is nothing that can be used as egg-producing food which serves the purpose better than green bone, its combination of qualities—nitrogen, lime for egg-shells, cost, and adaptation to all fowls and all ages—giving it a place even higher than meat, which contains nitrogen, phosphates, and but little mineral matter. Therefore, in preparing a diet for poultry, either with a view to increasing the vigor of the bird or developing its egg-producing organs, such food should be selected as science and chemistry have demonstrated to be component parts of the structure to which they are afforded as nutriment and sustenance. None possesses these qualifications to such a marked degree as does fresh bone, which is therefore a necessity for success in poultry-raising.

Crowding on the Roosts

Fowls that are crowded do not respond with a profit. It may pay to have a small flock, and yet the addition of a few more birds may change the profit to loss. Sometimes more fowls can be kept together in the poultry-house in the winter season than in the summer, and in fact on very cold nights it may be an advantage to have enough of them together so that the animal-heat of their bodies may raise the temperature of the house; yet they should not be crowded, or they will not thrive. During the warm season each hen should have at least ten square feet of room, but in winter five square feet may be sufficient. That is, a house ten by ten feet should accommodate ten fowls in the summer, but in the winter season such a house can be used to keep twenty hens with less inconvenience than to put ten of them together in summer. But very little yard-room is needed in winter, as there is nothing that the hens can then pick up; but the poultry-house should be light and made as comfortable as possible, as all kinds of poultry prefer light and cheerful quarters.

Growth and Weight

Growth is very desirable, as there is always more room for weight on a large animal or bird than on a small one, and the young chick that grows off without a check from the start pays for the food and care given. Growth is increase of weight, whether the bird is fat or not, and as the large bird can be made fat, the size is an advantage. The breed influences rapid growth. It is well known that a calf of the Shorthorn breed not only grows more rapidly, but during the same period of existence also largely exceeds in weight a calf that is a scrub. This increase also applies to poultry. A chick of some large breed will grow rapidly from the start, and in gaining size it secures weight. It is what the scales show that gives the value. The large chick may eat more food than one that is smaller, but there is a saving of time. If a chick can be made to reach two pounds when three months old, while another attains but one and one half pounds, it is equal to a gain of twenty-five per cent, equivalent to the weight of twenty-five more chicks in a hundred. In hatching early broilers this winter the matter of selecting the proper breeds should not be overlooked.

Laying and Condition

Though apparently in the best condition, with combs red and bright, the plumage clear, and the fowls seemingly in the best order, it frequently happens that no eggs are secured. If one of the hens be killed, and an examination made, the liver will be found to be greatly enlarged, perhaps covered with white spots, and the intestines lined with fat. Sudden death from apoplexy will not be unusual, and diarrhea sometimes sets in. All this is due to feeding too much grain and getting the fowls out of condition. When hens eat well, appear healthy, and do not lay, the first duty is to reduce the feed. To fully observe the hens and keep them in condition, use the scales, and weigh one or two selected hens at least once a week. If they gain an ounce or two, reduce the grain. If they just hold their own, then the amount of food is correct. If they fall off, give them more food. If the hens are very fat at the beginning, first diet them by giving each hen for a week or ten days only an ounce of lean meat for her ration, and give her one teaspoonful of millet-seed in litter or dirt, to compel her to work, which will reduce her in flesh. Some kind of hanging scales would permit of weighing a dozen hens

in a few minutes. Use numbered leg-bands, and keep a record of the hens. Do this, and you will save money, get more eggs, and learn to know just how much a fowl should have. It will be found that some hens will gain when others lose, and if so, put the poor ones together. With the scales one will fully understand in a few days how to select the hens (or weigh all) for weighing, and the saving in expense, with the gain in eggs, will pay for the work bestowed.

An Estimate for a Year

There are some who estimate the amount of food that a hen will consume in one year, but as no two hens are alike, it is claimed that a hen will consume five pecks, or forty quarts, of grain food in one year; consequently, if one hen eats forty quarts of food in three hundred and sixty-five days, then three hundred and sixty-five hens should eat forty quarts in one day, or about one quart a day for nine hens. It has always been the rule that one quart of corn is the proper allowance for ten hens in one day, giving a pint in the morning and a pint at night. This, however, is the estimate of the average quantity of food required. If green food or meat is given, the amount of corn must be reduced proportionately. How can this be done? It requires very nice calculation to equalize the difference between a pint of corn and a quantity of meat or vegetables, there being no standard familiar to the farmer by which the foods can be compared, to say nothing of the fact that in some flocks one hen will eat more than another, and one will consume largely of one kind of food, while another will prefer some other kinds. It is difficult to estimate in advance the exact quantity to give, as the hens may eat more one day and less the next.

Facts About Gapes

To prevent gapes is better than any attempts to give relief after the chicks are affected, and although it is now somewhat late in the season to consider gapes, yet a few rules to observe when chicks are to be hatched may not be out of place. The following should be kept for future reference: Scatter air-slaked lime freely over the ground occupied by chicks. Put a little of the lime in the drinking-water. Should signs of gapes appear, feed the chicks twice a week with stiff corn-meal dough, first intimately mixing a teaspoonful of spirits of turpentine with a quart of the meal. Give a very sick chick a drop of turpentine on a bread-crumble. If this fails, then strip a small feather, leaving a small tuft on the end, insert the end of the feather in the windpipe, give it a twist, and then quickly withdraw it. Feed on clean boards. Never allow residuum food to remain on the ground. Keep the ground free from filth. The rich, moist places, such as are favorable to earthworms, are favorable to gapes. Do not mistake lice for gapes, as the large gray lice on the skin of the heads and necks will often cause the chicks to gasp from weakness.

It is not an easy matter to insert a feather down the throats of a large number of chicks: hence, the best wholesale method is to give the turpentine in corn-meal, and to use plenty of lime on the ground, as lime will purify the soil and render it unfit for the gapeworms.

Inquiries Answered

BEETS AS POULTRY-FOOD.—Mrs. S. B., Beaver Dam, Ky., states that "her fowls are consuming growing beets greedily, and desires to know if such food is in any manner harmful." If the hens find the beets palatable, no injury will result. Some seem to care but little for beets.

MOLTING.—"Subscriber" asks "if the molting-period could be shortened by picking the fowls." No doubt picking the fowls would reduce the period some, but it is a painful process if not done at the proper time. Molting is the shedding and renewal of the feathers, hence time is necessary for discarding the old and growing the new feathers.

LOSS OF TURKEYS.—E. F. B., Columbia Crossroads, Pa., "has been losing turkeys all summer. They have a large range, and he has fed largely of corn and oats, ground together, also whole wheat and buckwheat." It is probable that the turkeys have been given too much grain during the warm season, as they can find a sufficiency of food on the range.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.—W. W. B., Parsons, Kan., desires to know "the origin of Buff Orpingtons." The original Orpingtons were introduced by a Mr. Cook, in England, from a cross of Black Langshan and Black Minorca. The Buff variety probably came from the introduction of Buff Cochins blood. The Orpingtons are considered above the average as layers.

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Live Stock and Dairy

Neglect and Shoeing Abuses of Horses' Feet

RECENTLY, during several hours' stay in a horse-shoer's shop, the writer noticed the condition of a dozen or more horses' feet while they were being shod. Fully half the horses were lame or in bad condition as to their feet and legs. Spavins, ringbones, corns, bruises, cuts and foot-lameness or navicular disease made them a sorry-looking and serrier-moving lot. The major part of their troubles was undoubtedly caused by neglect and improper shoeing, resulting in the diseased and miserable condition of the animals as described.

Some of the feet and legs were girdled half around with sores, where they had been knocked for days and weeks without attention. Others had the horn of their feet grown out to such an extent as to be badly misshapen, the toes being so long in some instances that they were acting like a lever to strain the tendons when the animals were going uphill or stepped upon a stone, thereby inducing lameness and disease.

Much of the knocking done by horses is accountable to the lack of care and knowledge in the shoeing. A driver should carefully watch his horses' action in travel, so that he may know their peculiarities of motion and tread; then when it comes to their shoeing he will be able to help the smith to guard against whatever is liable to cause trouble.

Many smiths are so conceited and touchy when it comes to advice in regard to shoeing as to refuse work if changes are insisted on. It is true, nevertheless, that an intelligent, watchful driver can often help the smith materially in preventing knocking, forging, and also in suggesting the probable location of obscure lameness.

At different times the writer has had at least half a dozen horses that traveled too close to be free from striking if shod without regard to its prevention. In all the cases but one they were prevented by the combined efforts of the smith's handiwork, aided by such suggestions as watchful attention and study of the individual animals' manner of traveling would afford. In the case of the one exception the horse was made to travel clear, except when given long, tiresome drives; then, being leg-weary, he would strike.

In the first shoeing of colts special attention needs to be given. When the additional and unaccustomed weight of the shoe is added it is a very common occurrence to find the feet and legs being badly bruised, which if allowed to continue may so thicken and enlarge the parts as to make the animal a confirmed striker.

The most essential requirement in general to insure an animal traveling clear is to obtain a perfectly level tread, without rock or twist of the foot. If the inside of the foot is allowed to become too low, the tendency is for the fetlock to be drawn inward, and thereby made a target for the other foot. Frequently the horn of the foot grows unevenly, making it possible for a little careless work on the smith's part to do much injury.

As a rule more damage results from neglect of the colt's feet during the first few years of its life than afterward. The feet are too often allowed to grow long and misshapen, thus twisting the young, gristly bones and joints out of plumb and correct position. They should be given the same care that is taken with the nails of an unthinking child to insure these parts becoming perfect and symmetrical.

B. F. W. THORPE.

Making Records

The week ending October 24th this year has been a maker of new records among horses. Before this article is printed the records may be changed, and some of my figures be turned into ancient history. Dan Patch paced a mile in 1:56½. Lou Dillon the wonderful trotted her mile in 1:58½. Dariel in the mile pacing for mares made her figures at 2:00½. Monk and Equity to the pole trotted in 2:09½. This was all done within the week, and done at Memphis, Tenn.

Now, we people who read and enjoy good farm papers are not supposed to be much interested in matters of the turf and track, where too often the influences and practices are not at all elevating nor conducive to that repose of mind and dignity of character that should always be distinguishing features of the life of the well-balanced farmer. But all the world loves a goer, and we who are actively interested in the production of the new animals that we see growing up in our hands all the time must take pride

in every new exemplification we are able to make that we are thus proven to be worthy to have dominion. We may not bet on the outcome of a race, we may deprecate and condemn the tricks of the jockeys, but when the Dillon mare comes down to the finish in less time than any trotter ever came, even we staid old farmers can express the pride we feel at having seen her do it, at having been contemporaneous with her doing it, and with the brothers of our race that produced her and induced her to do it.

What Lou Dillon and these others have done is not an accident. It did not just happen that these horses have this speed. Man's hand and wisdom, patience and skill were in it, and we are equally proud of what the men and the horses have accomplished.

In these days of microbic theories, when things not easily explained and perhaps not understood are credited to the germ theory, it may possibly be advanced that the bacteria of extraordinary speed have established themselves in the atmosphere of Memphis, and are in some measure responsible for the smashing of records down there. Whatever the cause or the explanation, we farming folks who have our interests centered more in the animals of stability than the ones of marvel can give our praises to the men who are doing the most advanced work of the breeder.

W. F. McSPARRAN.

The World's Year's Butter-Fat Record Broken

Charmante of the Gron, No. 14442, was imported by Mr. H. McK. Twombly in 1901 from the herd of Mr. E. A. Hambro, of Kent, England. She was dropped July 7, 1896, and is registered on the Island as 3944 P. S., R. G. A. S. Her sire is His Majesty 952 P. S., R. G. A. S., and her dam was Charmante V., 2619 P. S., R. G. A. S., known in England as MaCharmante 4890 E. G. H. B. She was bred by Mr. J. Bourgaize Gron, St. Saviour's; Guernsey. Charmante of the Gron is a very well marked cow, of good dairy conformation, with excellent udder, and a great credit to the breed and to Mr. Twombly's choice herd. She dropped a bull calf October 6, 1902, and he is developing into an animal of much promise, and is known as Florham King, No. 8401.

Her year's record began October 11, 1902, and the requirements for her admission to The Advanced Register were 10,000 pounds of milk, 360 pounds of butter-fat. The results are as follows:

IMPORTED CHARMANTE OF THE GRON

| | POUNDS OF MILK | PER CENT BUTTER-FAT | POUNDS OF BUTTER-FAT |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| October 11th-31st | 693.56 | 4.9 | 33.98 |
| November | 1,194.94 | 5.3 | 63.33 |
| December | 1,142.25 | 5.4 | 61.63 |
| January | 1,121.60 | 6.1 | 68.38 |
| February | 1,019.25 | 5.7 | 58.10 |
| March | 1,108.50 | 5.6 | 62.08 |
| April | 997.40 | 6.0 | 59.84 |
| May | 1,078.20 | 6.2 | 66.85 |
| June | 1,013.00 | 5.6 | 56.72 |
| July | 864.85 | 5.7 | 49.30 |
| August | 769.45 | 5.7 | 43.86 |
| September | 710.25 | 6.0 | 42.62 |
| October 1st-10th | 162.05 | 6.0 | 9.72 |
| Total | 11,874.76 | Av. 5.7 | 676.46 |

This record was supervised in connection with the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Not only does the work of the year greatly exceed the requirements of the Register, but it is the best year's record of a cow of any breed in the world where public supervision has been given same. It is equivalent to 789.2 pounds of butter, or an average of 2.16 pounds of butter a day.

Mr. Jos. L. Hope, the able superintendent of Mr. Twombly's Florham Farms, gives the following data as to the feed consumed by the cow during the year: Bran, 1,726 pounds; gluten, 833 pounds; cotton-seed meal, 160 pounds; linseed-meal, 134 pounds; corn-meal, 58 pounds; middlings, 58 pounds; total, 2,969 pounds, or 8 pounds a day.

For roughage she had corn ensilage, beets or mangels and mixed hay in winter. In summer, in addition to pasturage, she had in season, oats and peas, green clover, alfalfa and corn fodder.

This record is certainly a credit to the cow and her owner, and to the careful management which Mr. Hope has given her.

W. H. CALDWELL.

Mixed Diet for Hogs

An unmixed corn diet for hogs is an extremely unbalanced, one-sided ration, and should be supplemented with fruit or root crops. Hogs can assimilate large quantities of acid, and will thrive on large feedings of dropped apples. M.

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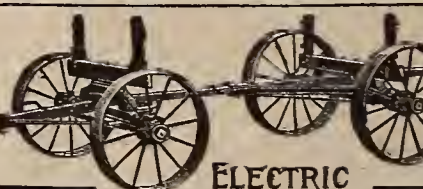
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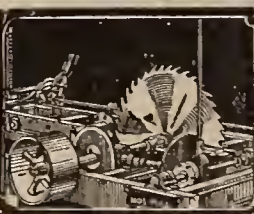
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HEAVES CAN BE CURED

We have a guarantee cure for Heaves, Coughs and Colds. Guaranteed to cure or money refunded. One package by mail, 60c. 12 pkgs. by ex. with written guarantee to cure, \$5. WILBUR STOCK FOOD CO., 1724 St. Milwaukee, Wis.

Live Stock and Dairy

In Error

A MAN may be very honest and be much mistaken. He may start out believing a thing he thinks true, and wants to be true, and have the belief in its truthfulness so grow upon him that he can never be convinced of the error. It is a thankless task, and a hopeless one, to undertake to convince him that he is wrong. It is perhaps the wisest plan to allow the old fellows to go on hugging their pet delusion. It is our duty, however, to warn the younger generations.

Recently I was at a show of fine dairy animals—several herds in competition—and as I sat with kindred spirits in conversation on the merits of our favorite breed and the demerits of some of the breeders, an elderly man came along and seated himself among us. After a few introductory remarks, to show us that he was not only with us, but of us, he said, "I once owned one of the richest cows in the world. She gave almost cream. Six and one half pounds of her milk made one pound of butter."

Now, I did not know the man, and do not, but I am absolutely sure he told the truth as he thought it. I know he had no intention of falsifying or of trying to deceive us—he was merely deceiving himself. He said he had once bred Jerseys, but that he had quit and entered the practice of law. What a step downward!

Now, his cow actually never did anything of the kind. Some one had misrepresented her to this man, then young, but now growing old, in his belief. I said not one word to him. I am no iconoclast. I could imagine how often he had told that story and had it believed. I could see how proud he was to have been the owner of such a cow, and how he would fight against having an attempt made to disabuse his mind of his mistake.

But to figure a little among ourselves, hoping our unknown friend will never see our conclusions, we find that this cow would have made about fifteen

Live-Stock Notes

Hogs, like other animals, enjoy sunshine. They thrive in it. Build their houses so that in the winter they can lie in the sunshine, protected from the chilly north and west winds.

The production of an animal measures its consumption largely regardless of its size or weight. A moment's thought will show that producing animals should be fed in proportion to their productiveness, and not according to their size. A cow giving a large flow of milk is always a good eater, whether large or small. A hen which is laying one egg daily is an enormous consumer of food in proportion to her size. An animal which is laying on flesh and fat rapidly has always a very good appetite.

Stopping at a small Maryland farmhouse, I asked the owner, "How many cows have you?"

"Only three," he said, "but we've got a separator."

"Make butter?"

"Yes."

"Feed the separated milk to the hogs?"

"Well, sometimes; but there isn't much in it. The separator takes out all the richness."

It would seem that no farmer should be so ignorant as this, yet I believe there are many who do not appreciate the value of separated milk. It contains practically all the protein, or muscle-producing element, of milk, and every intelligent farmer knows that not a pint of it should be wasted. Fed in conjunction with some heat-producing material, skimmed milk is a product of great value. Endless experiments have demonstrated its use in poultry and hog raising.

The Department of Agriculture is continuing its experiments in inoculation for hog-cholera and swine-plague, which are meeting with considerable success, although these diseases have not yielded to treatment nearly so readily as some



WHAT A CASE OF "LUMPY" JAW LOOKS LIKE

pounds of butter from every hundred pounds of milk. The milk would have to test about twelve and one half per cent butter-fat, and no cow ever had such a normal test, or abnormal test, whichever way we choose to state it.

I am not unmindful of the fact that in the not at all ancient, but rather remote, days of dairying, before we had the Babcock test and as accurate knowledge of what a cow may eat and assimilate as we have now, there were many phenomenal yields of butter from ordinary amounts of milk. But we don't get them these days. We have either bred our cows down or our men up. My own belief is that we have more good cows than ever before, and more careful men.

W. F. McSPARRAN.

other live-stock diseases, notably sheep-scab, black-leg among cattle, Texas fever, and others. Hog-cholera preventive measures are always safe ones to adopt. Impure water is a fruitful cause of the disease. The cholera germ, Doctor Salmon says, delights in the hog-wallow in the dry time, and in the filth of the hog-pen. It is then easily transmitted from one member of the drove to another, or from one drove to another, where they are in close proximity. Nor does freezing kill cholera germs. They will bob up supremely serene in the springtime after the hardest winter, and proceed to slaughter more hogs, much to the discouragement of the farmer who has through his negligence allowed the disease to get a start.

M.

"I'll shoot that old scare-crow—we won't need it next season, for now I have a

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The greatest essentials for the successful raising of market poultry are the reduction of loss from disease, and the hastening of early maturity. The former is best avoided by adopting preventive measures, and the latter is only dependent on keeping the system of your fowls in perfect condition, so that all the nutrition contained in the food eaten will be properly converted into fat, bone, muscle, feathers, etc.

DR. HESS Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

is positively guaranteed not only to cure but to prevent Cholera, Roup, Indigestion, Leg Weakness, Diarrhoea, and to tone up the digestion so that every particle of food is thoroughly digested and assimilated. Costs but a penny a day for 30 fowls. It is guaranteed to make hens lay in zero weather, when eggs are high. It deserves the right to the high esteem in which it is held by poultry associations and breeders because it is the only compound formulated by a regular graduate of medicine, both human and veterinary, and sold on a written guarantee. 1½ lbs., 25c.; 5 lbs., 60c.; 12 lbs., \$1.25; 25 lb. pail, \$2.50 (except in Canada and on the Pacific Slope).

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Our Information Bureau.—For every poultry disease for which Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is not recommended a little yellow card in every package entitles you to a letter of advice and special prescription from Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.), free of charge. If your dealer can't supply you, write us.

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\$4.00 is our price for a good stove with a 9 1/2-inch firepot. It is a much better stove than some firms sell at a higher price, but if you want the best send for our stove catalogue and read about our famous Home Oak stoves. The illustration shows our well known Home Oak stove; a very powerful heater made of No. 18 gauge cold rolled steel and finished with artistic nickel plated trimmings. Its 43 inches high, 9 1/2 inches round and weighs 63 pounds. \$4.53 buys larger size weighing 75 lbs.

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The Grange

By MRS. MARY E. LEE

Personal Loss

WITHIN three weeks I saw laid to rest, successively, my youngest brother, a beloved uncle and a sainted mother. I write my readers of this, they who are ever present in my thoughts, because I know that they will feel it a privilege to drop a tear of sympathy. Death is common. Bitter sorrow, the agony, the pall, the shroud, the bier, are familiar to all, yet none the less sacred, none the less keen. I count it a privilege that my friend tells me his griefs, makes me co-bearer of his burdens. And so I come to you in my hour of anguish.

Each loved his fellow-men, and was in turn beloved. Each was followed to the grave by friends who, with streaming eyes, praised their virtues and prayed for a life such as theirs. Each was a success. For this much we are comforted. For the words of sympathy, written and spoken, accept my sincere gratitude. For those other sympathetic words that may never reach me I also extend my gratitude. I count it a very selfish and conceited soul who refuses in the hour of sorrow the tender and sympathetic ministrations of friends. These kindnesses, that need only a common sorrow to arouse, show the best there is in humanity, and are an earnest token of that kindly feeling which will some day predominate. As such they are precious signs indeed. We will each be more forgiving, more forbearing, quicker to extend a loving, helpful hand, will we not? Some day to each of us will come the hours of regret, be it for friend or foe, that we did not do more to make his life less hard. Let us minimize the regret by observing the noble precepts of our order, enjoining upon us brotherly love.

My mother was the youngest daughter of Gulliver and Mary Cutler Dean, and great-granddaughter of Manasseh Cutler. The relatives and friends scattered over this broad land whom we have failed to write will please take notice.

Grange Funeral Ceremonies

I have often thought of writing you about this, and no time seems so fitting as now.

The Amesville Subordinate Grange conducted the services at the grave for mother and brother with such beautiful and tender regard that all who beheld were deeply impressed. Amesville Grange was only recently organized, and these were the first two deaths in the membership. Yet the services moved off with such precision, and withal such tenderness and affection, that one could but feel how fitting was it all. Of all the services of the various secret orders that have been used there, this seemed the best. The music—soft, sweet and far away—the voices of Master E. H. Brawley and Chaplain R. B. Henry, tremulous with emotion, all contributed a soothing and beneficent influence to the lacerated hearts gathered there. With each of the fraternal band was there a desire to perform these last sad offices, and nobly, beautifully to the last, they did their part. The relations in this grange are peculiarly tender and touching, and it needed not death to make them apparent. Perhaps this is why, in that solemn hour, their ministrations were so blessed. They came from friends and relatives of pure hearts, upright and honorable lives, who, like the ones that are gone, went into the grange because of the ample opportunity it afforded for benefiting humanity. That they and all of us are bettered, none can gainsay. That they impressed all onlookers with the gentleness and nobility of their precepts, and the sincerity of their profession, all admit. Many there were who expressed a desire to unite with an order that meant so much.

While it is customary for other secret orders to bury their honored members with due solemnities, I have seldom heard of the grange doing it. I would urge upon granges the advisability of so doing. It will bind you in closer bonds of fellowship, and make the order of more worth to you. We are inclined to ignore the sentimental side of our order in our desire to secure legislative and financial benefits. It is well and good that these features be closely observed, but let us not forget the deeper, holier side of life—that which will do more to break down prejudice and create feelings of tenderness, gratitude and brotherly love among us than all things else beside. During the illness of my brother Amesville Grange was constant in its ministrations, and would have

yielded the same to my mother had there been a longer illness. Such deeds bind individuals and orders closer together. Let me urge upon all granges the observance of these customs which make for a closer sympathy and fellowship, and that bring to the surface the noblest traits of humanity that need only the touchstone of trial to make glow with ineffable radiance. While I have loved the grange, and saw in it vast opportunity, the last three weeks has presented it to me in a tenderer, more beautiful light than ever before. When the lesson comes to every heart, then will our beloved order reach a pinnacle of greatness and usefulness never dreamed by its most devout and enthusiastic admirer.

Resources of the Grange

"Poverty, in its power to accomplish great things, is never seriously considered. When men embark in large enterprises we judge of their probable success by their history and financial backing. The magnificent victories won by our order in state and nation during the past year are in large degree the result of two factors: First, we were right; second, our strong bank-account indicated the ability of the order to sustain a protracted contest, if necessary. In view of this, what shall be said in answer to the clamor coming up from certain granges, demanding a reduction of dues, or those who forfeit their right to retain their charters by violating their sacred obligation, as well as all grange law, in taking the responsibility of reducing their dues, which by the Ohio law are already lower than those of any other organization. If a subordinate grange wishes to exert a commanding influence in its community it must have a good financial footing. If it desires to persuade men and women to join, it must have something to join.

F. A. DERTHICK.

The Observatory

"Do thy duty, that is best;
Leave unto thy Lord the rest."
Longfellow.

Enjoy the moments as they pass; make each yield increased joy; then will the hours be ones of happiness and content.

"The true measure of individual or national life is not so much length of years, as achievement."—F. A. Derthick.

Remember Anniversary Day. Celebrate it with a feast of reminiscences of things that have been and those hoped for. Let no harsh, discordant note jar, but let love, peace and happiness reign.

No farmer can afford to be ignorant of any question that confronts the public to-day. His business interests are so closely interwoven with those of all other industries that ignorance or indifference is prejudicial to his interests.

By the time this issue will have reached our readers, the thirty-seventh annual session of the National Grange will be held in Rochester, N. Y. May its deliberations be pleasant and profitable and redound to the honor and glory of the organized farmers of America.

Ohio State Grange will be held in Mansfield this year. Richland County Patrons are sparing no pains to make this the largest and most successful in grange history. Let every Patron in Ohio who can do so make arrangements to attend this meeting, and gain the inspiration that comes from meeting people zealous for the cause we love.

No lecturer can prepare bright, varied programs without sending her members to books for material. The best thought of all ages has been epitomized in a few pages. Of what boundless conceit must that man be who thinks his little mind can furnish material to offset the thought of the world. Get books, the very best books; study them, and through them, nature. When the lecturer calls for a paper or discussion you will then be ready to yield your part.

The question of taxation is ever a vexed one worthy of the best thought one can give. That the present method of levying and collecting taxes is not only unjust, but illogical, few men will deny. No class has a greater right or interest in the matter than the farmer. Let him think upon the matter carefully, and accept the dictates of no man or set of men as his own desires until his judgment has set the seal of approval upon them. Think for yourself.

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The Pape Kidney Clinic will send on trial, by prepaid mail, to any sufferer, whether man or woman, a complete 30-day course of their three new remedies that instantly relieve and quickly cure all forms of Kidney, Bladder, Urinary Diseases, Rheumatism and their complications. No money is wanted—just write and tell them where to send them.



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One large course of Formula A.—Reconstructs the broken-up tissue, revitalizes the muscular fiber, revives the texture, removes obstructions that clog the process of eliminating waste matter, cleanses all the pores, builds up and strengthens the weak and feeble Kidneys, re-establishing complete, natural, healthy function.

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And a large course of Formula C.—to immediately arrest the undermining consequent upon Kidney Diseases. Regulates the Liver, Stomach and digestion, relaxes constipated Bowels, purifies the Blood, nourishes tissue, bone, muscle and spine. Aches and pains are instantly relieved. Is unfailing in toning the general system. Infuses life and vigor into every vital organ and strength all over the entire body. This is the most exhaustive, thorough and complete treatment ever formulated for the cure of these destructive diseases. There is not one sufferer in the whole world who can afford to leave these remedies untried. Write at once to the Pape Kidney Clinic, 21 Sixth St., Covington, Ky., telling where to send them, and that you want to be convinced of a permanent cure before spending a penny, and the complete 30-day course of each of the Formulae, A, B and C, will be forwarded by prepaid mail without one cent of expense to you.

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In order to introduce their Low Metal Wheels with Wide Tires, the Empire Manufacturing Company, Quincy, Ill., have placed upon the market a Farmer's Handy Wagon that is only 25 inches high, fitted with 24 and 30 inch wheels with 4-inch tire, and sold for only \$21.95.



This wagon is made of the best material throughout, and really costs but a trifle more than a set of new wheels, and fully guaranteed for one year. Catalogue giving a full description will be mailed upon application by the Empire Manufacturing Company, Quincy, Ill., who also will furnish metal wheels at low prices, made any size and width of tire to fit any axle.

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FOR ANCORAS Ask H. T. FUCHS, Marble Falls, Tex.

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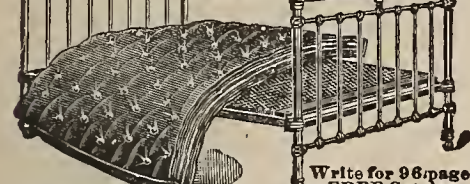


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Including extension top. Has large four bin, large drawer, kneading board, paneled sliding doors, large top shelf and two top drawers, best workmanship, highly finished, has 42x26 in. clear white wood top. No such value in Kitchen Cabinets has ever before been offered at this **\$4.95** Co-operative price.

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The Family Lawyer

By JUDGE WM. M. ROCKEL

Legal inquiries of general interest from our regular subscribers will be answered in this department free of charge. Querists desiring an immediate answer by mail should remit one dollar, addressed "Law Department," this office.

Bank-Notes Issued During Revolution

A. H. M., West Virginia, inquires: "Are bank-notes issued by Act of Congress in 1779, or during the Revolutionary War, legal at the present time?" A banker tells me they are not legal.

Changing Contract

C. R. W., Michigan, inquires: "I make a written contract to buy a farm, and the present owner holds the contract. Has he any legal right to transform it into a lease, and what is the penalty, if any?"

No, he would have no right to change the contract, and it would be valid only as originally written. It is possible that he might be guilty of forgery. The penalty in your state I do not know.

Will to be Effective Must be Probated

C. F., Missouri, inquires: "Can the estate go on as before, after the husband is dead, if there is a will made, the widow being administratrix without bond, and there being no debts and no settlement to be made, without action through the court? Must the will be probated?"

The will must be recorded. The fact is, a will is never effective until it is what is called probated. If there are no debts, there probably need be no action taken other than having the will probated.

Wife's Property Taken by Husband

L. B., Kansas, wishes to know: "If a woman having some personal property marries a man, and he uses it without her consent, can she or her heirs collect it from the estate if they outlive him?"

Yes, she and her heirs could recover it, provided they could show that the use of the property was against the wife's consent, and that the wife at no time intended to make a gift of the property to the husband. At common law all the personal property of the wife became that of the husband, but this is now changed in almost all, if not all, the states, and the wife retains her property just the same as any other person would.

Trespassing on Property

J. C. M., Ohio, inquires: "Is there any law or city ordinance in the state of Ohio in regard to the keeping up and prohibiting unnecessary trespassing on or across the lawn which lies between the sidewalk and the curbstone? Also, in injuring in any manner trees or flowers growing thereon?"

I think there is no statute covering the matters about which you inquire. As to whether there is an ordinance or not, you will need to consult the clerk's office of your own city. Outside of statute or ordinance, any one trespassing on property of another is liable for all damages that may result, and might possibly be arrested for a continued trespass.

Children's Right to Property

J. F., Kansas, asks: "If a man and wife commence with hardly enough on which to keep house, and both work hard and save a good estate, and raise a family until half of them are grown, and a part of the grown ones are still with them, and the mother dies, the father marrying again, what right, if any, have the children to their mother's half of the property?"

The difficulty with your inquiry is that you do not state in whose name the land is held. If it was held in your father's name, why of course the mother had no interest that the law recognizes. If the mother held one-half interest, this interest would go to her children.

Will Effective Without Naming Heirs

S. H. C., Texas, asks: "Can a man and his wife, living in Texas, and owning property there, having no children, will that property to whom they please, without naming the sons and daughters of their brothers and sisters in their will, and bequeathing to each of them one dollar or more of said property, the property having been accumulated by the man and his wife since their marriage (not inherited)?"

It is a mistaken idea that prevails among the people generally that a will is not valid unless it names the heirs or gives them something. This is not true. A will can deprive an heir of his interest in the property even though the heir's name is never mentioned. The fact that it was accumulated before or after marriage would make no difference. All that is necessary is that the will indicate in plain, unequivocal language the intention of the owner.

Half-Brother's Inheritance

W. N., Mississippi, writes: "A woman marries a man, buys a lot, has a house built on it, pays for it herself, and the deed is in her own name. She dies, leaving one child, and her husband marries again, and has children. Then he moves off, and gives it up to the first child, who dies, leaving no children. Have her cousins any right to sell it, or does her half-brother come in before her mother's sister?"

The half-brother would come in before the mother's sister.

Inheritance of Wife's Property

M. F., Iowa, inquires: "A. married Mrs. B. in 1900. When she was married to Mr. A. she gave all her property to her children. Now can she, or her children after her death, obtain one third of Mr. A.'s property?—If Mr. A. married Mrs. B., Mrs. B. having a certain amount of money loaned and secured by a mortgage on a piece of land, will Mr. A. obtain two thirds of the mortgage when she dies, or will her heirs obtain it all?"

No, her children have no interest if she dies before her husband.—No proceeds of this mortgage could be distributed to Mrs. B.'s children.

Loss Without Remedy

H. B. L., Connecticut, gives this query: "A. buys a residence in the suburbs of Greater New York. Some time after, B. buys adjoining property, and puts up a big wood-working mill. Now, insurance that formerly cost A. sixteen dollars costs him eighty, and it knocks at least one thousand dollars off the selling-price of A.'s property. Has A. any redress?"

There are some incidents touching the right of property which will permit a use of the property that may to a certain extent work a detriment to neighboring property, and so long as the use of certain property does not constitute a nuisance, although it may work injuriously to surrounding property, it is a right which the owner enjoys, and the inconvenience resulting to the neighbors is one for which the law furnishes no recompense. Courts will sometimes enjoin the erection or maintenance of factories in residence portions of a city.

Inheritance from Wife

O. A. asks: "A man and woman buy a farm together. The title-deed is made to the man. He gives a deed of one-half interest in the farm to the woman for value received—that is, she buys a half interest. They afterward marry. At the death of either, what would be the survivor's share of the estate? Does her marriage render the original deed invalid? Can the brothers and sisters come in for a share of the whole estate or only of the deceased's one half?"

The difficulty in making a correct answer to the above query results from the fact that the state in which the inquirer lives is not given, and it will therefore be answered according to the laws of the state of Ohio. The deed would be good. Marriage would not render it invalid. Of course, the brothers and sisters could not get more than the wife's interest. In the state of Ohio the husband would be the heir if he survived the wife.

Settlement of Estate—Registry of Wills

J. W., Pennsylvania, would like to know: "What are the duties and responsibilities of executors of wills? E., who was a widow, died, leaving property to be divided between four adult children. W. and H., being friends of the deceased, were in said will appointed executors. Must said will be registered? If so, how soon after death. According to the laws of Pennsylvania, how much time have the executors to dispose of property and settle their accounts? Has the court anything to do with their duties if done satisfactorily to the heirs? What compensation are they allowed by law?"

Well, it is the duty of the executor to carry into effect the provisions of the will, and he is responsible for an honest administration of the estate. All wills must be registered or probated, and this should be done within a reasonably short time after the death. They are allowed at least one year to settle the estate, and no doubt longer time will be granted by the court. As I am advised, the statutes of Pennsylvania do not prescribe what compensation shall be allowed. Courts, however, have allowed five per cent on personal property, and two and one half per cent on real estate.



Mrs. Keith's housework didn't prevent earning Christmas money.

MRS. GEORGE KEITH, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, writes:

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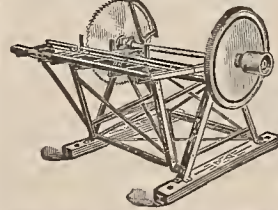
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Marriage by Capture

IF ONE divides marriages in accordance with the methods of winning a wife there will be found to be three kinds—marriage by capture, marriage by purchase, and marriage by fascination, or attraction. Man first caught and captured his wife; then he grew half-civilized, and bought her; finally he wooed and won her heart in tenderness and love. The author of "Woosings and Weddings in Many Lands" whimsically points out that we have traces of all three methods, for all men have somewhat of the savage in them, and woman, man's great civilizer, has also the opposite effect of making him primitive when he is in love.

Marriage by capture still survives in Australia and among the Malays; in Hindustan, Central Asia, Siberia and Kamchatka; among the Eskimos, the northern redskins, the aborigines of Brazil; in Chile and Tierra del Fuego; in the Pacific Islands, in the Philippines; among the Arabs and the negroes; in Circassia, and until modern times it obtained throughout a great part of Europe.

Relics of this old method—respectable relics, sanctioned by clergyman, judge and poet—are found in the ring, which is symbolic of the fetters wherewith the captor bound his struggling victim; in the shoes thrown after the bride's carriage, which are commemorative of the missiles hurled after the fleeing captor by the outstripped relatives; in the prolonged flight of the honeymoon; and in the "best man," who, as he stands in the innocent and unathletic stiffness of a frock-coat, trying to remember in which pocket he put the ring, does not realize that he is the modern descendant of the chief fighter on the groom's side in the old days of violent wooing.

In northern countries, like Greenland, the romp and struggle of the chase is perhaps necessary to melt out the human heart, which is frozen by the cold and the harsh conditions of life. The young Eskimo does not often fall violently in love. He seeks a wife, and selects her chiefly for her strength and health, that she may aid him in the stern toil and stoic endurance of life in the snows.

Having selected her, he marches to her abode, or watches and lies in wait for her as she walks forth from her father's house. He seizes her by her long hair or her fur coat, and drags her to his hearth and home under a bowl of ice or in a tent of skin. She must resist him, or she is looked down upon. But she must be beaten if he is to prove that he has strength to keep and feed her after she is won.—Youth's Companion.

The Criticism of Food

Not long ago I chanced to be a guest at a breakfast-table where the following remarks were made:

"Mama," said an eleven-year-old girl, "there is something the matter with this bread. I don't like it. I won't eat it!" and a frown furrowed the little maiden's brow.

"Tain't the bread; it's the butter. That's just horrid; not fit to eat!" volunteered her nine-year-old brother.

Now, the bread was excellent, but the butter was not good. It had been obtained from the person who furnished the family's supply, and its poor condition was a surprise and disappointment to the busy housewife, as well as to her critical children. While I was wondering why these ill-mannered remarks were not reproved, an elder daughter who had come down late approached the table.

"Rolled oats!" she said, and tossed her head scornfully. "Mama, why didn't you have breakfast-food?"

I concluded that my bringing up must have been hopelessly old-fashioned. As a child, while I was never compelled to eat what I did not want, I was never permitted to find fault with the food placed before me.

Children sometimes acquire this habit from hearing the criticism of older persons. One often sees the hot blood rush to the face of a tired woman when her husband sarcastically condemns the viands she has prepared.

In the child this soon degenerates into rudeness, and makes him most disagreeable. In any case it hurts the one who has prepared the meal, and who may have failed through no fault of hers. Selfishness has been called the bane of the world, and to think too much of one's own likes and dislikes is a good way to promote this bane.

If a child is taught to relish simple food, a great favor has been done it. If this cannot be done, it should be taught to refuse undesirable food politely, and to not make remarks about it. HOPE DARING.

Purifying Water by Ozone

Splendid results have recently been obtained at Wiesbaden and Paderborn in the purification of water by the use of ozonized air. Water of an inferior quality is thus turned into very good drinking-water. Ozonizers of the Siemens type are used to treat the air.

The plant at Wiesbaden contains forty-eight of these ozonizers, forming duplicate groups of twenty-four each. A set of eight ozonizers receives an alternating current of eight thousand volts from a step-up transformer. One pole of the apparatus consists of the cooling-water of the glass tube, and is earthed, while the other pole, connected to the transformers, is placed in an inaccessible position, and therefore causes no danger to the attendant. The ozonizing-tubes are inclosed in a cast-iron case consisting of three parts: (1) A completely closed central portion, into which are firmly screwed the eight ozone-tubes; (2) an upper part, acting as a reservoir and distributor of the air, and (3) a lower part, forming the ozone-collecting chamber. In the upper chamber, removed from all possible touch of the attendant, are fixed the terminals from the transformers. On the floor of the lower compartment are placed the high-potential cylinders with their insulating glass rods, and in addition an automatic device to prevent a short circuit through any leakage of the cooling-water. This consists simply of a strip of filter-paper stretched across a metal spring. If the filter-paper gets moist it tears, the spring opens out, and automatically places the particular ozonizer off duty.—American Inventor.



Around the Fireside

When the Woods Are Turnin' Brown

Lots of folks have left the country,
They have hurried into town,
For the days are growin' shorter,
And the woods are turnin' brown.
They can't see no beauty in it;
Those townfolks are blind's a bat,
When they'd rather have the city
Than the woods, as looks like that.

I just love them giant oak-trees
With their arms a-hangin' down,
And the acorns droppin', droppin',
As the woods are turnin' brown;
And the crows among the branches
Callin' out, from tree to tree,
Make we wonder if they're cawin'
To each other about me.

Now, there ain't no use a-sayin'
That all nature wears a frown,
Jest because the grass is yellin',
And the trees are turnin' brown.
No such thing—they're only smilin',
'Tis their way to sing a song.
'Cause they've kept the birds and flowers
In their shade all summer long.

I have walked through half the country,
But there's nothin' I have foun'
Quite so comfortin' and restful
As the woods a-turnin' brown.
I've grown old within their shadow,
Old, and purty nigh as gray,
But there's nothing that I know of
That's as dear to me as they.
—Edna Perry Booth, in the Ladies' World.

Good Old Names

The Indian names that have come down to us are the most euphonious in any language, and it is little less than profanation to discard them; and around others that our fathers used there cluster memories, tradition and history that make them almost sacred to those who have heard them from childhood. Think of Penacook as Streeterville, Monadnock as Miller Mountain, Winnepesaukee as Busiel Lake, Kearsarge as Mount Chandler, Chocorua as Sanborn Hill, the Piscataquog River as Goffstown Creek, the Nashua as Hamblett Brook, and Massabesic as the Manchester reservoir, and it sends a shudder of disgust through every well-tempered mind. Scarcely less reprehensible is the change from Loon Pond to Highland Lake, from Rattlesnake Hill to Mount Pleasant, from Beaver Dam Meadows to The Intervales, and all that class of sentimental revision of our geographies and histories. The old names meant something. The new ones are meaningless. Let us stick to the designations of the fathers.—Manchester (N. H.) Mirror.

Let the Children Give

It is certainly a mistake in our plans for the little ones at Christmas-time if we leave them out of all the preliminary preparations. The little sacrifices and surprises for dear ones, the work and self-denial that may add to the happiness of some playmate or of a poor child in the neighborhood, are certainly among the Christmas joys, and should be shared and encouraged, and, as far as possible, made to take a prominent place in the season's cheer, so that our children may learn that the best feature of Christmas is not the many costly presents received and the number of our "good times," but the unselfish giving of gifts and "good times" to others.

Even tiny children can, with a little assistance and supervision, do something for papa or mama, sister or brother, as well as for some little neighbor or friend less happily situated. If the habit of giving has been formed, they will have a small store of pennies saved to assist the tiny hands in their task. Even a few cents may be made to give real pleasure if thoughtfully invested. I would encourage from the first a wise expenditure of the tiny hoard, that the present may have some value to the one who receives it aside from the fact of its being a Christmas gift.

To illustrate what I mean, my little five-year-old daughter has hemmed three wash-cloths for Sister Mary, who expects to be away from home next year; has a blue ribbon for Ruth's hair; has given me one of her small dolls to dress in long clothes for the baby; is going to give little brother her red silk tie, as it matches his mittens, and looks so pretty with his little overcoat that he often borrows it; she has outlined a small doily for Sadie, the girl who helps us with the housework. She has my present decided upon, as I chanced to overhear her say. It is to cost ten cents. She has not yet bought her papa's present, but it is quite likely to be a tiny sack of filberts, of which he is especially fond. She has also nearly finished four little scrap-books—two for two little friends of hers, the other two for little girls whom we feared might not have much with which to make a merry Christmas. I cut the leaves of heavy paper, and made the covers, and will press and tie them when completed. Most of the pictures have been her own selection, and nearly all the cutting and pasting she has done and enjoyed. I learned from the kindergartens that children may easily be taught to paste neatly, and do no end of other things besides; though I recall the surprise, and I might add dismay, with which I saw for the first time the white cardboard and colored papers and paste handed to the little tots.

I tell this not to convey the impression that I might

have cited any other child any other time, but because I have been able better to carry out my theories into practice in her case, since she is not yet in school, and has but very little money to spend. Even our "little man" spends much time in selecting gifts from catalogues or planning most extravagant presents for everybody, seemingly forgetting that Christmas means anything but giving. I see with surprise and relief that, so great is the elasticity of childhood, he comes down from his flights, and is pleased with the small realities his few pennies—with a little stretching from my purse—will buy for the loved ones. This has given me an added impulse to try to help my children by precept and example to fill the weeks before Christmas so full of happy, generous work and plans for others that there will be no room for wondering what Santa Claus or any one else will give them.

You say it takes time—so does everything that is worth doing. Besides, the children must be kept busy. Why not this as well as something else? I often think of what Kate Douglas Wiggin said in her little book, "Children's Rights," when I hear mothers speak of the time and trouble this or that calls for, or if I catch myself trying to bring up my children "easily." "Life is a good deal of trouble if you come to that. We cannot expect to swallow the universe like a pill, and travel through the world like smiling images pushed from behind!"

For their sakes and our own let us not selfishly monopolize all the pleasure of doing for others, but rather give of ourselves to our children before and upon Christmas Day, and let them early share with us the blessedness of giving. GAZELLE STEVENS SHARP.

Authorship and Photography

What a man of original ideas can do for himself is illustrated in the career of Mr. Clifton Johnson, whose "Country Life in New England" is added to his already long list of books. Mr. Johnson's home is in the little rural village of Hadley, Massachusetts, an historic region where the red man made life peculiarly uncomfortable for the early settlers. Like the farmers' boys of the neighborhood, he struggled with the three R's at the common schools; but unlike many of them, he saw the possibilities of a region in which the flavor of the olden time was still preserved. He equipped himself with a camera. He even learned to draw a little. He devoted himself to securing pictures of quaint old houses, embowering elms, old-fashioned gardens, and farm-yard scenes. He wrote some descriptions, and out of this grew a book, "The New England Country," which recalled memories of the past to many who had graduated from farms to cities.

But life is more interesting than backgrounds, and Mr. Johnson became the illustrator of "the little red school-house." He induced the country boys and girls to pose for him. He showed them sitting on rude wooden benches, wrestling with problems on the blackboard, trudging through the snow, coasting and skating; and his book, "The Country School in New England," brought back a host of wholesome memories.

After one or two other essays in this fresh field Mr. Johnson packed his camera and started for England. The New England photographer was a novel figure in the offices of the conservative English publishers. His dress and speech were unfamiliar. Possibly they looked at him askance; but he went on his way, and did things. He introduced a new idea by following in the footsteps of that most delightful of naturalists, White, of Selborne. He photographed all manner of scenes at Selborne. It was not a question simply of old churches and houses, of quaint gardens and hedge-rows, but also of life. He showed the rustic laborers digging in the fields, or burning waste, or gathering the crops, or lounging at the doors of their cottages.

Presently he produced a charming edition of the "Natural History of Selborne," with these picturesque natural illustrations, in a manner which had not occurred to the English publishers.

Other books followed. Dickens' "Child's History of England" was taken up, and the American artist-author traveled through England with his faithful camera and obtained cleverly selected pictures of the scenes of battles, historic buildings and all manner of subjects referred to in Dickens' familiar book. Later Barrie and Maclaren drew artist and camera to Scotland, and in this country his camera illustrated Warner and Burroughs. With an instant appreciation of fresh and picturesque effects, and a lively sympathy with life, the artist has uniformly chosen subjects of peculiar interest. Sometimes he has written his own text, sometimes he has illustrated the text of others. He has developed a profession, and his success has more than a literary interest.—Saturday Evening Post.

A Few Don't's When Everything Goes Wrong

Don't bemoan your lot; it may be bad, but it might be worse.

Don't be sulky and mope; it inflicts your disagreeableness upon those around you.

Don't give yourself up to what is called "the decree of fate," but meet things bravely, and keep your own counsel.

Don't tell your worries to every one whom you meet; they may have troubles, too. Telling yours seldom does you any good, but often magnifies them both to yourself and your friend.—F. E. M., in Small Farmer.

Autumn Leaves

Autumn leaves, autumn leaves!
Garnered up in golden sheaves.
Sun that tinted them like gems,
Frost that keenly nipped their stems,
Wind that whirled them here and there,
Weary folk who raked with care,
All were slaves to serve our pleasure.
What though Time was bent and gray,
Yet we bade him add his treasure,
In the springtime of our play.
—Harper's Magazine.



Sunday Reading

Heart Thanksgiving

BY HARRIET WHITNEY

Were there no sheaves that sang of cheer
When the rose-sweet winds from the
Southland blew?
Was there no bloom in the fruitful year
To solace and comfort you?
Then tell your thanks with your voice
and eyes,
Though haply the bloom was shadow-
crossed;
Sing of the sheaves that you well may
prize,
Forgetting the sheaf you lost.

Was there no rest when the light grew
dim,
As the red sun dipped in a golden
splash
That trickled over the level rim
Where the sky-line caught its flash?
Then tune your harp to a chant of praise
For the rest that came in the even
hush—
In the holy peace of the planet rays,
Forgetting the day's long rush.

Was there no break in the dull gray rain
That beat the plums to a purple wreck—
No quick outflash of a sun-forged chain
That shivered in spark and fleck?
Then let the song of your heart be bright,
And set its keys to a cheerful chime,
For the hour-cups brimmed with the
wine of light,
Forgetting the rain-wet time.

Duty or Feeling

FEELING is a very poor guide of conduct. A large share of our duty is the doing of things that we do not feel like doing, and the not doing that which we do feel like doing. If a boy or man is set to a task that is within his ability, it is no excuse for his failure to do it that he did not feel like doing it. No court would acquit a prisoner of guilt on the ground that he felt like stealing. A man may at times write well, or preach well, or sing well, or perform well on a musical instrument, or fight well in the hour of battle, while he feels like it, but most men have to do those things when they do not feel like it. The world's best work is done by those who are not at the time under the influence of impelling and controlling feeling in that direction. If you feel like doing a thing, or like not doing it, consider whether you ought to do it or ought not to do it, in spite of your feeling, and then be guided by your duty rather than by your feeling. It may be to your discredit that you cannot feel like doing what you ought to do, but it can never be an excuse for your not doing.—Great Thoughts.

The Might of Manhood

Manhood is the bottom fact. We may build great navies, but their efficiency is no greater than that of the commander, the gunner, the man in the stoke-hole. We may construct complicated systems of laws, but they are utterly invalid unless the strength of manhood is behind them. The obsolete, hindering enactments are those which seek to create a paper manhood, worth no more than a last year's hornets' nest. We lead the world in industries because we have working-men who are men as well as workers.

In the high place and in the low, it is what every one with great experience of the world comes to prize most highly, because it does not fail him when the eye has ranged over life long enough to detect its shams; when the ear has been trained to detect the accents of the fakir from those of the prophet; when men have gone long journeys, and made great searches for life's secrets, they usually return upon the personal equation. To find a man with manly qualities is to discover a great nugget.—The Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The Safe Bridge

That stanch old Scotchman, Dr. Arnot, gives a good illustration on the total-abstinence question. You will find the world full of men who will tell you that they "are not obliged to sign away their liberty in order to keep on the safe side." "They know when they have had enough; no danger of their becoming drunkards," and the like.

Dr. Arnot says, "True, you are not obliged; but here is a river we have to cross. It is broad and deep and rapid; whoever falls into it is sure to be drowned. Here is a narrow foot-bridge—a single timber extending across. He who is lithe of limb and steady of brain and nerve may skip over it in safety. Yonder is a broad, strong bridge. Its foundations are of solid rock. Its pas-

sages are wide; its balustrade is high and firm. All may cross it in perfect safety—the aged and feeble, the young and gay, the tottering wee ones. There is no danger there. Now, my friends, you say, 'I am not obliged to go yonder. Let them go there who cannot walk this timber.' True, true, you are not obliged; but as for us, we know that if we cross that timber, though we may go safely, many others who will attempt to follow us will surely perish. And we feel better to go by the bridge."

Walking a foot-bridge over a raging torrent is risky business, but it is safety itself compared with tampering with strong drink. The surer the man is of his own safety, the less other people are assured of it. When a man is just about falling into the abyss he is sure that he is the only sober man around. The total-abstinence bridge is strong and wide, and there is room for the whole world to pass over in safety.—Safeguard.

How He Conquered the Plumber

In one of the suburbs of New York there lived not long ago a plumber who as a workman enjoyed the respect of his community. No one could solder a leaky pipe better or at less expense; but although his heart was kindly, his tongue was sharp. Oaths had lost their significance to him, he used so many. As for faith, he had none. He believed neither in God nor man. For years he had not been seen to enter a church-building, except to repair the furnace or the gas-pipes.

There had recently moved into this suburb a young doctor. He had two small children, just at the age to be "troublesome comforts," never still, and never ceasing to want time and attention. While struggling to establish a practice, the doctor took in several house-patients, with their attendant nurses, to help out his income. These, with his office calls and outside professional work, were a steady drain upon his sympathy and patience.

During a cold winter the water-pipes burst in the doctor's house, and the plumber was called. This troublesome and expensive accident seemed almost the climax of ill-fortune, and weighed heavily upon the family. Repairs proved to be somewhat complicated, and nearly a week was necessary in which to complete them.

The plumber, wise in the ways of households, and sardonic in his knowledge of the failings of people—failings that are often not apparent to the outer world, although freely and constantly betrayed in the seclusion of the home—entered upon his work with his accustomed dexterity and rudeness. It was thus that he met the new doctor for the first time.

Gentle in manner and speech, of unruffled temper, soothing and yet cheerful, the physician refused to become exasperated under these trying conditions. He met the plumber with a smile that gave no hint of his inward trouble, or of the emptiness of his purse. Where in another home anger, harsh words or reproach might have been stimulated by so confused a state of things, here, through the example of the master of the house, peace seemed to have come to stay. The doctor never argued for it. He lived it, and it had to be.

As the days went on, the plumber found in his heart an unfamiliar feeling toward the members of this strange household. His own gentle language and bearing were a surprise even to himself.

When, with uncomfortable anticipations, the doctor asked for his bill, the plumber said, "I ain't got no bill against you, doctor. I've enjoyed this job, and I don't want to be paid for it."

"Why, what do you mean?" gasped the doctor.

The mechanic was silent for a few seconds.

"Well," he said, slowly, "I've been in almost every house around here, and I know them all; and yours is the first place I've been in where everybody seems to live as if they believe what the Bible and the minister keeps saying. I ain't going to be a worse man for this job. If you're sensitive about this bill, you can take it out when my children have the measles. I've seen folks enough that try to get the best of their plumbers, but you've got the best of me."

And so he had. The better nature of a rough and godless man had been awakened and won by a Christian gentleman.—Youth's Companion.

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A Glimpse Into the White House
China-Closets

THE elegant new dinner service ordered by President Roosevelt for state occasions has been delivered at the White House, and safely stored in the big china-closet adjoining the private dining-room, ready for the entertainments during the coming winter.

This set—between three and four hundred pieces, twelve dozen each in plates, cups and saucers—selected by the presiding mistress of the mansion, was manufactured at the Wedgwood works at Albany, and is stamped with the trade-mark of Van Benthuse. The pure whiteness of the ware is unbroken except for a deep border of gold in mathematical design bearing the national arms upon a medallion, a distinguishing mark of nearly every set in the collection.

A uniform simplicity of design prevails throughout the various courses, admitting of little variety in old colonial style. By no means so ornamental as most of the executive table-settings, the Roosevelt china is both chaste and distinctive. In marked contrast are the gorgeously colored dishes of the Hayes administration, with highly illuminated birds and fish flying and swimming through impossible depths, many of them in bas-relief. One of the most artistic of these is a salad-bowl in appropriate design upon a background of palest blue.

Next in richness of coloring is the deep blue-bordered set of the Harrison period, with sprays of golden wheat breaking the surface. In the center of each piece the arms of the Republic appear in regulation tints. These, with many other historic possessions, have been sadly reduced in number through the annual sale of household effects. That so large a collection exists to-day is mainly due to the patriotic zeal and earnest efforts of the late Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, who, upon entering the White House, lost no time in instituting a search and gathering up the widely scat-



FRUIT-BASKET PURCHASED BY MRS. GRANT
CUPS AND SAUCERS PURCHASED BY MRS. MCKINLEY

tered pieces and restoring them to their original places. In this direction her efforts were rewarded by the voluntary restoration of many rare treasures sold at public auction to persons recognizing their value.

Conspicuous among these are some rarely beautiful plates of the Lincoln and Grant periods. The Haviland china, with its deep purple border and spread-eagle, is of the first-named era, one of the most unique and greatly admired sets in the list.

Unfortunately for an unbroken chain of effects, Mrs. Cleveland's views were not consulted in the selection of her table-furnishings, and among the variety of pieces in use at that date no single plate bears the impress of her individual taste. The collection includes blue, green and gold bordered alone and in effective combinations, each and all surmounted by the national arms in bright red and blue.

Among the Grant collection, so depleted through the successive sales of household effects, an unbroken set of almond-dishes, in international flag designs, never fails to attract attention upon each recurrent occasion of diplomatic state dinners, and forms a distinct feature of these brilliant gatherings.

Mrs. McKinley's beautiful rosebud set is a favorite with the present "First Lady of the Land," whose family table combines these with much of the Harrison blue and wheat bordered set.

An example of Mrs. Roosevelt's simplicity of taste is shown by her choice of the old-fashioned smooth goblets and finely cut wine-glasses in every-day use.

The elegantly chased silver tureen and tall candlesticks, silver punch-bowl, gravy-boat and cake-basket illustrated date back beyond the memory of the present generation, and were probably among the earliest of the executive household possessions.

An interesting and valuable relic of the first presidential period is the old French-gilt mirror-lake, resurrected by Mrs. Harrison from obscurity, and restored to its familiar place in the center of the board at state functions. It is on record that this mirror was selected by Lafayette at the personal request of Washington at the time when the national capital was located in Philadelphia, and was afterward transferred to the new White House with the establishment of the government upon the shores of the Potomac.



MRS. ROOSEVELT'S NEW CHINA



The Housewife

Few are aware, yet it is none the less a fact, that the two elegant dinner-sets presented to President and Lady Washington by the respective officers of the United States and Great Britain upon the close of the Revolution are to-day in possession, through direct inheritance, of Mrs. Britania Kennon, at her home, "Tudor Place," on the heights of Georgetown. These are stored away in the safe-keeping of the venerable descendant of Nellie Custis among a number of interesting personal relics, which include the white satin wedding-slippers of the fair first mistress of the White House.

Seasonable Suggestions

As the days shorten and grow chill with approaching winter the discarding of dishes that have been appetizing all through the summer now seems as imperative as the laying aside of thin clothing and donning heavier garments. All frozen dishes and iced beverages bear a frosty remembrance which is very conducive of shivers. In their stead arise the more pleasing aromatic odors of steaming, roasting and frying viands.

The atmosphere changes, too, demand heartier, richer foods to supply the warmth necessary for vigorous health, and many forms of rich pastries which we are told at some seasons of the year are very injurious will now prove the reverse in their effects, thereby confirming the fact that the human system requires nutriment of this kind.

Suet used either in the form of meat or fruit pastries is both hygienic and nourishing. In any place where shortening is used, finely chopped suet may take the place with creditable results, providing the dishes are served hot.

No compound of which suet is a part should be eaten cold, as it is then neither palatable nor nourishing.

The average American housekeeper uses too little



ALMOND-DISHES FOR DIPLOMATIC DINNERS

suet for the well-being of her family. If this were better understood, and a more liberal use were made of this natural animal food, more healthy, robust people would be the certain outcome.

As the weather grows inclement the housewife has more time at her disposal to spend in making delectable culinary productions. "To satisfy the cravings of the inner man," which is usually much in evidence at this season, and as so large an interest is centered around the festive board, each meal, as it follows in its round, should consistently be given a pleasant change.

For breakfast fried mashed potatoes makes a palatable dish. These can be prepared ready for frying from the potatoes left from dinner the day before. Take one quart of mashed potatoes; add a piece of butter, one cupful of powdered bread or cracker crumbs, one half cupful of cream, one

beaten egg, one tablespoonful of finely chopped onion, a seasoning of salt and pepper, and a dash of powdered sage or summer savory. Shape into balls, and fry in hot lard.

Pickled pork scrambled with eggs form a second wholesome breakfast-dish. Cut the pork into dice pieces, and when partially fried add the beaten eggs, and stir until the eggs are cooked. This dish is better when served on lettuce.

Curried tomatoes are excellent for either dinner or luncheon. Take one quart of tomatoes (fresh or canned ones may be used), add one teaspoonful each of curry-powder and salt, and allow one large cupful of boiled rice. Spread a layer of tomatoes over the bottom of a baking-dish, and alternate rice and tomatoes until the

dish is full. Sprinkle finely powdered cracker-crumbs over the top, mixed with a liberal quantity of butter. Bake for thirty minutes.

A vegetable ragout is a second nutritious dish which can be served at either luncheon or supper. Place two quarts of water in a stew-kettle with the leftover waste beef cut in small pieces. Any other variety of cold meat may be substituted, or salt pork can be used in the place of fresh meat, allowing it to cook a little longer before adding the vegetables. When the meat reaches the boiling-



SILVER SOUP-TUREEN

point add one cupful each of sliced turnips, potatoes, celery and carrots, one large onion, sliced, also one cupful of baked beans, and one red pepper, minced finely after the seeds have been removed. Season with salt, one teaspoonful each of powdered sage and summer savory, and just before serving add one tablespoonful each of Worcestershire sauce and catchup. Either rice, barley or flour rolled in butter may be used as thickening. When no thickening is added, serve over squares of buttered toast.

One of the best seasonable salads is of cabbage and celery. The fresh crispness of these succulent vegetables forms a toothsome relish with meat dishes. Put half a head of cabbage and a head of celery through the meat-chopper, cover with salt and water, and let them stand one hour; drain on a colander, then mix with the following dressing: Place one half pint of vinegar and two tablespoonfuls of butter over the fire, and add gradually two well-beaten eggs; when the mixture commences to thicken, add one tablespoonful of made mustard, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt and a dash of cayenne pepper. After you remove it from the fire add one half cupful of whipped cream. Mix lightly with the vegetables, and garnish with whipped cream.

In the autumn cookery the old-fashioned doughnuts always seem to find an appropriate place. The following recipe is an excellent one: Take one cupful each of sugar, sweet milk and finely mashed potatoes, three eggs, three teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, one half teaspoonful of saleratus, one teaspoonful of salt sifted with three cupfuls of flour, and three tablespoonfuls of melted butter. Season with cinnamon or nutmeg. The potatoes should be beaten to a foamy mass, using a little milk to bring them to this consistency; then rub them into the flour with the butter, milk and eggs. A little more flour will be necessary when rolling out. Fry in a basket in a liberal quantity of boiling lard, and dust while hot with powdered sugar.

Too many cooks spoil their doughnuts through not using sufficient lard to cook them properly. A large kettle half full of lard is considered an extravagance, whereas a cake will absorb only a certain amount of lard however it is treated, and the fat may be strained and kept for this purpose, using it re-



SPECIMENS OF SILVER SERVICE

peatedly, so that the expense is no more than when a smaller amount is used but once and then thrown away.

When the large juicy apples of the Golden Sweet are in season, a delicious dessert made from them is known as a "Beverly Pie." As it is an old-time dish somewhat modernized, it may prove a novelty to many. Pare and grate very mellow apples; to one pint of pulp allow one pint of cream, one cupful of sugar, the yolks of two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of butter blended with one tablespoonful of corn-starch, the grated peel of one lemon, and one half wine-glassful of brandy. Bake in a deep dish with one crust. Make a meringue of the whites of the eggs.

Serve with a dark sauce, as follows: Take one cupful of molasses, one cupful of coffee, one half cupful of brown sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one scant tablespoonful of corn-starch, one teaspoonful each of salt and ground cinnamon, and three tablespoonfuls of vinegar or the juice of one lemon. After the sauce thickens, and just before removing from the fire, add the beaten yolk of an egg.

Fried bananas are excellent, and it is very English to serve them in a blue blaze. This bears a reasonable significance of approaching Yule-tide, when the holly-crowned pudding is borne to the table in the same illusive haze.

SARAH RODNEY.

Ladies' Coat with Cape

SO MANY of the new outside garments for fall and winter wear are three-quarter length that short coats are apt to create comment. There are, however, some very smart short coats among the new imported models.

The illustration shows one of these developed in nickel-gray panne zibeline, with gray velvet and embroidered white broadcloth for trimming. It is tight-fitting in the back and under the arms.

Semi-fitted single-darted fronts fasten in double-breasted style with nickel buttons. The neck is finished without a collar, and piped with velvet. Large buttons with fancy pendants decorate the fronts.

The back extends from neck to belt, tapering at the belt in a becoming man-



LADIES' COAT WITH CAPE

ner. A fancy cape is adjusted closely over the shoulders, and shaped in decided points back and front.

One-piece sleeves are shaped with inside seams only, fit the upper arm well, and are very wide at the lower edge, where they are gathered and arranged on tight gauntlet cuffs of panne. They droop gracefully at the back.

Coats in this style may be used as separate outside garments or made of the same material as the skirt worn beneath. Heavy cloaking, broadcloth, melton, corded silk or velvet are appropriate fabrics. Lace capes are used on the more dressy coats, while others have capes and cuffs of self fabric elaborately braided.

The pattern for Ladies' Coat with Cape, No. 9154, is cut in sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measures.

Girls' Long Coat with Military Cape

Russian green cheviot is used for this stylish garment. This shade is particularly becoming to children who have pretty pink-and-white complexions.

The coat fits well on the shoulders, and hangs loosely in box effect to the hem, completely covering the frock worn be-



GIRLS' LONG COAT WITH MILITARY CAPE

neath. The adjustment is made with shoulder and under-arm seams, the coat closing in single-breasted style with round gold buttons.

Narrow upper and under portions in the sleeves are extended at the hand to form narrow wristbands. The full back portions are gathered and arranged on these wristbands, over which they droop well at the back.

A long military cape is fitted closely over the shoulders with small darts. It may be included in the neck-seam with the standing collar or made to fasten on with invisible hooks and eyes. The latter plan is a good one for coats made of heavy cloth that can be worn for fall or winter and with or without the cape.

Garments in this style may be made of broadcloth, heavy zibeline or double-

How to Dress

faced cloaking, and lined throughout with satin; or if preferred, the coat may be finished without lining and the cape only faced.

The pattern for Girls' Long Coat with Military Cape, No. 9144, is cut in sizes for girls of 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Ladies' Seven-Gored Skirt

Ivory-white lansdowne is used for this graceful skirt, with motifs and bands of white lace for trimming.

It is shaped with seven well-proportioned gores fitted smoothly around the waist and hips without darts. The closing is made invisibly at the center back, where the fullness is arranged in two backward-turning plaits that are flatly pressed.

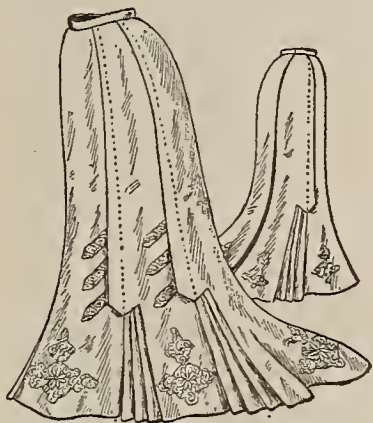
A plait at the front edge of the side and back gores is narrow at the top and graduated to a considerable depth at the lower edge. It is placed to cover the seam, and the edge is not permanently attached to the skirt.

Extensions added below this long plait are arranged in four forward-turning plaits, which provide a smart sweep at the floor. These plaits are only pressed, and not tacked, in order that they may flare readily.

Lace motifs are applied at the lower edge of the skirt between the clusters of plaits, and straps of insertion trim the narrow gores.

The mode may be developed in taffeta, peau-de-soie, silk crêpe, covert, cheviot, zibeline and velveteen, with lace, velvet or bands of embroidery for trimming.

The pattern for Ladies' Seven-gored Skirt, No. 9157, is cut in sizes for 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist measures.



LADIES' SEVEN-GORED SKIRT

Girls' Shirt-Waist Costume

Shirt-waist costumes for young girls make a pleasing change from blouse suits, and have a neat appearance that recommends them to mothers.

An attractive mode is illustrated here developed in bright red serge with black velvet trimming. The skirt is shaped with five gores fitted smoothly around the waist and flaring stylishly at the hem, where a narrow band of velvet is applied.

The closing is made invisibly at the back under two inverted plaits, which are flatly pressed. The skirt is attached to the lower edge of a fitted body lining that fastens at the back.

The back of the shirt-waist is plain across the shoulders, and blouses at the belt. The front closes invisibly under a broad center box-plait. This is trimmed with large square buttons. Fullness in the front is distributed around the neck and across the shoulders. The shirt-waist is gathered at the lower edge and attached to a narrow velvet belt.

Fancy velvet shoulder-trimmings extend over the sleeves, and the collar has a pointed tab in front that rests on the box-plait. One-piece bishop-sleeves fit the upper arm closely, and are wide at the wrist, where the fullness is arranged on cuffs that are shaped to match the other trimming.

Dresses in this style are made of cheviot, cashmere, flannel or mixed fabrics combined with silk, velvet or lace.

The pattern for Girls' Shirt-waist Costume, No. 9141, is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Ladies' Shirt-Waist

Military effects in shirt-waists are very attractive and entirely new. A waist in this style is illustrated here developed in light gray French flannel, with dark blue trimming and tiny nickel buttons.

The foundation is a glove-fitted feather-boned lining that closes in the center front. The back is made plain across the shoulders, and has slight fullness at the belt.

Tucks in the fronts are stitched down part way, and the waist blouses slightly

with pointed tab completes the neck. Small buttons are used in clusters of three on collar and straps.

The sleeve is shaped with a narrow upper and wide under portion, the seam coming on top of the sleeve. They fit the upper arm closely, and are gathered at the lower edge, where the fullness is arranged on a cuff of blue, which is narrow at the wrist and flares abruptly.

Narrow blue velvet ribbon edges the collar, cuffs and trimming-bands. A blue velvet belt is fastened with a silver



LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST

buckle. Waists in this style are made of serge, cheviot, cashmere or ladies' cloth, and trimmed with contrasting material.

The pattern for Ladies' Shirt-waist, No. 9133, is cut in sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measures.

Colors That Make One Look Thin

White makes a woman look innocent, winsome and classic. Clear white is for the blonde, cream-white for the brunette. Is it not the woman in white who has all the attention, and the wide-eyed young thing in white with a blue ribbon who captures all the beaux?

"Black suits the fair," a poet tells us. It is the thinnest color a stout woman can wear; indeed, the woman who wears black to best advantage is she who is stout and has black eyes and black hair. It is well known that in gowns of certain colors flesh seems to shrink; in others, to expand.

A subdued shade of blue, heliotrope and olive-green with black are the colors under which flesh seems less ostentatious, while wedgwood blue, pale gray and almost any shade of red are to be avoided.



GIRLS' SHIRT-WAIST COSTUME

Mauve and the higher shades of green are the two colors that in decoration about the throat and shoulders are especially helpful in diminishing the effect of flesh.—McCall's Magazine.

English Embroidery

English embroidery, of which so many dainty summer gowns were made, appears in blouses this fall. In itself the English embroidery is rather coarse and severe, but combined with batiste embroidery or with lace it is greatly improved.—New York Evening Post.

Patterns

Patterns for any of the garments or costumes described and illustrated on this page will be furnished from this office for ten cents each.

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CHAPTER V.
BILL WITTLES

AT JACKSONVILLE close connections were made with the east and west coast trains. Page went back to the parlor-car as the passengers alighted, and saw that his self-imposed charge was safely transferred to a seat on the shady side of her train. He did not provide a parlor-car seat, as he felt it would be more courteous not to burden her with unnecessary obligation.

And from complex motives he did not take a seat in the parlor-car himself. Dorothy had greeted him with her customary frank nod and smile as she crossed from one train to the other, but apparently Mrs. Spencer-Browne had been too busy with her own affairs to include him in her consciousness. There was but one parlor-car on the train this early in the season, and instead of entering it, Page strolled back and forth until the conductor signaled the time for departure, when he went into the ordinary car in which he had placed his charge.

Bill Wittles was lounging at nearly full length upon a seat, his inquisitive, good-natured eyes fastening expectantly upon each passenger who entered. As Page appeared, he flung himself to his feet with ostentatious relief.

"Hi, Page! Hi, hi, there!" he called, loudly, "thought you never would come. But the seat's all right. I've been holdin' one down—though I did think at one time it was goin' to be rushed in spite o' me. Folks act that way when they're off from home. Oh, it's all right," as Page stopped beside him and glanced down hesitatingly. "I'm good-sized, but I ain't big enough for a whole seat. Come, come, man, squeeze in; it's the only chance left in the car. There," as Page obeyed, "that's the style. Now we're ready for an all-the-way-down comfortable talk. Say, didn't I see you sidelin' up to a young lady between the trains—a tall, A-No.-1 girl that was walkin' pretty close to my boss?"

"Possibly. I assisted a lady from one train to the other, and then spoke with Mrs. Spencer-Browne's niece."

Bill Wittles gave a low chuckle.

"Nothin' slow 'bout you, I tell you, Page," he commended. "So that was Miss Dorothy, was it? I noticed she walked pretty close to the Duchess. Did you get a posish?"

"A—what?"

"Posish, situation, job. I'd never have thought o' that way myself, but your head's level. I could see the young lady was mighty pleasant-lookin' an' condescendin', an' would be a long way more apt to help a fellow than the Duchess. An' o' course an aunt would listen to a niece." He chuckled again, and looked at Page humorously. "Didn't try the old lady at all, did you?" he went on. "But o' course I know you didn't," grinning frankly, "for I was peekin' at you from one place an' another all the time. You see, I count it a privilege to know what's goin' on, an' I was interested in your game. I seen you lift your hat to the Duchess; but she didn't see—oh, no, not even with the corner o' an eye. But you ain't no manner o' cause to feel hurt, Page," consolingly; "no manner o' cause whatever. I know, 'cause I've caught on to the Duchess. She sees them in her own class, an' them she hires; but other folks can't ever seem to get in jest the right place for her to know they're there. She sees over 'em, or by 'em, or not quite far enough to get to 'em. An' I tell ye, Page," slapping his knee earnestly, "that's a gift to brag on. Most parlor-car people get sort o' put out when they bump up ag'inst common folks like you an' me; an' even if they don't show it in words, they're apt to ruffle their feathers or something. But the Duchess she jest goes right on, an' sees what she wants to see, an' gets what she wants to get, an' there ain't no detowers nor pout-in'. Oh, she's a hummer, my boss is. But say, you ain't told me your job."

"I did not obtain any."

"Oh, come," skeptically; "didn't I see the young lady look at you, an' smile? That meant something. Now, didn't she promise to talk with her aunt, an' to persuade her into givin' you a nice fat job before long, mebbe at secretaryin', or lookin' after trunks an' things, or something o' that sort?"

Page laughed. "Really, Mr. Wittles," he said, "I did not even allude to a situation."

Bill Wittles' face showed momentary disappointment, then his mouth broadened into his customary good-humored smile.

"Well, I guess you know, Page," he said, affably; "mebbe 'twill be best to wait for a good chance at headquarters. An' say, I'll try an' get in a word for you myself when it comes handy. Now, if only them rickshaw things could be snaked 'round in double harness, you an' me might go in together as a team—though," reflectively, "I ain't sure but we'd pull jerky, me bein' so big an' you so tall. Still, there's no knowin'." Anyhow," more briskly, "we're sure to scare up some job that'll fit your case, an' leave plenty o' time for the nabob amusements. But say," glancing suddenly through the window, "ain't this country along here redic'lous? I've had my opinion o' it ever since the fust time I come through. When I get rich, my mansion sha'n't be built along here. No, sir! 'Tain't near enough to the skies. Why, there ain't a hill high enough for a rooster to crow on. Jacksonville would do very well for my marble house with terraces an' butler, an' so would St. Augustine, but here—shucks!"

Comrades of Travel

By FRANK H. SWEET

He was silent for some time, watching the flitting landscape with an expression of unmitigated disgust. Suddenly he turned his back resolutely to the window.

"No use makin' your eyes sore lookin' at things you don't like," he declared, philosophically. "This water-level land always upsets me worse than an ocean trip in bad weather. You see," confidentially, "the fust time I ever come this way I was put off right about here for not havin' money to pay my fare, an' since then I've never crossed the duck-land without wantin' to kick something. It started in to rain jest as I was put off, an' kep' it up stiddy all the time I was hittin' the road to St. Augustine; an' wet, an' hungry, an' dirty, an' mad, ugh-h! An' to wind it up tight, the fust meal I got in the old city was in the cage, where they shut me up for comin' in as a tramp."

There was another period of silence, shorter than before, and broken this time by another of the characteristic chuckles.

"Funny the holes a man gets into while pasturin' 'round, though not so funny at the time, mebbe. 'specially if the holes are pretty deep an' hard to climb out of. I've been in a good many, some o' which don't make me laugh when I speak about 'em. An' I wouldn't wonder if you'd dug holes, too, Page, an' perhaps tried to fill some of 'em up. I've generly noticed that men like you—I mean," apologetically, "men who go in for high amusements an' dress an' such things, an' who ain't born to 'em, or ain't worked their way up—are pretty apt to have black holes along the way that wa'n't dug by mistake, an' that wa'n't ever filled up. I don't mean you, Page," earnestly, "for I'm sure you ain't like the rest. I took to you from the start, an' keep likin' you better the more I see o' you. An' I don't cotton to a man who makes black marks from choice. No, sir! If there's one thing I hate more'n another, it's crookedness. An' still," with a certain wistfulness which seemed incongruous to the big, burly figure, and which brought a

strong that I might lose a job; an' o' course I can't afford anything like that. But it's all right now, an' you an' me will go straight on to Palm Beach an' knock 'round by ourselves till they come. You see, there's a new business I'm hatchin' up for Palm Beach, new idee clean through, an' piled up with money. I ain't goin' to be no rickshaw-puller all my days. No, sir! Not if it is a temporary snap. There's my marble house with its terraces an' butler to be got ready for, an' then some day my jints will go on a strike, an' I'll be needin' easy-chairs an' poultices. You see," impressively, "it's goin' to be the gout, an' it all hitches on that eatin'-shop I run to St. Augustine, when I stuffed down seven or eight reg'lar meals every blessed day, besides nibblin' all the time between. I knew then that I was sowin' a whirlwind that would swing 'round an' blow me into an invalid's chair; but I was callous an' didn't shut off a single bite. You see, feedin' has been uncertain in a good many o' my pastures, an' I never had a full swing like that before. It seemed a duty to be reckless in such clover. Anyhow," philosophically, "I was reckless, an' I ain't sorry yet. I did have a bully time eatin'."

"Have you felt any symptoms of the disease?" asked Page.

"Not a twinge; but it's dead sure to come. Folks can't sow tares an' reap peaches—it's ag'in fate. But I ain't losin' no sleep through worry. I've took my pay in advance, an' now the gout can levy on me whenever it gets ready. But say, Page, ain't it funny for a man to reach toward something fashionable all his life, an' get hold o' nothing but the gout?"

Page smiled. "It is rather pathetic," he admitted. "But don't be alarmed, Mr. Wittles; you'll never have gout. The idea's absurd."

Wittles' countenance fell visibly. "Oh, come, Page," he expostulated, "don't say that. Long's you're free an' easy with the nabob amusements, you might leave me the gout. It's the only swell thing that seems in my reach." He looked at his companion reflectively, adding, "I don't think that word 'pathetic' is quite sootible for a man who weighs two hundred an' seventy an' wears a forty-four shirt. I guess 'funny' is better. An' I guess I won't give up havin' the gout jest yet. It's only two years since I done the high livin', an' you know the gods grind their punishment-mills slowly."

I've read a lot about gout, an' sometimes it takes years an' years to show up. I'm goin' to hurry on that marble palace an' butler jest as fast as I can, so as to be ready. An' say, Page," deprecatingly, "you won't hold it up ag'in me for not openin' up my plan jest yet, will you? I want to look over the ground an' fix in the details, an' the idee's too big to let open air on before it's ripe. But you shall be in on the ground floor when everything's ready, sure."

"That's all right," said Page, reassuringly. "I promise not to hold a particle of animosity on account of being kept in the dark. But here we are at St. Augustine. Good-by."

"Hello! Hold on! Wait a minute! Hi, hi! Say!" remonstrated Wittles, stumbling to his feet, and following down the car. "You ain't goin' to get off here, are you? I thought we were bound straight through to Palm Beach together. I've a lot to say yet."

"Well, I'm afraid we'll have to let it go until next time," smiled Page.

"But can't you take the Ancient City on the way up?" began Wittles. Then he stopped suddenly, with a comprehending grin and wink. "Oh, it's the job," he chuckled. "Well, that makes it all right. Only I don't believe the scent'll prove any good. The Duchess ain't a woman to be badgered."

"No, it isn't a job," returned Page, good-naturedly. "I understand that Mrs. Spencer-Browne and her niece are to stop over at Ormond. Probably I shall not see them again for some time."

"But they ain't goin' to—to—" Mr. Wittles choked, and resolutely clapped one of his big hands over his mouth, at the same time swinging around and striding back toward the seat he had vacated.

"Mighty close to another break," he grumbled, as he sank down and began to mop his face. "What's the use o' a tongue, anyhow, if it can't be used? But I mustn't take any risk jest now. This snap'll give me a good chance to study up Palm Beach an' get my big plan to workin'; an' I couldn't even go down to a place like that without something to stand the expense. It was a mighty close shave. If I'd finished the sentence, she'd get hold of it somehow, an' then there'd be a closin' up o' accounts on the spot. Shucks!" disgustedly, "how's a man to fend off on all four sides to once? An' I did hate to see Page go."

He turned suddenly, and thrust his head out of the open window. A tall figure was crossing toward the waiting-room.

"Hi! hi there, Page! Ahoy!" he roared. "Don't spend much here. Stay as long's you like, but hunt out the cheap places, an' hedge in all you can. Twenty-five cents is plenty for a meal. Remember, Palm Beach is the place where you want to blow your money in."

Two ladies were about to enter a carriage. One of them colored a little, her eyes dancing with amusement; the other did not appear to notice.

Page turned, and nodded reassuringly. He did not see the ladies.

But ten minutes later, when he entered the Alcazar and went forward to register, he found the two names preceding his own were "Mrs. Spencer-Browne" and "Miss Dorothy Hamilton."



Page rose, and held out his hand

more friendly light into Page's eyes, "I would like to know your game. Cards ain't the worst thing in the world, an' I have met men who were stronger for the holes they'd dug an' filled up—though I ain't recommendin' that way to strengthen character. It's too blame risky. But say, Page," changing the subject abruptly and lowering his voice, "we've altered our plans a little from what I told you comin' down. You see, the Duchess an' Miss Dorothy are goin' to stop—that is—cr—she told me—I—you see—I—"

He stammered a few more words incoherently, and then stopped, his mouth opening and shutting with ludicrous perturbation.

"Yes, I understand," Page said, quietly; "Mrs. Spencer-Browne and her niece are intending to stop over a few days instead of going straight on to Palm Beach. They hinted as much to me."

Bill Wittles' face cleared marvelously.

"You don't say," he cried, delightedly. "Well, I'm mighty glad, for I was slippin' into a hole. You see," coloring a little, and a twinkle coming into his eyes, "the boss raked me over the coals for talkin'—'bout home business, you know—an', well, she hinted pretty

CHAPTER VI.
THE CAPITALIST

Head waiters are supposed to have an intuitive knowledge of diners and their comfortable arrangement; but when the one of the Alcazar at lunch ushered a young man to a table at which were already seated two women, and saw the surprised stare of the older, and the sudden ripple of irrepressible amusement which came to the face of the younger, his lofty urbanity was for one brief instant disturbed. Then he bowed serenely, and left the table to a subordinate.

If Page felt any surprise he did not show it; and indeed, in the quick glance flashed her as he greeted them, Dorothy read more of amusement and satisfaction than annoyance, and for a moment she wondered if the meeting had been premeditated, as she knew her aunt believed.

But it was not a time or place for personalities; and after the first involuntary stare, Mrs. Spencer-Browne's face relaxed into recognition.

"So you concluded not to go through to Palm Beach, Mr. Withrow," she said. "You must have changed your plans very suddenly."

"I did, quite suddenly," he smiled. "In fact, the idea did not occur to me until after I left Jacksonville. It is rather odd, too, for the season would naturally commence here earlier than down the coast. I suppose I was too much engrossed with the pineapple idea to give the matter much thought. However, by looking the place over now I can decide how much of a stay I shall want to make on my way back." He turned to Dorothy. "Have you been around any yet?" he asked.

"No; Aunt Kate was tired from the journey, and I have been in her room nearly all of the time since we arrived. We will be more energetic to-morrow." Here she caught a warning glance from the face opposite, and added, "That is, if we conclude to remain over. This seems to be a very nice hotel."

"Does it? I really haven't had an opportunity to find out yet. I registered, and left the house directly, without even taking time to look at my room. But I can assure you my time hasn't been wasted," glancing frankly from one to the other. "I discovered, quite by accident, that the agent of the east coast railroad lands lives here, and I've been to see him, looked over his maps, and obtained option on two tracts which he declares are peculiarly adapted to my purpose. Now, if either of them suits me, I can close the deal inside of twenty-four hours after going down. That will give me most of my time for other things. As soon as the deal is closed, I shall wire Harry. The poor boy will be delighted, for he has been rather cut up about the other affair. But that isn't all." He was speaking to Dorothy now. "I've been to the golf-links, and found several acquaintances among the players. They're a nice lot. We went over the course together, and arranged for a little practice this afternoon. Will you join us?"

"I shall be delighted. At what time?"

"Three to five. After that, we will drive down to the fort. It is closed to visitors now, but I happen to be acquainted with the commandant here. We once had a brush against the Indians together. He has given me a note to Sergeant Brown, who will show us through the place. Have you ever been inside?" he asked of Mrs. Spencer-Browne.

"No," she replied.

"Then you must join us. I think you will find it interesting. They say the fort is very old and really worth visiting. We will stop for you on the way back from the links."

"You must ex—" began Mrs. Spencer-Browne, coldly, when Dorothy broke in with, "Now, don't feel at all worried on my account, aunt. I am not in the least tired, and a couple of hours on the course will do me good. You take the nice long nap you intended, and by that time we will be coming back. After our return from the fort we will dress for dinner, then—"

"Oh, beg pardon," interrupted Page; "that was another thing I meant to speak about. They're to have an entertainment in the casino this evening—a benefit for a once popular actor who is down here for his health, I believe. Quite a number of noted people are to take part, and the whole thing is to be unique, really the event of the season. There has been such a rush for places that the management has already posted 'Standing Room Only.'"

Mrs. Spencer-Browne looked across the room.

"Yes, I know," she said. "The clerk told us about it. He was very sorry that he could not provide us with good places. We would like to go, but of course we should not care to stand."

"There will be no need," returned Page. "I have arranged for that. Some years ago I was able to do a good turn to one of the men who takes part, and through

him I have obtained some particularly good seats. They had been reserved for friends of his, I believe."

Mrs. Spencer-Browne bit her lips. After what had been said, she could not see her way to a graceful counter-movement, so she yielded.

"Very well," she acquiesced; "we will go. And—yes, I will join you on the fort trip, also. But you must allow me to share in the—the—" she faltered and paused. With Page Withrow looking straight at her, his face calm, but his eyes twinkling, she could not quite finish the sentence. "I beg your pardon," she murmured. "Yes, we will go."

"Thank you. And to-morrow?" following up his advantage with the keenness of a hunter who has found that promptness is a strong bid for success. "What are the plans? Suppose we go to Matanzas, or across to North Beach. There are some pretty boats to be had."

But Mrs. Spencer-Browne was again within her intrenchments.

"Thank you," she said, coldly, "but to-morrow is already arranged for. Besides, it is not right to intrude upon your time. There are certain conditions," looking at him calmly, "under which it is criminal for a man to disregard his expenses. I am afraid, Mr. Withrow, that you should have kept straight on to Palm Beach, and attended to your business, instead of stopping over at St. Augustine to play golf."

"Aunt!" warned Dorothy.

"Mr. Withrow understands, my dear," said Mrs. Spencer-Browne. "I am speaking for his good. St. Augustine is an expensive place; the Alcazar is an expensive hotel."

Dorothy glanced apprehensively at the strong, calm face which was turned toward her aunt. But not a muscle in it moved; only in the eyes was the same look which she had seen before, and which she had at various times thought to be amusement, satire, or merely courteous inquiry or deference. She wondered if the impassive face could be stirred into irritation or a sudden blaze of anger, and how it would look in that condition; how—then her gaze dropped, and a slight color flamed up into her cheeks, for the eyes had smiled around toward her as though reading her thoughts.

"You need not bring any clubs, Miss Dorothy, unless you wish to," Page said. "They have a fine assortment at the clubhouse from which we can select. Still, I suppose you would prefer the ones you are used to."

"I will take just my cleek and driver and brassie, then," Dorothy responded. "The others I am willing to substitute. However, if the game were to be a very special one, in which my skill needed to be kept at high-water mark, I should certainly take my full set. I would feel as though touching a strange club would be a special invitation for defeat."

"In that case, suppose you let me take charge of your full set to-day," he suggested. "You will feel more confidence in playing."

"No, I will take only my cleek and driver and brassie," she said, smilingly. "I think one ought to get accustomed to handling strange sticks, don't you?"

"Yes, certainly. If one doesn't, there is sure to come a time when an unfamiliar club will spoil the play. It is very easy getting accustomed to and depending upon a certain stick. I once lost an important game through that very subservience, and since then I have almost ceased carrying clubs. It hurts the play for a time, perhaps, but when one is constantly changing about, as I am, and necessarily often without his own clubs, it certainly makes a better all-round man of him to be able to choose the right stick by simply weighing and testing it for a few seconds in his hand. Of course, it is merely a matter of practice, but if one always carries his clubs he doesn't get the practice. There may be a dozen that look exactly alike, and yet only one be the particular club with which a player can unerringly drive a ball across a hazard or from the tee at one hole well on to the next. But pardon me," to Mrs. Spencer-Browne, whose face was unconsciously taking on a bored expression, "this is dull talk for you."

"It is rather uninteresting," she admitted, drily. "But then, I am not a golfer."

At that moment two men came into the dining-room—one talking loudly, and, as he appeared to think, convincingly, the other listening. Mrs. Spencer-Browne was facing toward the door. As they drew near her table she suddenly bowed and smiled. The man who had been listening stopped.

"Ah-h, glad to see you, Mrs. Spencer-Browne," he wheezed, catching his breath in the middle of the sentence. "Delightful climate, isn't it?"

"Yes, indeed! And how are you feeling, Mr. Burley?"

"Better, better—ah-h—I knew I would."

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 20]

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The second sheet is a little beauty with black eyes and hair. In her hand she holds an ear of corn, with the husk partly removed, and on the border is a large stalk of corn, and on the bottom of the sheet is pictured a field of corn.

The third is a little lass with brown hair and eyes, rosy cheeks and a sweet face. About her head she wears a wreath of leaves. On the border of this sheet the artist has painted bunches of ripe grapes, and on the bottom is an exquisite landscape scene—brook, foot-bridge and meadow.

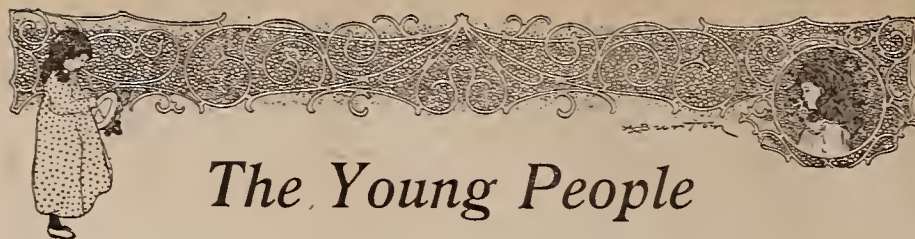
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The Young People

My Sister and Dick

BY GAZELLE STEVENS SHARP

I want to tell you something queer;
It happened in the spring one year,
Just when I don't remember, dear,
But long ago.
'Tis all about a poor young chick
(I think the creature's name was Dick);
It nearly made my sister sick
To see his woe.

Now Dick was motherless, you see,
And wretched as a chick could be;
Forever underfoot was he,
And in the way.
The other chickens ate his corn,
And pestered him both night and morn,
And he grew more and more forlorn
Day after day.

The ducks and geese put him to rout;
The pigeons, too, chased him about,
They even plucked his feathers out
Nor let them grow.
The way they did was just a sin;
No wonder Dick grew lank and thin!
My sister had to take him in,
They acted so.

She felt herself a murderer.
She wished folks would not look at her,
She started at the slightest stir—
Could it be Dick?
She passed a night of troubled sleep.
Rose unrefreshed, commenced to sweep.
When—yes, it was his well-known peep,
There stood that chick!

Then she disheartened quite became;
And really was she much to blame?
She said it was a burning shame
To let him stay
And look so bad and suffer so
(His skin was bare, he didn't grow);
They certainly must end his woe
Without delay.

But vainly she his cause did plead;
Her husband quite with her agreed,
But vowed he'd never do the deed,
Oh, no, not he.
The farm-hand he'd "not kill the thing;"
How could she ever, ever bring
Herself poor Dickie's neck to wring;
But it must be.

Herself and Dick alone she found;
At once she snatched him from the ground,
And whirled him swiftly round and round
By his poor head,
Then flung him far into the corn.
She went about her work that morn
With feelings that were most forlorn;
Poor Dick was dead!

Some Hints on Country Entertaining

DO ANY of our older readers remember when country parties were divided into two classes—kissing and dancing? For those whose parents objected to dancing the former was the favorite, but the latter was usually the best patronized. The younger people almost always preferred the dancing-parties, but there were many of the older folks who frowned on this sort of amusement, while the kissing-parties went unmolested. Happily this state of affairs no longer exists, and country gatherings are as up-to-date as those of the town.

In the first place, the entertainment must be suited to the guests if it is to be a success. How many of us have seen some unhappy man who never reads anything heavier than the daily paper struggling with a list of quotations from the poets, and wishing himself a thousand miles away? Then there is that abomination to people who couldn't read a bar of music if their lives depended upon it, which is called a musical party, where classical airs are rendered, and the guests guess the names and write them on slips of paper.

The quotation party is all right if all the guests read and enjoy the best literature, and the musical party might be a shining success if popular songs and rag-time airs took the place of the technical music in which only musicians delight. In fact, there is no jollier way to spend an evening than to have some one play snatches of "My Old Kentucky Home," "The Girl I Left Behind Me," "In the Good Old Summer Time," and such airs, in quick succession, while the guests try to keep up with wits and pencils. Have some simple prize for the best list, and a catalogue of popular songs for the poorest.

Try to have your scheme for entertaining suit the time and season. At a kitchen taffy-pulling, where the young people have come in ordinary clothes for an evening of fun, a clever plan is to have a contest to see who can pick out the most meat-nuts within a given time. The kernels can be used in the taffy, and while it would be an almost endless task for one person to get enough, in an incredibly short time you will have to call a halt if you expect to make any plain candy at all. A set of nut-picks makes an inexpensive prize, with a small hammer for the booby prize.

In winter, if all can skate—and every young person should learn to do this—have a skating-party of an hour or two, returning to the house for a substantial hot supper by ten o'clock. A big fire on the bank adds to the picturesqueness of the scene, and around it may be served such cakes or candies as may be eaten with gloves on while the skaters rest.

A popular form of amusement among young people is to have a singing or elocutionary contest. Have the judges sit behind a screen, so no favoritism (?) may be displayed in giving the prizes, and then get each guest to recite "Mary

Had a Little Lamb," or some nursery ditty. The musical contest is great fun, for every one must sing a popular song, or one verse if the crowd is large, whether he wants to or not. Any simple prizes are appropriate.

At a deaf-and-dumb party the guests are furnished with paper and pencil, and a fine is imposed for every word spoken. This contest should not last more than forty minutes, during which time the hostess and several friends should endeavor to make every one speak. The young people answer questions and carry on conversations by means of the pencils.

A catalogue party is a novelty to most persons, and requires but little work. Fold six or eight pieces of common wrapping-paper so as to form a book about six inches long and four inches wide. The size of the book depends on the pictures to be used, and should be made after the advertisements are selected. Cut out any number of pictorial advertisements (twenty-five is a good number) from a familiar magazine like the FARM AND FIRESIDE, using agricultural implements for the men, and fashions or kitchen goods for the girls. Paste or pin these securely in the little books, and print the name of a guest neatly on the front leaf. Be sure to remove every bit of printing from the picture, and then ask the guests to write beneath the picture the name of the firm whose advertisement it is. Of course, only prominent and familiar pictures must be used, and even then it is hard to turn out a book correctly labeled. Many a young man has had trouble in recognizing his favorite plow, and the girls struggle with health-food and similar advertisements, wondering "where in the world that stuff is made, and by whom."

With a little care the books may be made dainty souvenirs of the occasion, for colored covers, ribbon bows and gay lettering transform the common pieces of paper into things of beauty. Take your time to make them, for it is fascinating employment, and very instructive as well.

This may be varied by using pictures of vegetables or fruits or flowers, and the prizes may be as varied as the pictures, for any sort of prize, provided it is simple and inexpensive, is appropriate.

Begin to plan and get ready in time. Have everything perfect in its way, and you need have no fears about the success of your undertaking. There ought to be more picnics, socials and parties at all seasons of the year, for no one has more right to innocent amusements than the people in the country.

HILDA RICHMOND.

How to Melt Steel

Heat a piece of steel in the fire until it is red-hot; then, holding it up with a pair of pincers or tongs, take in the other hand a stick of brimstone, and touch the piece of steel with it. Immediately after the contact you will see the steel melt and drop like liquid.

S.

FREE

An Elegant

SUIT of BOY'S Clothes

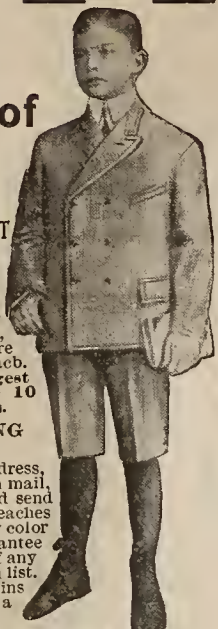
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COSTS YOU NOTHING WE TRUST YOU

Just send us your name and address, and we will send pins by return mail, post-paid. When they are sold send us \$2.40, and same day money reaches us we will send your suit in any color and size you order, and guarantee fit; or you may have choice of any premium from our big premium list. Remember, we take back all pins you cannot sell, and give you a premium for ones sold.

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Pure Soap

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A ro-cent can makes ten pounds of hard soap, or twenty gallons of soft soap—the best soap you ever saw or made.

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We will pay 5%

Your money safely invested free from speculation.

PER ANNUM.

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thing can work up a big side-line that takes very little time once a month; sewing-machine agents, tax-collectors, book-agents, nursery-stock solicitors can double their business. Instructions and outfit cost you nothing. We only want a reply from you that you are a hustler, and we will do the rest. Write us at once. Circulation Dept. WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION, Springfield, O.

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WE OFFER THIS MONTH A Chinese Pipe

For Twenty-Five Cents

This is positively what it is represented to be, and will not only be useful to a smoker, but an ornament or relic for a collection.

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"MEND-A-RIP"

Does all kinds of light and heavy stitching. Does all kinds of light and heavy riveting.

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WILL SAVE THE PRICE OF ITSELF MANY TIMES A YEAR.

To show it means a sale. AGENTS MAKE FROM \$3 TO \$15 A DAY. One agent made \$20 the first day, and writes us to hurry more machines to him. Write for terms to agents.

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WE WANT BOYS

and girls in every city and town, who are bright and energetic, and who want to make some money for themselves, or who would like to have a steady income. It is the most pleasant work possible, and will bring you in contact with the finest people. The work can be done after school. Write us at once. Address Circulation Department, WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION, Springfield, Ohio



The Young People

A Corner in Magic

THE MUSICAL GLASS.—Take a thin and high-sounding cut-glass tumbler, fill it nearly full of water, and place on its borders, after drying them well, a cross of equal branches cut from paper. Turn down at right angles the ends of the branches of the cross, so as to prevent it from slipping off the glass. If you now cause the glass to vibrate by rubbing some part of its exterior surface with your finger, as if you were going to make it ring, you will perceive the glass to emit a sound; but, more than this, you will notice the following phenomena: If your finger rubs the glass under one of the branches of the paper cross, the latter will remain stationary; but if you rub a part of the glass situated between the branches of the cross, the cross will begin to turn slowly, and will not stop until the end of one of the branches arrives over the part rubbed by the finger.

THE INCOMBUSTIBLE THREAD.—Wind some linen thread tightly around a smooth pebble, and secure the end. If you then expose it to the flame of a lamp or candle, the thread will not burn, for the heat traverses the thread without remaining in it, and attacks the stone. The same sort of trick may be performed with a poker around which is evenly pasted a sheet of paper. You can poke the fire with it without burning the paper.

TO BREAK A POLE PLACED ON GLASSES.—Take two tumblers of equal size, fill with water, and place at such a distance from each other that the ends of a wooden rod may rest upon the edges of the tumblers; then with another rod strike sharply the one suspended between the two glasses just in the middle, and the wooden pole if not very strong will be broken, while the glasses will remain unharmed.

THE MELTED COIN.—Place the coin in half a walnut-shell, and fill the shell with a mixture of three parts of dry, powdered niter, one part of flowers of sulphur and a little well-sifted sawdust. Light it, and when the mixture is melted it will be seen that the coin is also melted, the shell not having sustained any injury.

THE TUMBLING EGG.—Fill a quill with quicksilver, and seal it at both ends with good strong wax. Have an egg boiled, then take a small piece of the shell off the small end, and thrust in the quill with the quicksilver. Lay down the egg, and it will not cease tumbling about so long as there is any heat in it. Or if you put quicksilver into a small bladder, blow it out, and then warm the bladder, it will jump about so long as it remains warm.

A WATER CANDLESTICK.—In proposing to make a candlestick of a glass of water it is not intended to offer a substitute for the regular sticks now in use, but a curiosity. Boys who know how to make such things are always the popular members of a company, for they can provide amusement of an unusual sort. To make this little experiment get a piece of candle three or four inches in length, and in the bottom of it put a nail or other convenient piece of metal, the weight of the nail being just enough to submerge the candle down to a point immediately below the wick. Of course, the wick must be kept out of water.

A tall glass tumbler is the best for the experiment, and it should be nearly but not quite filled with water. When everything is ready light the candle, and you will find that it will burn steadily, right at the surface of the water, until it is entirely consumed.

The burning wick will remain at the surface, because as the candle is consumed its weight decreases in proportion. This is one of the steadiest lights you can have, and it is used in some scientific experiments for that reason. S.

Sancho and "Mrs. Hardy"

Sancho was an intelligent little brown-and-white spaniel that learned to sit up and speak early in his puppyhood, and although this was one of the least of his accomplishments, it led to a series of incidents which were extremely funny.

The family also possessed a small three-colored cat named "Mrs. Hardy," which looked on with envy while Sancho made the rounds of the dining-table, sitting up by the side of each one with a beseeching look in his liquid-brown eyes which seldom failed to bring the coveted titbit.

Imagine the surprise of the family when one day "Mrs. Hardy" walked up to the master's chair, and sat up very straight and prim, with paws folded down just as Sancho did. This called forth so much

admiration and applause that Sancho retired in disgust, and laid himself down in a far corner. Hunger soon got the better of him, however, and walking up to puss, who was still plying her new trade, he pushed her roughly aside, and sat up in her place with a shamefaced look which seemed to say, "I hate to do this, but she had no business to take my place." This act was repeated a number of times before Sancho could be made to respect "Mrs. Hardy's" rights.

ELIZABETH HOVEY.

Mrs. Carlyle's Letters

In the "Letters of Mrs. Thomas Carlyle to Her Husband," which are now in course of publication, the following very interesting description of the present Queen of England's early days is found:

"The most interesting part of the Princess Alexandra to me is not her present splendors, but her previously homely, rather poor life, which makes such a curious contrast. Her parents, 'royal' though they be, have an income of just from seven hundred to one thousand pounds a year. When she was visiting the Queen, after the engagement, she always came to breakfast in a jacket.

"My dear," said the Queen to her one day, 'you seem very fond of jackets. How is it that you always wear a jacket?'

"Well," said little Alexandra, 'I like them; and then, you see, a jacket is so economical! You can wear different skirts with it, and I have very few gowns—having to make them all myself. My sisters and I have no lady's maid, and have been brought up to make all our own clothes. I made my own bonnet.' "Bless her!"

At the Necktie-Counter

"Black neckties, if you please." Drummond, the salesman, stared across the counter at the speaker as if his thoughts were in Egypt.

"What is it?" he said at last.

"Black neckties. Silk."

Drummond threw down a box. The customer opened it. "These are red—and not silk," he said, quickly.

"Nobody wears black silk now," Drummond said, yawning; and looking indifferently at the plain old man before him. Then he took up the box, and threw it back into its place.

"Have you none of the kind I want?" asked the old man.

"No; that kind of goods went out years ago. We don't keep 'em," said the salesman, insolently.

"There are plenty of black silk ties," said Sanders, the man at the next counter, in an undertone.

"I know; but what's the good of both-ering with an old back number like that? Methodist preacher, I'll bet five to one! But I was telling you about my cousins, the Harts. The three brothers all left the village and came up to town. One is now a railway boss, one a banker, and the third a sugar man—all of them millionaires."

"A lucky family! How was it?"

"They all had capital to start with. The man with capital wins out every time."

"Perhaps you have neckties—black silk," the old man said to Sanders. He had been lingering near the counter.

"I think there are some, sir," said Sanders, taking down some boxes. He opened one after another, but there were no ties of the kind the old man wanted.

Drummond, with a half-amused stare at the persistent customer, turned away to gossip and giggle with a salesgirl. Sanders anxiously took down box after box.

"I am afraid I am giving you a great deal of trouble," said the old man, kindly.

"That's what I'm here for," said the salesman, pleasantly. "I am sure I shall find them."

The box was found at last, and a necktie of the right width chosen, wrapped and handed to the troublesome customer with a smile.

The next morning Sanders received a printed slip, notifying him of his promotion in the store. Drummond also received a slip, but it informed him that after the end of the next week his services would no longer be required by Colton & Company. Underneath the printed form were written the words, "Civility and efficiency are capital, as well as money. You will fail because you have neither."

"Who was the old bore?" demanded Drummond, in a fury.

"It was John Colton; the silent partner of the firm," said one of the men.—Youth's Companion.



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Hydrozone is endorsed by leading physicians. It is absolutely harmless, yet most powerful healing agent. Hydrozone destroys parasites which cause these diseases. Take no substitute and see that every bottle bears my signature.

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WE MAIL, FREE, one package of PEN-INE, directions and booklet, to any sufferer. A guaranteed cure for Kidney and Bladder Weakness in old or young. **MO. REMEDY CO., Dept. 509, ST. LOUIS, MO.**

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For London January Sales. Opossum, Muskrat, Mink, Skunk, Raccoon and others. Highest cash prices paid. Write **A. E. Burkhardt, Main & 2nd, Cincinnati, O.**

There is Great Danger in Catarrh

If Left to Run Its Course Unchecked, It Often Causes Death

Catarrh scatters its poisons throughout the entire system. The stomach and lungs are affected by the droppings that fall into the throat and are swallowed during sleep. Dyspepsia, inflammation of the stomach, bronchitis and consumption are the results. The blood also becomes contaminated, and carries the poisons to all parts of the system. Frequently in the more advanced stages, the bones of the head become decayed, and the air-passages are a putrid mass, and create a stench so foul and offensive as to be unbearable. The expression, "rotten with catarrh," is not overdrawn or exaggerated.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets strike at the root of this terrible, odious disease, and eradicate it from the system. They are a constitutional remedy that cleanses the system thoroughly of all poisons, and purifies the blood. Under their influence the head becomes clear, the discharges at the nose and droppings into the throat cease, the lost sense of smell is restored, the eye brightens, the foul breath becomes pure and sweet, and the odious, disgusting disease is thoroughly expelled from the system.

A Cincinnati man says: "I suffered the misery and humiliation of catarrh for twelve years. My case became so aggravated that it seriously interfered with all my business relations. The disease became so offensive that I would not venture into any one's presence unless it were absolutely necessary. I tried every remedy that I could get hold of. Some helped me temporarily, but as soon as I ceased taking them I would relapse into the old condition."

"Finally a friend told me of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, and insisted that I try them. I had about despaired of ever finding help, but bought a box anyway. I began to notice the improvement within twenty-four hours after I began taking them. Before the first box was gone I felt like another man. I kept up the treatment till I had taken three boxes and was entirely cured. I have never had a recurrence of the trouble from that day to this. My head is clear and well, and none of the offensive symptoms of the disease ever trouble me. It has been two years since I stopped taking them."

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are for sale by all druggists at 50 cents a box.

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Our Cash for Your Time

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Learn without a teacher. Save time and worry. Attach in a minute. State kind of instrument. **SPECIAL OFFER**—Fingerboard and celebrated "Howard" Self-Instructor, regular price 50c., postpaid, for 25c. Illustrated catalogs, with net prices on every known musical instrument, SENT FREE if you state article wanted. Write to-day.

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and Moving Picture Machines. Write and we will tell you how to give entertainments that

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BAD BREATH CURED

If you have **BAD FREE BREATH** no matter if it comes from Stomach Trouble, Catarrh, Bad Teeth or from Smoking, Chewing or Drinking. Address for free sample of (Guaranteed) Vegetable Cure, Dr. Jos. Ehrlich, 406 San Rafael, Cincinnati, O.

If afflicted with weak eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

Wit and Humor

Philosophy of a Bummer

"SAY," said the honey-bee to its big cousin, the bumblebee, "why don't you try to be of some use, you great, lazy lout? You're six times as big as I am, and ought to make six times as much honey; but all you seem to want is enough to live on, and when it comes to selecting a home you are satisfied with a hole in the ground or a place inside the clapboards of some old barn. Haven't you any ambition?"

"You little fool," replied the other. "do you think you own the house you live in? Don't you know you're in the grasp of a selfish landlord, who collects for rent nine tenths of the product of your toil, and graciously allows you to live on

was a stranger, but the minister greeted him pleasantly, and asked what he wished.

"Dey say der minister lived in his house, hey?"

"Yes, sir."

"Yes? Vell, I want to kit marriet."

"All right; I can marry you."

The German jammed his hat on his head, turned, and hurried down the walk.

"What is the matter?" called the parsoness after him.

"You kits no chance mit me!" he called back. "I don't want you; I haf got me a girl alretty!"—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Perplexing Problems

The head of the family, with his beloved sweet-brier and his favorite mag-



A "LIGHTNING-CHANGE ARTIST"

the other tenth? Do you know that even your queen is a slave, and is bought and sold like any other slave, in spite of the emancipation proclamation? You give me a feeling of weariness. You haven't a bit of sense. If you want to be happy and independent, be a bum like me." And the big bumblebee bumbled lazily on its way.—C. W. T., in Chicago Tribune.

No Vacancy

In a small town in Pennsylvania there is a female preacher. One afternoon she was preparing her sermon for the following Sunday, when she heard a timid knock at the parsonage door. She answered it herself, and found a bashful young German standing on the step. He

azine, had settled back in the rocker for a quiet, comfortable evening.

On the other side of an intervening table was the miniature counterpart of himself, the wrinkling of whose eighty-year-old forehead indicated that he was wrestling with some perplexing problem. After a while he looked toward his parent, and with a hopeless inflection, asked, "Pa, can the Lord make everything?"

"Yes, my boy."

"Every everything?"

"There is nothing that he cannot do."

"Papa, could he make a clock that would strike less than one?"

"Now, Johnny, go right up-stairs to your ma, and don't stop down here to annoy me when I'm reading."—Lippincott's.



ART AND NATURE

"I have here," announces the poet, "a parody on 'When the Frost is on the Pumpkin, and the Fodder's in the Shock.'"

"But," protests the editor, "you sold us a parody on the same thing last fall."

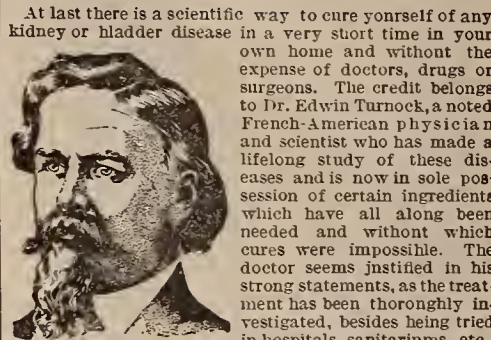
"True," acknowledges the poet, "but the pumpkin has been frosted again this fall."

"Far be it from me to differ with Nature," says the editor. "You may consider yourself duly frosted."

For Kidneys and Bladder

New Discovery by Which All Can Now Easily Cure Themselves at Home—Does Away With Surgical Operations—Positively Cures Bright's Disease and Worst Cases of Rheumatism—Thousands Already Cured.

SENT FREE TO ANY NEEDY PERSON



At last there is a scientific way to cure yourself of any kidney or bladder disease in a very short time in your own home and without the expense of doctors, drugs or surgeons. The credit belongs to Dr. Edwin Turnock, a noted French-American physician and scientist who has made a lifelong study of these diseases and is now in sole possession of certain ingredients which have all along been needed and without which cures were impossible. The doctor seems justified in his strong statements, as the treatment has been thoroughly investigated, besides being tried in hospitals, sanitariums, etc.,

and has been found to be all that is claimed for it. It contains nothing harmful, but nevertheless authorities say it will positively cure Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, gravel, weak back, stone in the bladder, bloated bladder, frequent desire to urinate, albumenuria, sugar in the urine, pains in the back, legs, sides and over the kidneys, swelling of the feet and ankles, retention of urine, scalding, getting up nights, pain in the bladder, wetting the bed, and such rheumatic affections as chronic, muscular or inflammatory rheumatism, sciatica, rheumatic neuralgia, lumbago, gout, etc., which are now known to be due entirely to uric-acid poison in the kidneys—in short, every form of kidney, bladder or urinary trouble in man, woman or child.

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Wit and Humor

A Diagnosis of Kentucky

Kentucky's hills are full of rills,
And all the rills are lined with stills,
And all the stills are full of gills,
And all the gills are full of thrills,
And all the thrills are full of kills.

You see, the feudists dot the hills,
And camp along the little rills,
Convenient to the busy stills,
And thirsting for the brimming gills;
And when the juice his system fills,
Each feudist whoops around, and kills.

Now, if they'd only stop the stills,
They'd cure Kentucky's many ills;
Men would be spared to climb the hills
And operate the busy stills.

However, this would mean more gills,
And that, of course, would mean more thrills,
Resulting in the same old kills.

So all the hills and rills and stills,
And all the gills and thrills and kills,
Are splendid for the coffin-mills,
And make more undertakers' bills.

—Chicago Tribune.



HIS "LITTLE GAME"

The Old Way is Best

A Springfield school-teacher received the following note from the mother of one of her pupils a few days ago:

"Dear Mis. You writ me about whipping Sammy. I herby give you permission to beat him up any time it is necessary to learn him lesens. He is juste like his father—you have to learn him with a clubb. Pound nolege into him. I wante him to git it, and don't pay no atension to what his father says. I'll handle him."

—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Polly's Preparations

Polly, put the kettle on—
(It has been sterilized, I hope?)

Polly, put the kettle on—
(And washed with antiseptic soap?)

Polly, put the kettle on—
(The water's filtered, scrubbed, sun-dried, dusted, polished, shaken, brushed, sifted, pasteurized and ironed, I see!)

Polly, put the kettle on; we'll all take tea.

—Jack Appleton, in Cincinnati Tribune.

Where He Got Work

The Hon. "Champ" Clark is fond of telling the following story of an old friend of his, who, in his home in Jefferson City, enjoys a local reputation for grim humor.

The old gentleman in question is the possessor of a large fortune, which he has accumulated by much hard work and the closest attention to business. He has a son whom he wished to train up in his father's business. But the boy was set upon leaving home and seeing the world. So he procured a position in Chicago. He soon lost the job, however, and in a short while found himself without means of livelihood.

Then he telegraphed to his father for money—in fact, he sent several urgent messages of this sort over the wire—but to all his appeals he received no answer.

Finally, in desperation, the son of the rich man telegraphed his father in these words:

"You won't see me starve, will you?"

The old man's answer came thus: "No; not from this distance."

Then, says Mr. Clark, the boy decided to go home and work in his father's firm.

—New York Tribune.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL

FEW PEOPLE KNOW HOW USEFUL IT IS IN PRESERVING HEALTH AND BEAUTY

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines, and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking, or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth, and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow Charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form, or rather in the form of large, pleasant-tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but, on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician, in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug-stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

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Comrades of Travel

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15]

The doctor said I would. Plenty of open air, he said; plenty of exercise; no business—ah-h. I'm going in for golf, Mrs. Spencer-Browne.

"Indeed! That will be splendid, though I don't play myself. Have you commenced yet?"

"Of course. Been here two days—ah-h—and commenced just as soon as I left the train. Asked the driver if he knew where I could find a good caddie. And what do you think—ah-h—Mrs. Spencer-Browne," with a sudden enthusiasm that distended his flabby, colorless cheeks and parted his heavy eyelids so that an unusual amount of his eyes could be seen, "I've collected forty clubs already. Spent most of the two days—ah-h—in poking through stores and picking them out. And I've learned all their names, Mrs. Spencer-Browne: long-spoon, play-club, putter, cleek, baffing-spoon, niblick—the whole lot. I've got five putters and thirteen niblicks, and I'm going to buy some more. Really—ah-h—my room looks like an arsenal already. It's delightful. The next thing, though, I suppose, is actual practice; and do you know—ah-h—Mrs. Spencer-Browne. I dread that. There is so much walking, and—ah-h—hurrying about. If only one could go in an automobile, and touch off the clubs by electric buttons, or maybe have the balls influenced by magnetic currents, or something, it wouldn't be so bad. But walking—ah-h—and hurrying about. It's dreadfully tiresome. And still," his cheeks falling in again and his eyelids closing at the thought, "it's what the doctor ordered; plenty of open air, plenty of exercise—ah-h."

"And you haven't been out to the links yet, Mr. Burley?" asked Dorothy.

"Not yet, Miss Dorothy. I haven't had time—ah-h. There have been the clubs to select and learn, and the caddie to find. I've got a beautiful caddie, Miss Dorothy," his eyes again opening. "I hired him for his legs. He's only seventeen years old, and almost six feet high, and his legs make up about two thirds of his length—ah-h. He can run."

"I should think so," observed Page. "What a great base-ball player he would make."

"Oh, I beg pardon," said Mrs. Spencer-Browne, hastily. "Mr. Burley, this is Mr. Page Withrow; Mr. Withrow, Mr. Burley."

Page rose, and held out his hand. "I have met Mr. Burley before," he said, briefly.

The eyes opened a little wider. "Withrow—Withrow—yes, yes, to be sure! Of the Illinois Central—ah-h. Of course. Glad to meet you again, sir."

But the voice was not very cordial, and Mr. Burley turned at once to Dorothy.

"About the links," he said. "I think I must go out there this very day. The plunge has to be made—ah-h. But I wish I had spoken to the doctor about the club-buying. I wouldn't wonder a bit if buying them would give me all the exercise I needed."

"No, indeed, it would not," declared Dorothy. "The real practice is what you need. Why, it's one of the most delightful games in the world. You're sure to like it immensely."

"Am I?" without much animation. "Well, of course I shall go out and play. I suppose it will be a good idea for me to give a dinner to the members—ah-h—as a sort of introduction. I've found that such things usually place a newcomer on a good footing from the start. But there won't be time for that this afternoon. I must get acquainted with a few of the members, so as to have somebody to play with, to coach me, you know—ah-h. Yes, yes, I'll go out to the links, of course, and I have no doubt it's delightful exercise, as you say; though I should prefer a quiet game of whist as a matter of personal convenience. Still, I used to play ball-games when I was a boy, 'bat the cat,' you know, and 'two holes,' and 'catch.' I wouldn't wonder if I'd make a pretty good golfer with a little practice. But excuse me now; Mr. Lond is getting impatient for his lunch. I will look around and see if I can find somebody to play with, Miss Dorothy."

He was turning away, when Mrs. Spencer-Browne touched his arm. This was her opportunity to score both ways, and she grasped it promptly.

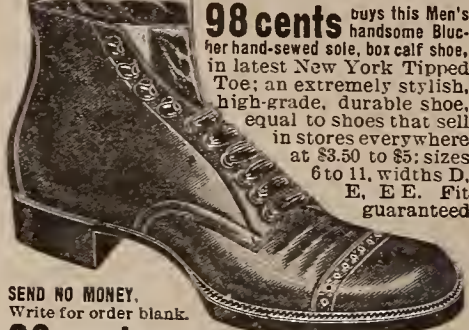
"Wait a moment, Mr. Burley," she said, graciously. "I think you will find what you want right here. Dorothy and Mr. Withrow are going out to the links this afternoon, and they will be delighted to have your company. They are both considered very good players. I believe, and will be able to show you any superficial points that you do not know or have forgotten. But with such material, I doubt if much coaching will be necessary. Rather, I would warn them to look out for their laurels."

[TO BE CONTINUED]

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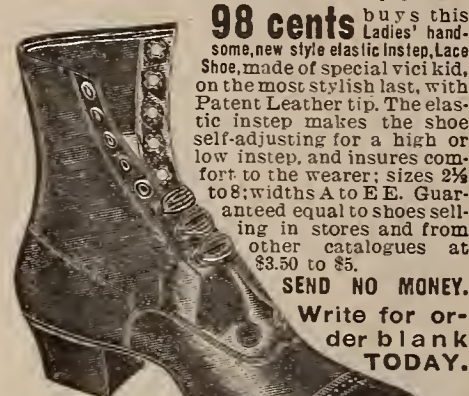
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By R. B. HOUSE, M.D.

Things to Remember

CHLORAL camphor dropped into a carious tooth, and covered with a pledget of cotton, often instantly relieves pain.

The frequent application of oil of eucalyptus with a camel's-hair brush gives speedy relief of pain in chilblains, and soon effects a cure.

Sore and painful corns, soft or hard, are quickly relieved by binding a pledget of absorbent cotton on them, and keeping it soaked with linseed-oil.

Equal parts of powdered alum and starch make an efficient powder for insufflation in cases of nosebleed. It may be safely left with the patient.

Lemon-juice is a useful adjuvant to other measures in acute rheumatism, and should not be forgotten, because it is generally extremely grateful to the patient.

To control the fetor of an inoperable cancer, wash with water containing half a dram of formaldehyde to the quart. Another admirable wash for this purpose made by adding half a dram of potassium permanganate to a quart of water.

Radium and Blindness

The experiments with the newly discovered element, radium, on the blind, and the sensational reports of the daily press on its possibilities, have infused hope in the hearts of many who are helplessly blind.

It is a false hope, however, for nothing short of a miracle will restore sight to a dead eye; and although we are living in a miraculous age, we have not seen the dead restored to life. Even this, however, is claimed by Doctor Littlefield, of Indiana, by means of his electric powder. He has, we believe, also created life, or synthetically produced living organisms chemically.

It should be remembered that even if some dormant nerve-perception is aroused by the use of the radium ray, and light is thereby made manifest, it by no means follows that sight can be restored even imperfectly where the visual apparatus is decayed and degenerated hopelessly.

Mere light is not sight, any more than mere noise is speech; and experiments with radium, although most interesting from a scientific standpoint, seem as yet, to say the least, insufficient to warrant the raising of hopes that it will ever prove even of partial benefit to the helpless blind.—Medical Century.

Night Air

We all know of the prevailing impression, by no means limited to the laity, that night air is detrimental and to be shunned. As if anything but night air could be had at night. So, also, do some people keep doors and windows tightly closed in fireless houses when it is raining, or otherwise quite damp out of doors, for the express purpose of shutting out the damp air. This, also, as if the house, not especially dried from within, could keep out external moisture without so vitiating the atmosphere as to prove dangerous to health. Sunlight is unquestionably better than moonlight or the darkness of the blackest night, as is also a dry atmosphere preferable to one that is damp. But the fresh outer air is always more desirable than that which one obtains in a closed house, more especially if it is occupied.

We call attention to this subject to impress upon our readers the importance of fresh air all the time, and sunshine and dryness next. All other things being equal, night air outdoors is always better than the same atmosphere vitiated indoors. Nor should the damp outer air be excluded, whether by night or day, even in cool weather, when our houses are heated. Remember that fresh air is always a great desideratum. A house that is properly ventilated in the winter gets its air-supply directly from outdoors, whence it is carried to the heater by a cool-air supply-pipe; after which it is warmed, and dried of damp, and distributed in all the rooms and halls from a point near the floor, while means for the exit of the still warmer and vitiated atmosphere, ascending toward the ceiling in accordance with well-known natural laws, should be provided in the upper portion of every room and hall. In houses otherwise heated, the ingress for fresh air should also be near the floor, and the egress for the bad air near the ceiling. Above all things, let us not forget that night air is such in or out of the house. If the dampness, and possible chilling, caused by the falling dew is to be avoided, then patients should be kept indoors, or be permitted to be in the open air only at a sufficient height above the ground to overcome this objection.



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- 1—What Part of the Ocean do Careless Servants Suggest?
- 2—What Part of the Ocean does a Rope Full of Knots Represent?
- 3—What Part of the Ocean do Frivolous People Typify?
- 4—What Part of the Ocean is Suggested by the Population of the Slums?
- 5—What Part of the Ocean does One of Our Beautiful Forest-Trees Suggest?
- 6—What Part of the Ocean does a Barking Dog Bring to Mind?

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list from each state wins a prize, giving an equal opportunity to all our readers wherever they may be located. In the states where the cash prizes are awarded the prize books will be given to the person sending the second correct list, so that in no case will any one person receive two prizes. Answers must be addressed to the "Puzzle Editor," FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio.



ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF OCTOBER 15th ISSUE

The School-Room Articles Puzzle

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1—Bell. | 4—Pointer. |
| 2—Pencil. | 5—Slate. |
| 3—Copy-book. | 6—Blackboard. |

The cash prizes are awarded as follows:

Man's prize, two dollars—R. B. Dickson, Galva, Illinois.
Woman's prize, two dollars—Anna Johnson, Columbus, Ohio.
Boy's prize, two dollars—Thomas A. Brown, Felton, Delaware.
Girl's prize, two dollars—Lillian Tucker, Washington, District of Columbia.

As a consolation prize, a copy of "John Ploughman's Pictures" is awarded to the following persons for sending the first correct list of answers from their respective states:

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Arkansas—Russell D. Leas, Little Rock.
California—Wm. Mitchell, Alameda.

Canada—J. A. Lucas, Hamilton.
Colorado—Sidney W. French, Denver, Minn.
Connecticut—Mrs. M. A. Wilcox, Madison.
Cuba—Carmen Van Gordei, Cabañas.
Delaware—Mrs. Homer Lewis, Lincoln.
District of Columbia—Lenora F. Channon, Washington.
Florida—H. W. Weir, Wabasso.
Georgia—James Comfort, Lawrenceville.
Idaho—Orville D. Ellis, Boise.
Illinois—Mamie B. Hayden, Chicago.
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Indian Territory—J. L. Russell, Ballard.
Iowa—Kenneth K. Nichols, Davenport.
Kansas—Anna Mowrer, Lost Springs.
Kentucky—J. M. Wharton, Keene.
Louisiana—Mrs. Clare H. Burgess, Jeanerette.
Maine—Rena Maud Martin, East Otisfield.
Maryland—Martha Jacobs, Baltimore.
Massachusetts—Wilma Schmidt, South Hadley Falls.
Michigan—Mrs. G. E. Pooler, Burroak.
Minnesota—A. P. Van Dam, Okabena.
Mississippi—Laura Kennebrew, Columbus.
Missouri—Jacob Ucker, Buckner.
Montana—Mrs. A. M. James, Anaconda.

Nebraska—Miss Eltie Girl, Rockford.
New Hampshire—Maria W. Boyd, Londonderry.
New Jersey—Maude B. McChesney, East Orange.
New Mexico—Mrs. Lucy Hoff, Farmington.
New York—John A. Moffitt, Ellicottville.
North Carolina—Mabel Dunlap, Dunlap.
North Dakota—Jennie Weakley, Fargo.
Ohio—Susie Whelan, Hamilton.
Oklahoma—Mrs. B. W. Pimlott, Gage.
Oregon—Walter S. Muir, Dallas.
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Tennessee—Rosa Spangler, Madisonville.
Texas—Matt Bradley, Tioga.
Utah—Tom Thurman, Lehi.
Vermont—Harry Jennings, Sunderland.
Virginia—Donald A. Manwaring, Boynton.
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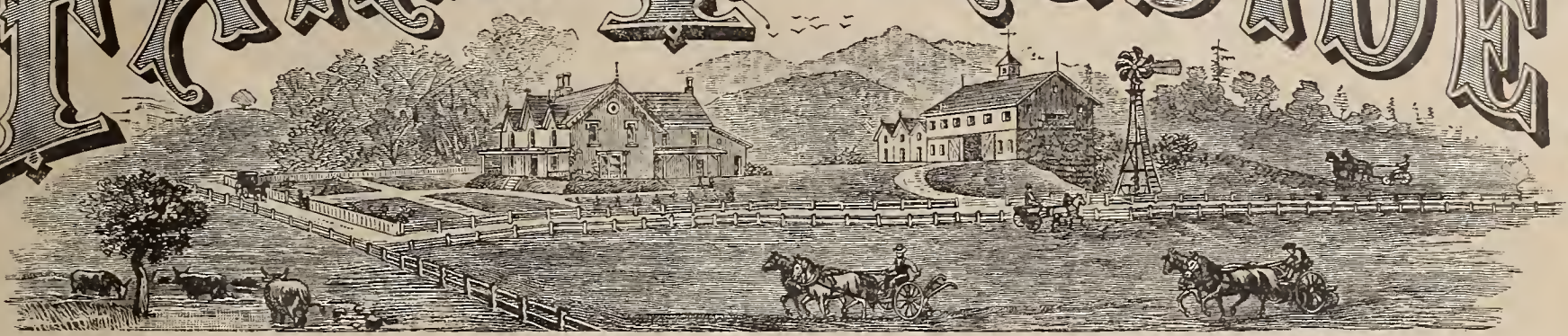
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FARM & FIRESIDE



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Agriculture in the Colleges

By PROF. H. C. PRICE, DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC SCIENCE, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

IN REPLYING to the criticisms of Mr. Working in the issue of November 1st, on the work done by agricultural colleges, I do so in no spirit of controversy nor with any desire to shield them from just criticism. There is no doubt in my mind that Mr. Working's criticisms are prompted by his intense interest in agricultural education, and have been made in the most kindly spirit. I do not speak for all agricultural colleges, but speak only for the College of Agriculture and Domestic Science at the Ohio State University, as Mr. Working mentions it specifically as an example of the type which he criticizes; and what I shall say in regard to this college I believe will apply equally well to the majority of agricultural colleges of the central states.

The main point of Mr. Working's criticism is that the agricultural colleges are educating their students away from the farm instead of returning them to the country to become leaders in uplifting and ennobling farm life. If this statement is true, there is no question that the colleges are not fulfilling the purpose for which they were created, and that they are indeed deserving of the severest criticism. But is it true that the colleges are educating the boys away from the farm? In support of his proposition that this is the case Mr. Working quotes from the catalogue of our college the following statement in regard to the graduates of our four-year courses in agriculture:

"About one third of the students who have graduated from this course have engaged in farming, while most of the others have become professors, instructors or experimenters in the agricultural colleges and experiment stations of the country, or have obtained employment in the various bureaus of the United States Department of Agriculture."

Commenting on this, Mr. Working says:

"This statement means that at least one agricultural college has sent more men into professional life than into farming; it means that it is a professional school, fitting men for positions as teachers and investigators rather than as managers of farms."

He has overlooked the fact that this same college offers six different courses, and that the statement he has quoted is made in regard to only one of them. If he had read the first sentence of the paragraph following the one from which he has quoted, he would have read:

"Still larger numbers who have pursued the course for two or three years have become successful farmers and farm superintendents."

As Mr. Working says, "facts are very stubborn things," and I want to present the facts in regard to the young men who have been enrolled as students in our College of Agriculture. Fortunately, a directory has been kept of all students enrolled in the college since 1892, together with their occupations, and the same is published each year in the college catalogue. Previous to 1892 we have no record of the students enrolled in the college, excepting the graduates, and there are but five of these, and the number of agricultural students enrolled previous to 1892 was proportionately small.

Since 1892 sixty-seven men have graduated from the four-year courses, and their employment at present is as follows: Farmers and fruit-growers, twenty-five; professional agriculturists (teachers, investigators, and other salaried agricultural positions), thirty-three; graduate students in agriculture, three; other lines of work than agriculture, five; deceased, one.

These sixty-seven men who have graduated, however, represent only about eleven per cent of the men

who have been enrolled in the college during this time and are no longer connected with it.

Since January 1, 1892, five hundred and eighty-nine young men have been enrolled in the college, and have passed out from its training to take up their life-work. Of this number, the sixty-seven whose occupations have already been given have graduated; of the remaining five hundred and twenty-two, who did not complete the four-year courses, our directory, as published in the catalogue from which Mr. Working quotes, shows their employment to be as follows: Farmers, gardeners, dairy and creamery men, three hundred and sixteen; professional agriculturists, eight; students in other colleges, twenty-six; other lines of work than agriculture, one hundred and two; occupations unknown, fifty-nine; deceased, eleven.

Of the total number of students enrolled since 1892 and no longer connected with the college, three hundred and forty-one we know have returned to the farm, while forty-one have entered professional lines of agriculture. The reader can judge for himself how well these facts bear out Mr. Working's statement that this "agricultural college has sent more men into professional life than into farming."

Although Mr. Working criticizes a college for sending too many of its graduates into professional work in agriculture, yet in the next sentence he says: "Let it not be understood that I am saying a word against those who leave the farm to become teachers of agriculture or investigators of agricultural problems in Washington or elsewhere. The farms ought to furnish the men for these positions."

Where would you have these men educated if not

show as high a percentage of graduates who are following the line of work for which they were educated?

The agricultural colleges are not to blame that more students have not returned to the farm, but rather the farmers. They have not taken advantage of the provisions that have been made by the national and state governments for their education and for their children's education; they have been slow to appreciate that there is anything more in farming than they themselves know; they are ready to give the son who wishes to be a lawyer, a minister or a doctor a liberal education, but have their doubts whether it is necessary for the son who expects to be a farmer to go to college. Each year it is estimated that five thousand persons begin farming in Ohio, and yet only about one hundred and fifty new students enter the College of Agriculture each year. No class has been as generously provided with educational opportunities in their technical work as the American farmers, yet they have been slow to make use of their opportunities.

If the farmers of the state could be convinced that it is just as important to educate the boy to be a farmer as it is to be a physician, there would be nothing more heard of the boys going into agricultural professional lines instead of returning to the farms. The demand for graduates for these positions would soon be satisfied, and the rest would return to the farms; but so long as so few of the farmers' boys study agriculture in our agricultural colleges, just so long must we look for a large percentage of them to go into these professional lines. It is more imperative that these positions as teachers and investigators of agricultural science and other lines of professional agriculture

should be filled by boys from the farms trained in agricultural colleges than that they should return to the farm; and so long as the demand comes as near equaling the supply as it does now, we must look for a large part of the graduates of our best colleges to go into professional agriculture rather than to return to the farm. The men in these positions are the men who are making the advancement in agricultural education and science.

I do not believe that any one can fail to see the necessity of having the faculties of our agricultural colleges and the staffs of our agricultural experiment stations made up of men who have lived on farms, who are familiar with the practical details of farm life, and who can see situations from the standpoint of the farmer. These men must be supplied from the farms, and must be trained in the best agricultural colleges.

Never has agriculture offered the possibilities to the

young man that it does to-day, and never was an education as essential to the young farmer as it is now. Agricultural methods have been revolutionized in the last thirty years. The successful farmer of to-day must be an educated man; he must be trained in the sciences related to agriculture; he must be familiar with the laws of plant growth, of animal nutrition, and must be trained in mind as well as hand.

Let the farmers of the state send their sons to the agricultural college, that their eyes may be opened to the possibilities of country life. Our instructors are men who have come from the farm, men who appreciate the problems of the farm, and who do enthrall their students "with a desire to make country life better."

I agree with Mr. Working that "the idea of mutual helpfulness (between farmers and agricultural colleges) cannot be too often insisted upon." They need the interest of the farmers, and they stand ready to listen to their suggestions.



TRACTION-DISKING IN SOUTH DAKOTA

in agricultural colleges? Would you send them to a classical college or some professional school? If a goodly number of the graduates of our four-year courses in agriculture take up a professional life to become teachers, investigators or agricultural editors, can it be said that the college is not performing its mission? Should not these men, who are to be the leaders in agriculture, be the best graduates of the best agricultural colleges of the country?

Mr. Working says: "Law and literature are debtors to the farm and to the agricultural college; so are medicine and theology."

Of the sixty-seven graduates of our agricultural college since 1892, five have gone into other lines than practical or professional agriculture; and of these, two have gone into medicine, two have become merchants, and one is curator of a state museum. This is less than eight per cent who have gone into other lines of work than agriculture. Can any other technical school

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Mr. Greiner Says:

BY THEIR FRUITS YE SHALL KNOW THEM.—That may be said of the farmers of my own county and other sections of the state and elsewhere. We have had good crops, and fruits of extraordinary high quality, but the advantage, as usual, has been with the careful and intelligent cultivator, and even more so this year with the careful and honest sorter and packer. Well-grown fruit, fruit of high quality, carefully sorted and honestly packed, finds a quick market and good prices.

THINNING FRUITS.—The Maryland station has recently made experiments in thinning fruits—less for the purpose of discovering whether thinned fruits will grow larger and finer than fruits that grow on overloaded trees (for that seems to be a well-established fact) than of ascertaining whether the thinned fruit brings so much more money in the market that it may be said that thinning pays. This is probably a question of season and of market conditions. In 1896, when we had the big apple crop, with overloaded trees and little soil-moisture at the critical time, thinning even by the crudest means—say by knocking off some of the apples with a pole or club—would have paid us well. We had too many apples, and a lot of undersized and poorly colored ones. Fewer and better apples would have sold more readily and at better prices. This year it would not have paid us to thin our pear and apple crops. These fruits were unusually large and fine, anyway, even on heavily loaded trees, and by thinning we would have simply destroyed a portion of the fruits without bettering the prices to any great extent. In growing fancy fruits for a fancy trade or exhibition, thinning is always advisable, however.

FERTILIZERS ON WORN-OUT SOIL.—A reader in Florence, Ala., asks for a "formula to make chemical fertilizers for wheat to be drilled in with wheat." He has been using bone-meal to some extent, but for the last two years has failed to get good results, the land being red-clay upland, worn-out cotton-fields. I am afraid the malady is too far advanced to be cured by the application of any chemical fertilizer or fertilizer combination which I might prescribe. The soil is "worn out." That tells the whole story. It is lifeless for the want of humus as well as plant-foods. Chemicals might supply the foods all right, but would not bring a permanent improvement. The production of wheat will only finish the process of soil-robbery begun by growing successive crops of cotton. The remedy in this case, as in a number of similar ones, lies in the cessation, for a year or two, of the production of wheat, and in the planting of such soil-improvers as cow-peas, soy-beans, crimson clover or other clovers, perhaps with the help of dressings of superphosphate, and possibly smaller doses of potash (muriate or other forms), leaving the growths thus produced on or in the soil to furnish both the needed humus and nitrogen, and afterward following a judicious rotation of cropping, in which cow-peas, etc., form an important and frequently occurring link.

WIDTH OF SETTING FRUIT-TREES.—A nursery circular says: "At least seventy feet should be allowed between trees intended to occupy the ground permanently. Quick-growing nurse, or temporary, trees may be planted between the long-lived ones to produce

immediate results, but these should be removed as soon as they interfere with the development of the permanent orchards." When trees are small we almost always underestimate the required distances. We set apple-trees thirty feet apart, and imagine they will have plenty of space for all time to come. But when the trees get to be twenty-five or thirty years old, we find their limbs interlocking and interfering, and we are "in a pickle." For ordinary apple-trees a distance of forty feet from tree to tree is none too much. The idea of planting temporary trees between the regular and permanent ones, such as peach-trees between apple-trees, etc., seems plausible, but is not always practical. It is not so bad with peaches. They usually die young, making room for the apple-trees, anyway. But when we plant early bearing apple-trees, such as Wagener, for instance, among the permanent apple-trees, with the idea of cutting the Wageners out when the others need the room, we will find that it takes much nerve, or "sand," to put the ax to a thrifty young tree that is bearing regularly a fine quality of apple. We are liable to put off the thinning-out process from year to year, until the permanent trees are encroached upon and interfered with. My experience is that it is better to plant the orchard as we will want it in later years, and to take the very best care of it from the beginning right through. Don't allow yourself to be fooled by this kind of mixed planting. It may be allowable to grow small fruits, etc., among the trees in a young orchard, possibly for a dozen years.

PLANTING TREES.—A number of fruit and other trees are planted in the fall, up to the time that the soil freezes up, and at least for apple and pear trees it seems to be a safe practice. While it may be a question whether we have not already a sufficiency of commercial orchards of such fruits, and whether contraction would not be more advisable at present than expansion in this field, yet as we are continuing to build homes, we must continue to plant home grounds with all manner of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs. I cannot imagine a complete home—a home that is all that the name implies—without trees and shrubs and vines and plants surrounding it. The planting for home use and adornment goes on, and often it is done in an abominable manner. One of our nursery firms gives the following directions for setting trees, they being applicable both to spring and fall planting: "Cut the ends of all broken or mutilated roots. The limbs should be cut back about one half. Open holes at least two feet in diameter and one foot deep even in poor soil. The sides of the holes should be perpendicular, and the bottom flat. Break up the soil in the bottom of the hole to the depth of the length of the spade-blade. Place two or three inches of fine top-soil free from sods or other decomposing organic matter in the bottom of the hole. On top of this place the roots of the tree, spread them as evenly as possible over the bottom of the hole, and cover with two or three inches of fine top-soil as before. Tramp firmly with the feet, and fill the hole with good earth, leaving the surface loose and a little higher than the surface of the surrounding soil. When the work of planting is completed, the tree should stand about two inches deeper than it stood in the nursery."

PLANTING TREES.—A number of fruit and other sends me a clipping from an Eastern agricultural paper giving a mixture recommended by the late Andrew H. Ward (the soda advocate) as destructive to all grubs and worms that live in the ground, or go into it in order to pass through the pupa state, and then come out as full-fledged flies, to work their devastation on fruit and foliage, and there to lay their eggs for the perpetuation of their kind. The recipe is as follows: "Slake five hundred pounds of quicklime, and mix with it three hundred pounds of common salt. Let stand twenty days for chemical changes. It should be shoveled over three or four times to be thoroughly mixed. Then mix with it three hundred pounds of powdered lime and one hundred pounds of nitrate of soda. The mass is then ready for use, and will have cost about eight dollars. Use one thousand pounds of this mixture to the acre. Spread broadcast on the orchard. It can also be used on lawn, meadow or pasture in the same quantity. The use of this mixture not only increases the quantity of the fruit, but also gives the fruit a better flavor, a higher quality and larger size, and puts the tree in vigorous condition for future yields. The ingredients can be easily procured in any quantity at market prices, and the mixing can be done on the farm. It does not deteriorate in quality by keeping."

As Mr. Ward claimed this mixture to contain phosphoric acid as well as nitrate of soda, I believe that the three hundred pounds of "powdered lime" were probably meant to be superphosphate of lime. It may be the printer's mistake. Surely Mr. Ward knew better. In many cases such an application may prove of value, and actually keep insect enemies in check or improve the fruit, but I have every reason to doubt that it is a panacea for all ills (of the nature of diseases as well as insects) to which fruit-trees are subject. It takes more than such comparatively small quantities of salt, lime, etc., with which these come in contact. Heavy doses of caustic lime have a tendency to check, and perhaps actually kill, cabbage and radish maggots, and for cabbage, cauliflower, radishes, turnips, etc., they are often very useful for these reasons. But we must not expect too much from such applications. The same inquirer also tells me that he can get plenty of stable manure almost for the hauling, but that his small fruits seem to need something else, as they are not doing as well as formerly. I think highly of stable manure; in fact, when I have a sufficiency of barn-yard manure I do not make use of chemical fertilizers so freely as I formerly did. The former does excellently for me, but in small-fruit growing, if the plantation does not do well, I think I would quit using stable manure for a year, and rely on heavy dressings of lime, or possibly of Ward's mixture. It can do no harm, although in many instances it might be much more effective if some potash, in the form of ashes or muriate of potash, were added to the mixture, or applied separately. Muriate of potash also has a tendency to repel maggots and other injurious insects.

Mr. Grundy Says:

FERTILIZERS.—Recently I had the pleasure of listening to a very instructive lecture on soils and fertilizers by Prof. C. G. Hopkins of the Illinois Experiment Station. He stated that it was the belief at the station that a ton of finely ground phosphate is almost, if not quite, equal in fertilizing value to a ton of ground bone—that is, if phosphoric acid is the thing chiefly needed by the soil. If the experiments now being carried on prove this to be the case, bone-meal will have to come down in price. The lecture was given at an Illinois farmers' institute, and was an entirely new feature to most of those present. A few years ago Illinois farmers would have laughed in the face of a lecturer who told them that in the near future their land would need fertilizers to make it produce full crops. The professor said that they had no need for nitrogen in the form of fertilizers—that they can manufacture all the nitrogen the land needs by growing cow-peas and clover. I was examining the roots of my cow-peas a few days ago, and in the poorest spots I found the roots much better supplied with nitrogen nodules than they were where the land is richer. This proved that where the soil is well supplied with nitrogen, cow-peas will add nothing to it; while where this element is deficient, cow-peas will supply it from the air. I further noticed that where the cow-peas seemed to do only fairly well, the addition of phosphoric acid almost doubled the growth.

READING AGRICULTURAL PAPERS.—At a farmers' institute a few days ago a farmer who is one of the busiest men I know told me that he makes it a practice to "skim" one of his agricultural papers every evening—that is, he makes it a practice to look one over, and mark with a pencil all the articles that he feels sure contain some valuable information. It is then hung up until the following evening, when after "skimming" another, he takes it down, reads the marked articles slowly, and takes time to digest them. A note-book lies close at hand, with a pencil inside, and when he reads an item of great value he makes a note of it for future use. After reading the marked articles and making his notes he goes over the advertisements in which he is interested, and whenever he finds one that strikes him as being worthy of investigation, he jots down the address of the advertiser. By this means he gets all the cream of the papers, and keeps in the front rank of live, enterprising farmers.

He said he has many times recommended his plan of keeping up with the times to hard-working farmers who declare they have no time to read. A few of them have adopted it, but most of them work so hard and so late that they are in no condition to read or think clearly when they get into the house at night. He declares he is well satisfied that the hour he spends with his agricultural paper in the evenings has been worth thousands of dollars to him. He said, further, that while he is generally considered a hard worker, he has never worked too hard to enjoy his evening reading. "When a man works too hard or makes his day too long," said he, "he is in no condition for mental enjoyment—for reading or study after supper. He wants to lie down at once, and sleep; and that's what thousands of farmers do, and that's why they drop into ruts and get behind the times." A single article in one of my papers saved me over forty dollars in the purchase of fertilizers. An advertisement saved me twelve dollars in the purchase of a single implement. It pays to take time to read when the reading benefits one over fifty dollars in hard cash in a single year."

Another man standing by said that while he had no rule by which he read his papers, he often had been reminded of the fact that a man must read to keep up with the procession. This is an age of progress, and the man who wants to be successful must keep himself thoroughly informed. By doing so he can both make and save. He said that there was a time when he thought agricultural papers were of no value to a farmer, but one little matter caused him to change his mind. He is very fond of grapes, and during their season eats large quantities of them. He had one vine each of Moore's Early, Worden and Niagara, and they supplied him just enough to make him real hungry for grapes. An agent came along, and he described the kinds he had so plainly that the agent recognized them at once, and took his order for twenty vines at fifty cents each. When he was setting them out, a neighbor who had often asked him to subscribe for a farm paper he was taking dropped in, and asked him what he was planting. He told him what they were and what they cost. The neighbor chuckled a little, then asked him what he had been doing with the prunings of the vines he had cut off the past several years. He had been throwing them in the hog-pen. "Why the dickens didn't you make cuttings of them, and grow your own vines—as many as you want?" asked the neighbor. That was a new wrinkle to the planter, and he asked how it was done. The neighbor told him that all he had to do was to cut the prunings into short lengths having a bud, or joint, at each end, stick the lower end in the ground, leaving the top bud just even with the surface, mulch along each side of the row with coarse manure or straw, and about six cuttings out of ten would grow and make good plants the first year—quite as large as those he had paid fifty cents apiece for. Or, he said, if he wanted larger and stronger plants, he could lay one of the vines in a trench about four inches deep, leaving a bud about every fifteen inches uncovered, but covering all the rest, and tamping the earth firmly. When the leaves came off in the fall he could cut the vine off near the main root, dig it up, and he would have three to six or more good strong plants to set out. All this would have cost nothing but a little time. He asked the neighbor how he learned all this. "From that paper I have asked you to subscribe for so often," he replied. "Guess I'll try it a year," said the other. For seven years he has been taking four farm papers.

Farm Theory and Practice

OUR MARKETS.—The farmers' prosperity depends upon the ability of people to pay good prices for an abundant supply of food and other necessities of life. When the people are at work at good wages there is a market for our products, our farms are in greater demand, and the world looks bright. Everything hinges upon our market. A reduction in demand brings a surplus into existence, and lower prices prevail. A good market for labor, making possible a high purchasing power on the part of the masses, is the sure cause of good times for farmers. When the demand for labor is reduced, destroying part of its earning power, farmers' receipts are reduced.

FALSE THEORIES.—There is a disposition in some quarters to assign every reason but the right one for the degree of prosperity that has come to most farmers. We are told that very low prices for corn and cattle and other farm products never can prevail again because the area adapted to their production has become limited. The increase in population, we are told, has fixed the farmer's future, and it is safe. Agricultural expansion is near an end in this country, say the uninformed, and the day of cheap food has passed. These are natural assertions during a period of financial ease.

AGRICULTURAL POSSIBILITIES.—Let each thoughtful reader consider this matter a moment from his own local point of view. How about your own farm, and your neighbors? Have they reached anything near the limit of production? You are in advance of the masses if your farm has reached the half-way point. I do not mean that limit of production which is secured regardless of cost, but just the limit at present prices if labor could be secured. Indeed, there would be a cheapening of the production of pound or ton on most farms if there were drainage of wet land, more attention to fertility, better tillage and improved live stock. The limit of production is nowhere in sight on most farms. We can feed twice as many people as we now have without any particular rise in the price of food if labor is available. Greater knowledge and skill, and assurance that the market is sure, will make certain a supply of food that will be abundant. There is plenty of land to feed the people—restriction of the area is not to be considered as a factor of serious weight for the present in the agricultural problem.

THE MARKET FOR LABOR.—Necessarily, in a consideration of future prices of farm products, the supply of farm labor is a most important point—the most important, it would seem, to thousands of farmers who are driven to restrict their farm operations to what they can do without hiring labor—but it is not reasonable to expect that a great scarcity of farm labor will continue. When the demand for labor in the towns and cities grows less, laborers will return to, or remain in, country districts. We shall lose, rather than profit, by a turn in the tide, because a lessened demand for labor by corporations and manufacturing companies will mean a decrease in demand for farm products at good prices. But it is not a question of what we may desire or what may be best for us; it is only a question of what is reasonably certain to occur. Many people are sure in a time of depression that the wheels will never move, and in a time of activity they are equally

All Over the Farm

ours all the time. But things are not done that way. There is a big rush, a wonderful extension of manufacturing capacity, the building of transportation lines everywhere, and, as money passes finally to individuals, the building of new homes and the supplying of needs of many years' standing. Finally comes the day when conservative capitalists are not sure of future demand, there is some contraction of plans, others see the market weakening in its demands, and finally we awake to find that the never-failing period of stagnation is succeeding the period of wild exertion.

THE TRUSTS.—During the present period of business activity the "trust" was introduced as an agent to regulate the production and distribution of goods so that there need be no lean years to follow fat ones. But the possibilities of immediate profit to the members of new combines were too great to be resisted. It was found that the thing to do was to capitalize the new concerns at two, three or four times their value, and then to market this watered stock. The people were robbed of a few hundred millions of dollars by the combines that were first on the market with their stock, but the majority of the original owners of these overcapitalized trusts have been unable to unload their shares of stock, and the chief result was a top-heavy, half-crazed Wall Street, that thought the business of the country was going to the dogs because the water was being squeezed out of the industrial concerns in which they had their own wealth invested. Demand and supply have continued to regulate the business of the mass of people, and times have remained fairly good up to the present.

THE FUTURE.—We should see, however, that demand is growing less keen. It has come about that steel is the commercial barometer. When demand for it slackens there is evidence of curtailment in railway extension and improvement and in the building of factories and houses. The tendency to restrict operations is slight as yet, but it exists, and is the sure forerunner of less strenuous times.

When the hard times of the last ten years of the past century came, the farmers were not ready for the change. They had continued to buy land on credit, and to expect to pay out easily. The result was deplorable. We should learn by experience. It is wrong to be predicting panics that may not have to come. There may be no financial crash. The water in the stock market has been running out with little injury to the people at large. But we do know that the work has been rushed, and there will be a resting-time. It is approaching, and when labor is less fully employed, and the demand for farm products is less urgent, and prices are lower, no farmer should be caught with debt contracted in an era of prosperity.

DAVID.

Fuel Economies for the Farmer

There is dire need of crying out against forest-destruction the country over, but there is also a chance for many of us to do a good turn at timber-economizing right at home in our fuel-supplies. It is only

four cords of such wood in a day, even doing it from trimmed-up apple-tree timber and trunks. With the modern kinds of buck and one-man saws and a good saw-buck it is not a hard task for a man of even moderate strength to cut up two cords from such timber which would otherwise go to waste. Many dollars' worth of forest timber may thus be saved.

The timber-destruction mania has become almost hereditary, apparently, with the people of this country. Our ancestors became so accustomed to piling and burning timber that it seems the perfectly natural thing for the present generation to do likewise, more especially if it is something rough or odds and ends not salable. Now that timber fit for lumber is becoming such a luxury, and fire-wood cut from only a fair quality of timber commands from one and one half to two dollars a cord, it behooves every one to look after the matter of his fuel in such a way as will allow all the best-quality timber to remain on the stump to grow.

The value of nearly all kinds of sound timber for other purposes than fire-wood is still not appreciated by many. It is hard to impress a young person with the idea that a single acre set out with a valuable variety of timber-trees will, if given good care and protection until the trees are established, be of greater value when advanced years come to him, and reckoned at present prices for lumber, than an average farm of one hundred acres. Considered from this standpoint the haphazard method of cutting fuel from young, thrifty timber is a serious one.

B. F. W. THORPE.

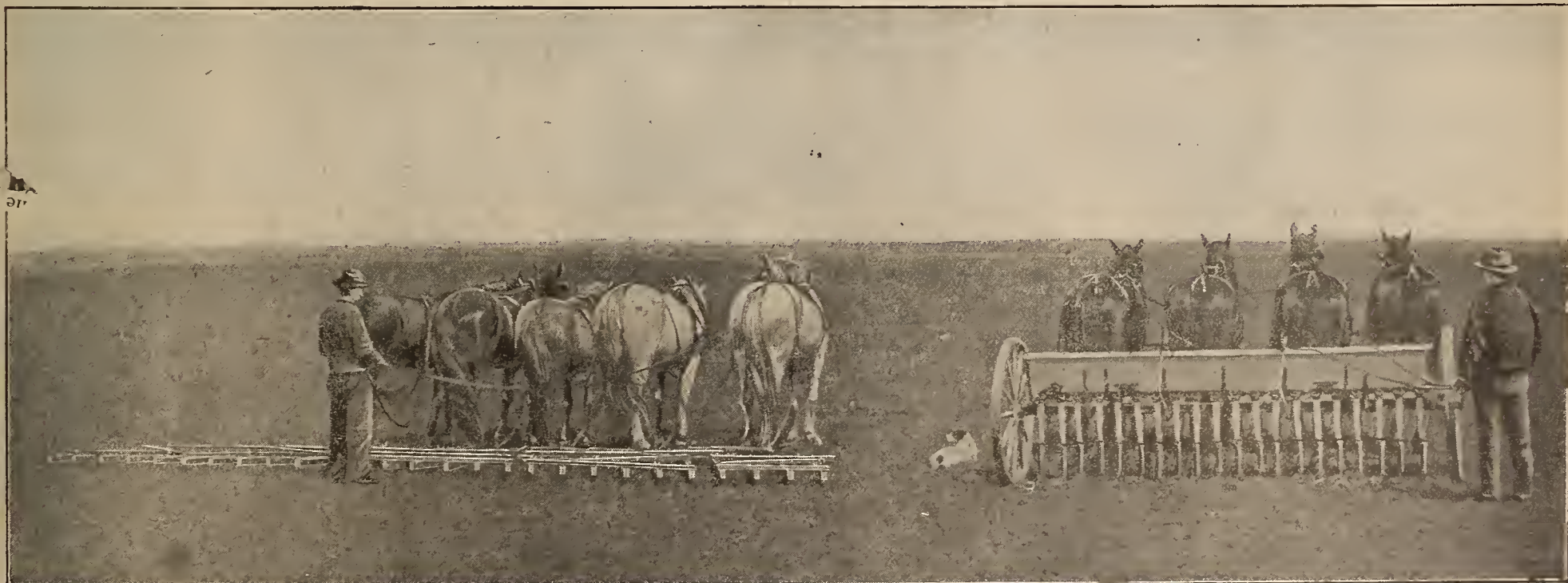
Mr. Detrich's Profit

A reader of the FARM AND FIRESIDE, sending a good word about what I have recorded concerning the little farm, says in substance that I have not yet told what the net profit is from this system of farming. Well, if my good preacher friend were running a business on public money, and making experiments upon which to write bulletins and draw a salary, we might ask him to open up his account-books and show us the balances. And just here I might stop long enough to interpolate the suggestion that it might be edifying many times if we could have our scientific workers who are using the public money tell us—no, not the net profit of their investigations, but the gross cost.

As Mr. Detrich is working wholly with his own money, and with no intention of being held up by me or any other fellow as a fearful example of what so many thousands are not doing, even what little I know about his private affairs I do not consider it would be right to divulge. But this I may say, that I know very well he can sell his little farm for fifteen thousand dollars, and perhaps more, to a city man for a country home; but not being in need of money, he prefers to keep the place merely as an investment to having that much money to invest elsewhere. Few business men care to exchange a reliable investment yielding say ten per cent for stocks and things under existing conditions and risks.

I do not want to weary the readers of the FARM AND FIRESIDE on one subject, but judging from the many kind words my articles on his little farm have brought me, I may quote from a private letter Mr. Detrich has just written me. I desire to use this extract from his letter as a kind of recapitulation, as it contains a short account of his crops for the past season.

"My silos are filled to their brims. I took off the



HARROWING AND SEEDING IN SOUTH DAKOTA

sure that they will never stop. But start they do, and stop they do, and thus they always have done, and always will do just as long as we are human and do the world's work in a nervous, jerky way.

WHEN CONFIDENCE FAILS.—It is narrow to suppose that only confidence is needed to keep business going. It will not go without confidence, but there must be actual conditions to merit confidence. After the world lies idle a few years it awakens to the need of new and better supplies of all sorts. New lines of railroad are wanted, old ones need new equipment, human wants in all departments of life become apparent, and there is a reasonable confidence, based upon an apparent need, that a market has presented itself. The people get busy, and as they earn they buy, and we have prosperity. If we worked with moderation, the world's work would keep us busy enough, it may be, year after year, and a moderate prosperity would be

necessary to go a short distance in almost any direction to see that this is true. We will see great piles of refuse lumber, rails from old fences, logs and brush being piled and burned, often at considerable expense of time and labor, much of which could be made into very good fuel almost as easily as it could be burned.

This is the case with old apple orchards and trees that have broken down, and which must be gotten rid of, both for convenience and the sake of appearances. It is not uncommon for an apple-tree that has broken down to make from one to two cords of good fire-wood. So, too, there are few places on which there are rail fences that will not furnish several cords of good summer wood annually from broken rails, stakes, riders, etc., if it is but saved when moving and repairing are being done. The work of making such odds and ends into wood is not nearly so great as many think if it is gone about rightly. The writer knows of men right in his own neighborhood who cut up as high as

roof, and had two men in to tramp. My crops this year have been thirteen two-horse loads of rye hay, twenty-seven two-horse loads of other hay and one hundred and twenty tons of ensilage, besides soiling my herd all summer."

He writes, further, that on the eighth of August he sowed alfalfa instead of his usual grass mixture, and it grew so rank and tall that he had to clip it for sending it into winter quarters. He wrote to Washington for some of the much-exploited new yeast-cake alfalfa bacteria to inoculate his soil, and was told his land was too rich for their bacteria, which "got lazy in rich soil, and would not work."

Now, they would be of no use in such soil, because it is already fully occupied with bacteria. That is the reason the soil is rich. I for one will wait impatiently for our carpet-farmers to grow big crops as they promise on poor soil—that is, soil minus humus—with bacteria alone.

W. F. McSPARRAN.

Gardening

By T. GREINER

GREEN STUFF FOR WINTER.—The time has come again for taking up a few late parsley-plants, and setting them in a box or large crock to be placed near a cellar window or directly on the bench in the greenhouse. I like to have some fresh sprigs of parsley for chopping up with my meat soups, or for garnishing the meat-plate, etc. If fresh parsley cannot be procured, the dried leaves make a fair substitute during the winter season.

ONIONS seem to be a scarcer article this fall than I have known them to be in many years. Those who have had their patch of Gibraltar or Prizetaker this year have found it not only as easy as any other year to raise the crop, but especially easy to sell their bulbs at a good price. Mr. Collingwood writes me that his onions went like the hottest of hot cakes, and that the "new onion culture" promises to be one of the most profitable departments of the farm.

KEEPING POTATOES.—A reader asks my opinion of the plan of putting potatoes in cold storage in order to preserve them in sound condition and prevent their sprouting. For table use potatoes must be kept dark and cool. If the temperature in cold storage is maintained at about thirty-four degrees, never going down to actual freezing nor much above it, the potatoes will unquestionably keep well for any purpose. For seed, however, I would as soon have the potatoes stored in a cool, semi-dark room, preferably in shallow crates. After the weather begins to warm up, so that there might be danger of sprouting, they should be given more light, and if possible spread out in a single layer. They will then keep all right for seed, but not for table use.

KEEPING TOMATOES IN LIME OR ASHES.—A Missouri reader reports having tried the method of keeping tomatoes in lime, with varying success. Each tomato was wrapped in paper, and placed in shallow boxes—one layer between two layers of lime to each box. The tomatoes kept best thus stored in a loft where the temperature was about forty degrees. The tomatoes should be gathered in October, and be dry when packed. A small green one will keep as well as any, but is liable to be wilted when it ripens. Our friend says he has kept tomatoes in this way until March and April. He prefers a green tomato gathered just before it commences to turn. Any tough, smooth-skin tomato will keep if handled carefully, wrapped in paper, and packed in lime or ashes. The ashes seem to do fully as well as lime.

PLANTING HUCKLEBERRIES OR BLUEBERRIES.—I am very fond of huckleberries, blueberries, etc. If I were sure that I had a hundred years yet to live, I would perhaps try to start a plantation of these fruits. My experience, however, with a few bushes of the High-bush blueberry leads me to think that I have better chances to harvest full and paying crops of apples or pears from trees that I plant now than from a plantation of any of the huckleberry tribe now started. Possibly success may be dependent on certain bacteria in the soil; at least, I so infer from a report about some experiments made by the Rhode Island Experiment Station. If that is the case, we will have to inoculate the soil on which we propose to grow these fruits with the needed bacteria by mixing with it some soil taken from a place where huckleberries grow naturally.

DANGER IN MANURE.—During the past five or more years I have depended more on my own farm manures from year to year than on purchased chemicals. Perhaps it is true that disease germs (of typhoid fever, consumption, etc.) may be carried into the soil by means of raw manures, and that such germs may be taken up and preserved in the tissues of vegetables—such as radishes, lettuce, cabbages, etc.—that are eaten raw. The danger, however, is probably very slight when only home-made manures are used so long as infectious diseases have not existed for a period—especially while the manure was being produced—in such home, and if the human excreta are not mixed in with that manure. In short, I eat my raw radishes, celery, lettuce, etc., and raw fruits in their season, especially strawberries, and enjoy them without lying awake nights worrying over the possibility of catching an infectious disease by doing so.

BAGGING GRAPES.—Somebody recommends bagging grapes as a protection against the depredations of robins. Somebody else thinks it is too much trouble, and the grapes will not do so well, and besides the autumn gales would just tear those flimsy paper bags to tatters. It is a good deal of trouble, no doubt, to bag grapes if you have more than a very few vines; but from a single experiment in bagging European grapes (already mentioned in these columns) I can state that the clusters do very well inside of the bags, do not seem to be later than unbagged ones, and that the bags stick on nicely even if the wind blows sixty miles an hour. These common manila (grocery) bags are tough, and seem to get all the tougher the oftener they get wet and dry. Robins, although mischievous enough otherwise, have not yet taken a fancy to my grapes. If they ever do, I would a great deal rather bag the clusters than lose the crop.

EARLIEST BUNCH-ONIONS.—My patch of onions grown from summer-sown seed, and intended for earliest green onions for spring sale, appears to be in the very best condition for wintering. I have the White Portugal, White Queen, or Barletta, Prizetaker, White Pearl and Brown Australian all showing off equally well at this writing. Whether they will winter equally well is quite another question. If they do winter, the crop will undoubtedly prove to be a very profitable one, perhaps one of the most profitable that could be grown in a

garden. Even if most of the plants take a notion to go to seed, I can pull them up in time to be used as green onions, and with the stock of dry onions as low as I expect it will be next spring, people will be more anxious to get green onions than ever before. However, it is only these earliest green onions that pay so well. Later in the season they are usually very plentiful, and are offered at prices which seem to leave but very little margin of profit for the grower.

SAN JOSE SCALE.—Neglect to fight the San Jose scale this spring has cost me a good deal of money. A barrel of crude petroleum was received so late in the spring that I considered its application unsafe and unadvisable on the trees already in bud. The consequence was that the scale spread without hindrance, and a large portion of my apples were so spotted that they had to be sold loose, as seconds, at thirty cents a hundred pounds, when I might have had eighty cents a hundred pounds for them. The San Jose has thus imposed a rather heavy tax on me. Next March, however, I will be ready for them. I shall try a few trees now, or as soon as all the leaves are off. My currants were saved from destruction by means of spraying with the lime-sulphur-salt wash, but they will need another treatment for next season. I shall give them the clear petroleum, beginning with a few bushes this fall, for experiment. I like this treatment. The petroleum is always ready, always works well, and may be applied in a very fine spray.

Plant Trees

The farmer's living-place should be a home to him. He should plan and calculate that there he will become a citizen, a factor in his community, a part in the civic life of the state and nation. There he will rear his family; there he will plant and sow, and expect to harvest as he has sown; there he will do the full labor of his mature manhood; there he will enjoy the fruits that come to labor well done, there repose in the blessings of a life well lived.

There are many details for making the house of the home a livable place that will be studied and worked out by a home-loving husband and his home-making wife, but there are features that belong to the landscape that are too often overlooked. There should be trees and vines around the home, to contribute beauty and shade. There may be no money value, but there is a value none the less, in a shady place where the birds may build and the children play.

Much of the life of the busy housewife on the farm is spent in her kitchen, and many a wife and mother has made such a kitchen a hallowed place—a place that children grown big have loved to remember and look back to as one of the sweet things of childhood. The outlook from this kitchen should not be to a pile of old lumber, a pig-pen or a waste place of weeds, but there should be a grape-vine here, a flowering shrub there, a stretch of good, wholesome green grass, a cherry-tree, a plum-tree that will bloom early and an apple that will bloom later, and as the season advances will bring forth fruit that shall ripen, and suggest to the worker in the house that the time of the falling leaf is not wholly a time of sadness, but more gloriously a time of fruition.

When these trees are to be planted, don't crowd them or plant them so they will crowd each other in a hundred years. Let the air and sunshine get in around them, and the eye see far beyond them to other trees in clumps in the pasture—see the growing, waving, ripening fields of grain, the marvel of the growing corn. Don't be stingy with the land when the trees that are to make the home beautiful are planted. Land is not so scarce as all that, and perhaps if one has less land he will find the greater profit in working it better. These trees and vines are for eye and soul rests for the busy, patient kitchen-worker. She deserves the best the home can give her. Let her have it.

There are other trees to be planted—for shade, for fruit, for profit. All the untillable places should have them in abundance—at the drinking-places, along the lanes, where the land washes, where the stream runs through the meadow, they all should have their trees. They should be for beauty, for fruit, for lumber, for renewing fences, for the winter fire, and for the beauty of the home and the farm, and for the enlargement of the life of the man who plants them. M.

Fruit-Growing

By S. B. GREEN

GUMMY CHERRY-TREES.—W. B., Springfield, Mo. Cherry-trees exude gum whenever injured, whether by borers or otherwise. The most common cause of gum showing in spots is the common borer, which occasionally is very abundant. Whenever such indications are found, the bark will generally be dead near the gum, and if cut into with a penknife it will be quite easy to take out the borers. This should be done at least twice in a season—in June and again in August. If this treatment is persisted in it will have the effect of keeping the trees from serious injury by the borers. Another cause of gumming is found in a disease known as gummosis, which occasionally is very abundant. There is no satisfactory remedy for it, and the best treatment is to dig up and destroy the trees.

STORING NUTS.—A. S., Pittsburg Landing, Tenn. In regard to gathering and storing nut-seeds, the best general treatment for all seeds that ripen in the autumn is probably to mix them with sand, and leave them in shallow boxes on the surface of the ground during the winter. It is not positively necessary to take the hulls off walnuts and hickory-nuts, but if they are thrown into piles on the ground, and allowed to remain until hard-freezing weather, they will generally decay sufficiently so that the shucks will come off quite easily in handling them with a fork or shovel. It is not absolutely necessary to freeze these nuts, but it is

desirable to do so. In the special case of black walnuts I think a good way to winter them in your section is to put them in heaps about twelve inches thick, and cover thinly with leaves.

A HELPFUL INSECT.—A. S. W., Butte, Neb., writes: "In front of my office I have two box-elder trees about fifteen years old and of good size. Last spring they became infested with the green plant-lice, aphides. They destroyed the leaves, and I thought the trees would die. The sidewalk underneath would be green with the myriads of lice, as well as with the limbs and trunks. Just at this time I noticed a few ladybugs on the tree, and on watching them they were seen to seize greedily on the lice, and apparently destroy them by sucking them dry. In a few days more there were countless numbers of ladybugs, and they kept persistently at work until all the lice were destroyed and the trees once more in full leaf. Then they departed as suddenly as they came. The first arrivals must have had some way of communicating the news of the harvest of lice to the rest of the ladybug tribe. I had tried Paris green, kerosene, tobacco, creolin, etc., with sprays, and failed to check them, and had given up when the ladybugs arrived."

Crowded Trees

When trees become thickly branched and crowded as to space they are not improved by cutting the ends of the shoots, which merely aggravates the evil. They should be judiciously thinned by the complete removal of some of the branches. A skilful operator will remove one third or more of the branches of a thickly set tree so that the ordinary observer will not perceive that any pruning has been done, the tree looking as natural in its ramifications as if it had not been disturbed, and this should be the aim in all pruning operations as applied to street-trees.—Farmers' Bulletin No. 181, United States Department of Agriculture.

Cover-Crops in the Apple Orchard

So much has been said about the necessity for spraying that there is danger of forgetting that trees need food as well as medicine. There may be sufficient food in the soil, but not available, or the water-supply may be insufficient at times because the soil lacks water-holding capacity.

It is chiefly to make plant-food available and to prevent the loss of soil-moisture that orchards are cultivated. During the first three or four seasons some cultivated crop, such as corn or potatoes—in fact, almost any crop of this kind—may be grown between the trees to advantage. Crops may be grown in a young orchard still longer than this, provided some cover-crop is sown each year, or manure applied, in order to keep up the supply of humus.

Wheat, oats, barley, rye or any sowed crop, if allowed to mature, deprive the soil of so much moisture as to affect the trees injuriously, hence such crops should not be grown. It should be borne in mind, however, that while cultivation, if done properly and at the right time, prevents the escape of moisture, it also hastens the decay of humus. To remedy this, also to prevent washing and leaching in autumn and winter, a cover-crop should occupy the ground during the fall and winter. Rye is often sown in August or early in September, to be plowed under in the spring before it heads. Oats is a favorite crop for this purpose in some sections. The oat straw mulches the ground and holds the snow in the winter, and is not in the way of cultivation in the spring, obviating the necessity of turning the ground with a plow, as it may be worked with a disk-harrow. Hairy vetch sown late in summer is satisfactory in some sections. Crimson clover is a favorite crop in some parts, and being a nitrogen-gatherer, may be alternated with rye or oats. Cow-peas and soy-beans are particularly useful after regular crops are abandoned. They are sometimes sown broadcast in June or July, but a better plan is to drill them in rather early in the season, leaving sufficient distance between the rows to permit of cultivation. Soil-moisture is conserved better in this manner than by broadcast sowing without cultivation. Some good may accrue to the orchard if hay is made of the peas or beans, as much of the value is in the roots, but the good effect of a mulch and retention of fallen leaves and snow is thus lost. To turn hogs into the orchard for a short time after the crop is gathered, to eat the culls and some of the peas and beans, is not a bad plan if they are not kept in too long.

The fact should not be overlooked, however, that as the age of the trees increases the difficulty of growing an adequate cover-crop becomes greater. For this reason it is not best to remove a hay crop of peas or beans from the orchard, except possibly in the earlier years of its existence. It is evident that no crop can be taken from the orchard, except in its early years, without seriously injuring the supply of humus, and not then on very thin soil. It is better to err on the side of liberality toward the orchard, even in its infancy, for there must come a time when it will be impossible to grow sufficient crops under the wide-spreading branches to keep up a supply of the much-needed humus.

The notion that the soil of an orchard may be cultivated for a number of years, until the vegetable matter is nearly all destroyed, and that it may then be restored in sufficient quantities by growing cover-crops, is a wrong conception. So, too, is the idea that the cover-crops are grown mostly to furnish food for the trees.

The importance of commencing early in the life of the orchard to fill the soil with vegetable matter ought to be duly considered. It never will be duly considered until it is understood that soil-moisture is of prime importance to apple-trees; not merely a supply at intervals, but all the time, especially when bearing.

Humus not only furnishes plant-food, but it helps to make plant-food available. More important still, in many cases, is its water-holding capacity, thus insuring an equable supply of moisture throughout the season. Insufficient water-supply often causes premature dropping of the fruit, and for the same reason the trees may not be able to perfect a crop of fruit and form fruit-buds at the same time.—Prof. W. J. Green, in Bulletin No. 137 of the Ohio Experiment Station.

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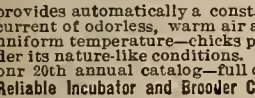
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Poultry-Raising

By P. H. JACOBS

Shipping Eggs in Winter

SHIPPING eggs in winter requires careful packing. Eggs are liable to become frozen in the crates when the cold is intense, although the crates may be made tight and the eggs inclosed in paper partitions. There is no remedy for the drawback, and the only safe plan is to keep the eggs until the weather moderates. Sawdust is sometimes used in the crates to fill up the spaces and prevent the ingress of cold air, but it only adds to the weight. If one has the time to bestow, the eggs may be wrapped in wadding, and placed in the paper partitions; but the merchants who receive them may object to the extra labor imposed upon them of removing the covering from the eggs after arrival.

Feeding Soft Food

The advantage in using soft food is that the method permits of giving a greater variety, including linseed-meal,

tamination of the food may induce the spread of disease. In cases of roup the discharge from the nostrils, which is one of the indications of the disease, is sure to come in contact with the birds, either from the ground or the drinking-water, no matter how clean the water may seem.

Protection from Depredators

Where even a single rat is allowed to remain on the farm, loss of young poultry will occur. Rats destroy more chicks than does the hawk. A rat will carry off a hundred chicks in one night if it has the opportunity. Let a single rat be entrenched where it can come out at night as a depredator, and raising chicks will become an expensive business. It is useless to attempt to give information in regard to catching the rats, for that depends on circumstances. The only preventive remedy is the use of wire netting. The runs should be made secure, so as to keep the rats from the



FLOCK OF ROSE-COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

ground grain, etc. Experiments made for a year demonstrate that a flock of hens will cost less when fed on moistened food than when given food that is entirely dry; also, that eggs can be produced with greater profit on moistened food than on dry. It has also been demonstrated that a flock of fowls that was allowed exercise gave better results than a flock that was wholly confined. Two breeds were used—Leghorns and Cochins—and the Leghorns produced eggs at less cost than did the larger breed, but considering the cost of raising and the ultimate market value of the hens, the profits are more favorable for the larger birds. The Leghorns ate about two and one fourth ounces of food (water-free) a day for each hen, and the Cochins three and one fourth ounces. The cost of the food for the whole year varied from seventy-two cents to one dollar, and the market value of the eggs varied from eighty-four cents to one dollar and twenty-four cents. Of course, where the hens were confined the cost of production would naturally be more than if they were on a range, and the production of eggs would also be smaller; but the experiment is a valuable one, however, and adds more light on feeding poultry. Too much water may be forced upon the hens in the food. This water is not taken by the fowl voluntarily, but through necessity, in order to accept the food offered. Naturally, fowls drink but little water, and but a small quantity at a time unless deprived of it for quite a while. When the crop is packed with soft food, and digestion is slow, decomposition begins, it being hastened by the animal heat of the body. When the fowl consumes dry food, and must seek it, the first portion is digested before the last enters the crop; hence, when it drinks there is but a portion of the food moistened that has been eaten, and the crop is never full. To give soft food when it is necessary to do so is correct, but such food should be given only in limited quantities. Food should be given dry, in the trough if possible, instead of forcing more water on the birds than they really need.

Contaminating Yards

Disease in flocks is easily communicated. The disposition of some fowls to pick at anything on the ground renders it necessary that all sick birds be removed from the flock on the first appearance of illness, as the droppings, the drinking at the fountain and the con-

chicks; and it must not be overlooked that a rat can burrow and come from below. It will save time and labor, and avoid loss of chicks, to provide wire netting under the floor to protect them.

Early Broilers

Use incubators during winter. While many poultrymen and farmers raise chicks in the spring, it is because at that season the hens are more inclined to become broody. The proper period for hatching early broilers is in the late fall and winter, which is also the most suitable season for incubators. The great obstacle to the production of early broilers is that the hens will not incubate until they are ready to do so of their own accord. By the use of the incubator chicks can be hatched at any time. It will thus be seen that the one has nothing to do with the other, all that is dependent upon the hen being the laying of the eggs, and in that respect she has no substitute. The laying of eggs is done at the least expense in those months following March, and ending only when molting begins, while hatching and raising chicks is done from the molting-season until March ends. The year is thus divided into two periods, and into two separate industries, both of which give better results than either alone. The incubator cannot lay eggs, but can hatch them, while the hen can lay eggs, but will not hatch them until she so prefers.

Inquiries Answered

DRINKING-TROUGHS.—R. A., Athens, Pa., asks for "the best drinking-troughs for winter, as crocks and tins are broken by frost." It is almost impossible to prevent the freezing of water on cold days, but an ordinary open trough made of wood is as good as any during the cold season.

FISH AS POULTRY-FOOD.—M. S., Vine-land, N. J., is interested in "ground fish as poultry-food, and desires information thereon." Ground fish is excellent, and will no doubt increase the number of eggs, but those who have had experience in the use of it claim that it imparts a fish odor to the eggs.

FOWLS FOR CITY LOT.—J. L. E., Crest-line, Ohio, wishes to know "the best breed for a city lot, the fowls to be confined." Probably the Cochins or Brahmas would be more contented than some other breeds, and will also give good results if not overfed. They should be kept busy scratching in litter.



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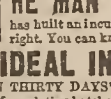
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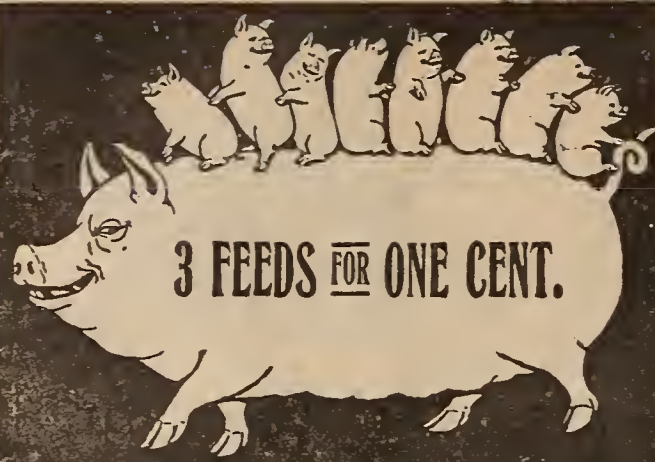
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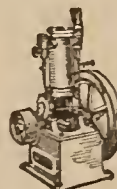
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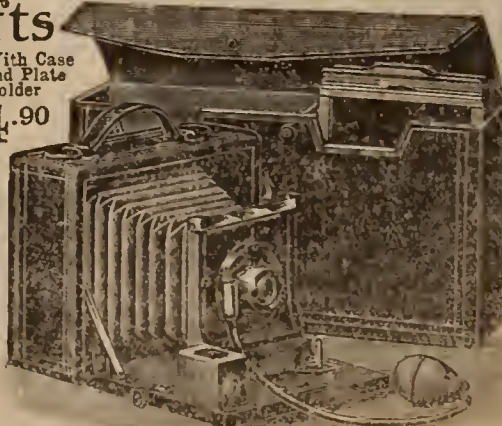
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Christmas Gifts

Photography is very fascinating and a good camera is highly appreciated. Here are two new styles, perfectly reliable, guaranteed to give satisfaction. The Thornward Reliance Daylight Loading Film Camera, on the left, is particularly desirable for consecutive daylight exposures, as it can be loaded, reloaded and operated without recourse to a dark-room. The other, our Premium Folding Camera is a high-grade, beautiful instrument, which, when closed, measures but 2 1/2 in. thick by 5 1/2 x 6 in. Both cameras make popular 4x5 pictures. A complete description cannot be attempted in this small space, but can be found in our complete catalogue of Cameras and Photographic Supplies, sent

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The Uses of the Hog

PACKING-HOUSE statistics show that under modern butchering management nothing of the hog is lost but his squeal. In time no doubt some inventive genius will by some phonographic arrangement catch the last words of the departing swine for commercial uses. I myself have been in situations of so-called musical agonies in which the good old wholesome squeal of affrighted swine would have been a relief. We are told that now his swinishness is put to forty-nine different uses, and we must expect the utilization of the squeal to make up the half-hundred.

To us farmers, breeders, feeders and sellers of the hog he has uses not so fractional as the butcher finds for him. To us he is a committee-of-the-whole hog. He is on the committee of good farm management; he is chairman of the one on economic production; he has a high place as a saver of by-products, and he is at the very head of all questions of financial policy. Many a mortgage he has rooted off the old homestead; many a doctor's and grocer's, and even a lawyer's, bill he has paid; many a girl and boy he has kept at school; many a carriage he has paid for, and many a new hat and coat and dress; many a "flyer" on the stock market he has had to balance up; many a wolf he has grunted from the door; many a contribution he has made to the fund of the church, many a preacher fed.

Verily, it is not difficult to find a dozen or more lifetime uses for our friend which we may add to the forty-nine post-mortem ones with which the man of blood gives him credit; so that if perchance his lamented and lamenting squeal shall never be turned to the use of man, we shall not begrudge its echo as it possibly follows him across the divide.

W. F. McSPARRAN.

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The other day I met a man taking a load of nice lambs to market. With the natural inquisitiveness of the farmer folks, I asked him what he was getting for his little flock.

"Oh, I just lumped them off," was the answer that came back to me. "I suppose they are worth five cents a pound, live weight."

But did the man get it? He never will know. He shut his eyes, and took what he could get, and let it go at that. I knew what he meant, for I had done it myself; but I am done with that way of doing business. It is not business at all. It is a miserably poor and unsatisfactory way of disposing of any kind of stock on the farm. Of course, after the man who buys gets his stock where he can weigh it, he does so. Perhaps he may have been deceived in his judgment as to the weight of the animals bought, but he intends to be always on the safe side. And so it is the farmer who is almost always the loser.

Now, when we go to the butcher to buy back a portion of the meat that we have sold to him, he never says, "We will call it five pounds. Never mind about weighing it. Just lump it off." Not by a good deal. He puts the piece on the scales, and waits until the last grain is settled before he will venture to tell us the price. Why this difference between buying and selling? Is there indeed a sauce for the goose, and an entirely different one for the gander? We are geese if we allow it to be so.

Now, as I said, I am done with that kind of selling. Some time ago I bought a good pair of scales. I did not buy a cheap, unreliable pair, either. I might have done this. In fact, the manufacturer of whom I bought told me he made a cheap scale just for farmers, but he would not warrant it to be accurate. That fired me considerably. Doesn't the farmer want just as good scales as anybody else? What kind of a reflection is this upon the integrity of the farmer? I was inclined to resent it, and I have not yet gotten over boiling inside to think that that man should deliberately insult the honesty of the farmer in that way. We want just as reliable scales as can be made, and then we want to sell by them.

Live Stock and Dairy

After I got my scales, I made a crate that will hold a calf or a lamb; and when a man comes to buy of me, in goes the animal, and we know just what there is of the matter. If we can agree on the price a pound, that is all there is of it. If the buyer does not want to weigh, he can go on about his business, and I will go about mine. Now, is there anything unfair about this? I am as willing to give the man who buys a good square deal as any man in the world, but I do ask fair treatment in return. And lumping things off is not fair to anybody. It is a relic of bygone days when only the rich could possess scales. Now, when a few dollars will buy scales that can be depended upon to do good work, there is no excuse for guessing at the weight of any animal.

E. L. VINCENT.

Temperature and Thermometers

Every Jersey breeder should know the preponderating influence of temperature in nearly ever branch of dairy work. At the stable he should know what the temperature is inside and out, in winter not letting it go below fifty degrees inside.

The water drunk by the cows should be between sixty and seventy degrees. The milk or water given young calves should be near one hundred degrees. The freshly drawn milk should be put in the separator at about eighty-five degrees. Milk that is to be shipped should first be cooled down to fifty degrees. Cream that is set for ripening to churn should be set at a regular temperature of seventy-five degrees. When starting to churn, the cream, the churn and the air of the room where the churning is to be done should all be at sixty-two degrees. Water used to wash the butter should be at sixty degrees. Butter that has to be re-worked should be at sixty-two degrees. All wooden implements, such as paddles, butter-worker and printing-machine, should be at sixty degrees. Cream or milk will keep sweet several days at fifty degrees or lower. When the deep, cold system of milk-setting is used, the water should not be above fifty degrees, and the lower the better, to freezing-point. In shallow setting, a dry atmosphere is better than a low temperature if the skimming is done just at the right time.

All of this shows the very great importance of correct temperature in different branches of dairy work. How are you to know when you are working at correct temperatures? Certainly not by the rule of thumb—by sticking your finger in the cream or milk. You must use thermometers, and plenty of them. For careful work the average thermometer is unreliable. To guard against this contingency, buy a high-priced one of stan-

der as roughage. Would it be advisable to buy oil-meal at one dollar and forty cents to one dollar and fifty cents a hundred pounds?" Leave out the rye altogether, and feed a grain mixture of one part bran, one part oats and one part corn-and-cob meal. Oil-meal is a choice food for dairy-cows, but the price you give makes it rather costly for general use. For cows somewhat out of condition or run down, a pound or two of the oil-meal a day would be desirable; otherwise you can do very well without it at the price given. Pound for pound, ground oats make a better feed for cows than rye, and are very nearly as nutritious as the latter. For good flavor and quality of butter-fat, oats and corn rank very high, while rye is not in as good repute, as it sometimes imparts an undesirable flavor to the milk. No better common roughage can be given cattle than good clover hay. The price you quote is very reasonable. You would do well to feed the clover morning and night, with corn stover as roughage at noon.—C. S. Plumb, in the Breeder's Gazette.

Rape—Its Value, Use and Culture

Every year the question of cheap summer forage becomes more and more pressing. To the farmer whose pastures are of limited area the use of some crop capable of producing the maximum yield of the most nutritious forage is imperative. Various crops have been tried, and it is not my aim to condemn any, but rather to bring one valuable plant to your consideration and solicit for it a trial.

The crop I mean is rape. It ranks as one of the most nutritious of our forage plants. It is remarkable not only for the valuable character of the food it supplies, but also for the large amount that may be produced on a given area. It will yield two or three cuttings in the season, and the amount harvested off an acre may vary from twenty-five to thirty-five tons in the summer.

The quality of the feed produced is most excellent. Analysis shows it to be richer than clover in flesh-forming material. Feeding operations prove it to be particularly well suited for beef cattle, young stock, sheep, lambs and swine. It may be used as a pasture, and this fact renders it all the more valuable to the busy farmer.

It will grow on almost any kind of soil. It will give a fair return off poor land. It will yield a heavy crop on average soil. It will produce an immense amount of food on very rich land. It does well on dry soil. It thrives and grows apace on moist places. It will grow on good land, no matter how dry the season, if sown in rows and cultivated. It will flourish in the most rainy weather if water does not stand in the field. Stubble or fallow should be used; sod is not suitable.

If intended for pasture, it is usually best to sow it broadcast at the rate of three pounds to the acre. The exception is when pigs are to be pastured, for experience has shown us that it is better under such conditions to sow in rows twenty-one to twenty-four inches apart. The space between the rows may be cultivated once or twice until the plants are well under way.

The pigs may usually be turned into it five or six weeks after seeding, and an acre will carry from twenty-five to forty during the season. It is better

to divide the field into two parts, and change pastures at intervals. It will be found necessary to limit the meal ration, if the most profitable results are to be looked for.

Steers do well on it at any time, but it is probably of the greatest value for beef-production in the autumn. Lambs and sheep like it, and do well on it at any season, but they must not be confined to rape exclusively, and care must be exercised to prevent their bloating on it. They should not be turned into it when they are hungry, nor at a time when the rape is wet with rain or dew. The same precaution applies in the case of steers or young cattle.—J. H. Grisdale, in Bulletin of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada.



PEN OF YEARLING HEREFORDS AT THE CHANDLER STOCK-YARDS

dard make, then buy a dozen cheap ones; put all of them in a tincupful of cold water, put this cup on the stove, and regulate all the cheap by the standard thermometer, all the way from freezing to one hundred degrees. Number all the instruments, and keep a written record of their variation from the standard.—Old Buttermaker, in The Jersey Bulletin.

A Ration for Dairy-Cows

S. S. Y., Middlebury, Ind., writes: "With bran sixteen dollars a ton, clover hay eight dollars a ton, oats thirty-five cents, rye forty-five cents, and corn forty to fifty cents, a bushel, what would be the most economical ration for dairy-cows? Butter-fat is the product wanted. I would also like to feed some corn fod-

der as roughage. Would it be advisable to buy oil-meal at one dollar and forty cents to one dollar and fifty cents a hundred pounds?"

Leave out the rye altogether, and feed

a grain mixture of one part bran, one part oats and one part corn-and-cob meal. Oil-meal is a choice food for dairy-cows, but the price you give makes it rather costly for general use. For cows somewhat out of condition or run down, a pound or two of the oil-meal a day would be desirable; otherwise you can do very well without it at the price given. Pound for pound, ground oats make a better feed for cows than rye, and are very nearly as nutritious as the latter. For good flavor and quality of butter-fat, oats and corn rank very high, while rye is not in as good repute, as it sometimes imparts an undesirable flavor to the milk. No better common roughage can be given cattle than good clover hay. The price you quote is very reasonable. You would do well to feed the clover morning and night, with corn stover as roughage at noon.—C. S. Plumb, in the Breeder's Gazette.



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The Grange

By MRS. MARY E. LEE

Anniversary Day

DECEMBER 4th, Anniversary Day, is observed by many granges every year. All should observe it. Exercises of interesting and instructive character are easily arranged. Naturally the work of the grange in the past—what it has accomplished, and the obstacles it had to overcome—is uppermost in the minds of all. It will do not a little toward stimulating and reviving grange sentiment to collect material for a history of what the local lodge has done. Compare the conditions of the community at the time the grange was organized with the present time, and note the influence of the grange in this growth. Compare, also, the moral and intellectual status of a community where a strong grange has flourished for a number of years with a similar community having no grange, and contrast the difference. It is a fortunate time, also, to make good grange resolutions—to plan for the future. Many granges have open sessions that are pleasing and profitable. If the grange can secure a good speaker who has been a wheel-horse in the work for the betterment of the farmers' condition, it is indeed happy. Make a special feature of the day, and celebrate it in a joyful, thankful and reverent manner.

The Grange and Farmers' Clubs

A. F. H. Mandarin, of Florida, and others ask about the organizing of a grange or farmers' club. When the question arises as to whether it is best to organize a club, or a grange, which has all the desirable features of a club, and many others besides, the preponderance of evidence is with the grange. The local club or grange is precisely what the members make it. It rests with them whether it shall be a potent and effective factor in shaping the moral, social, intellectual and financial destiny of the community or not. But in its broader sense, that of extent and power of influence, the grange has decided advantage. It has the force of an established organization of which all other organizations of labor and capital, as well as national and state governments, recognize the power and influence. It has the mighty bulwark of tradition, and of work actually accomplished, to rely upon. It has passed the experimental stage in securing legislation. Congresses and people realize that when the grange asks for a measure it is only upon mature deliberation and with a sincere conviction of the timeliness and justice of the thing demanded. The grange is officered by conservative, practical, clear-headed men who have no grudge against the social order, who have lived successful lives, and who believe in the possibilities for young manhood and womanhood to achieve the most marked success. It has a systematic course of study outlined for the year. While this is not binding on any grange, it is helpful. It supplements the work of the local lecture. It has financial features that appeal to the business farmer. Taken all in all, it is the best organization for the farmer and his family. I am glad to answer inquiries, and to put inquirers in touch with the proper authorities for organizing granges in the various states.

Influences of Tradition

Last week I had the rare pleasure of listening to the address of a former teacher, Dr. J. P. Gordy, on "A Plea for the Study of History." In that talk he said something like the following: "I would like to take liberties with this audience. I would like to ask every Republican in this room to stand up. I would then ask every one whose father was a Republican to remain standing. I will venture the assertion that ninety-nine out of every hundred would remain standing. I would further like to take the liberty of asking every Methodist or Presbyterian or Baptist to stand up. I would then ask all whose parents belonged to either one of these religious organizations, whichever was under consideration, to remain standing. I would venture the assertion that ninety-nine out of every hundred affiliated with the denomination of his father. And yet you marvel that the Chinese cling so tenaciously to their traditions."

To the student who sees in every day historical significance, the manners and notions of men would be absurdly ridiculous were they not fraught with so much consequence. Men shout themselves hoarse over this principle or that, while they have not the slightest conception of its real meaning, save that it is voiced by this denomination or that party. I have seen them, and so have you—yea, unless you are the one hundredth one,

have done the same yourself—split the air with ravings over matters of which they knew not the first principle. They have wasted good wind that might much better have been used in securing a livelihood. They have spent energy that would have been nobler employed in finding out what of the issue was truth, what error. They have mistaken perspiration for inspiration, and with the mad enthusiasm of a Mahdi force their ravings upon one. All this has its effects on the populace; and much as we may despise this class, it has votes, it has notions, and it helps to shape the destiny not only of states, but of nations. One must be deeply grounded in philosophy not to become cynical or despondent at each ebullition, yet a careful study of history but tends to show that it is through just such crises as these that civilization has made headway; that time with an even hand has weeded out error and planted truth; that the tradition of yesterday is bettered a little to-day, and that to-morrow's tradition may be a little wiser, a little saner, than to-day's.

It behooves every one who would live rightly to ask of himself how much of truth, how much of error, is lodged in the notions he holds. Truth and falsehood cannot exist in the same place. One must yield to the other. Favored the man, fortunate the community in which he lives, who makes the inquiry for himself, and leaves not to time the task of obliterating the false steps. Happy is he who avails himself of the various means at his command—the study of self, of life about him, of books which record the life-history of other men and other times, for finding the truth as it exists for him. No one can be said to live rightly or truly who does not make this study. No one can boast of his intelligence or of his moral and civic worth who accepts as facts the traditions of his fathers. An eminent lover of liberty, a Revolutionist, said to his son (I quote the substance, not the exact words), "Consider as false to-day that for which I fought yesterday. The liberty of to-day is tyranny to-morrow."

Public Welfare

A young man who plays such a small part in his country as I do has no right to criticize or suggest improvements; people tell me so nearly every day of my life. But surely I may be permitted to express my wishes. Among these the chief is that no eminent man may deem it beneath him to work with untiring courage for the general good; that no one may look down with disdain on his fellow-creatures of an inferior rank if they are among the most faithful and industrious of men.—Pestalozzi.

The Observatory

When you find a frailty in your friend, perchance, if you will look, you will find a greater in yourself.

A noble, well-filled mind has small time to cherish petty grudges and animosities. That should be left to those of ignoble and empty intellect.

"What Should Be the Relation of the Grange and the Church?" is the suggestive topic for December of National Lecturer Bachelder.

Build the foundation of life upon truth, and it will withstand any onslaught. Whatever there is of error or falsehood must crumble and decay.

Do thy work to-day, nobly, gladly, with the light that to-day yields. Regret not, with the clearer insight that the morrow brings, the lack of yesterday.

It is easier to convince the mind of man than to alter his habits of life. Marvel not, then, that the actions and thoughts of men do not always coincide.

Suffer not yourselves to be overcome with false representations or revilings. Only the things you do or think or say can affect you. Just as sure as the sun shines in the heavens, so sure is it that justice at last prevails—not in part, but in full. In the last essence only that which I do myself can affect me.

The past year has been the most successful of any in grange history. Over three hundred granges were organized and reorganized; the membership in granges already established was largely increased; Patrons themselves conceived a higher and truer notion of the value and power of the organization. All look forward hopefully to the next year.

From "ODD JOBS" to a COMPETENCY



WILLIAM C. RICHARDS was doing "odd jobs" in his town in southern Michigan when he answered an advertisement for agents to represent THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL and THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. The first month he earned \$64.00 in commissions and prize money and dropped the odd jobs.

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Purchase of Land from State

R. C. H., Florida, says: "I would like to know if land patented to the state could be bought from same with good title, or is it all deeded to the railways? This land was patented to Florida as swamp-land in 1858. I have tried to buy said land, but cannot get any satisfaction in any way."

I am afraid I cannot give you a satisfactory answer, as your records and your laws govern the same entirely.

Making of Deed by an Executor

R. D. S., New Jersey, says: "I have been appointed executor of an estate, the heirs of which are all of age. If the consent of all the heirs is given, can a good deed be made for the property without court or judiciary proceedings?"

Unquestionably a good deed could be made by you and all the heirs signing same. If the will so provides, you might make a good deed without the heirs signing the same. However, all the debts of the deceased must first have been paid.

Renter's Failure to Deliver Crop

S. C. L., Ohio, inquires: "A. rents farm to B. on shares, B. agreeing in a written instrument to deliver to A. his share of the crops at a designated market. B. leaves the farm on the first of April, leaving wheat, corn and oats of the previous year in the bin and crib. Can A. compel B. to return and deliver this grain according to agreement on due notice or request, or failing to do so, collect from B. the cost of delivery?"

As the contract does not stipulate when the grain shall be delivered, I am rather of the opinion that A. can compel B. to deliver this grain, and if B. fails to do so A. can recover the cost of delivery.

Inheritance

S., Georgia, asks: "A man who owns real estate dies, leaving a widow with no children. At the death of the widow, will the property belong to her parents and brothers and sisters, or will it belong to the man's brothers and sisters, his parents being dead?"

It seems that under the laws of Georgia if there are no children the wife is the sole heir of her husband, and therefore she would get all the estate, and unless there are some special exceptions in the Georgia statutes it would go to her people. The laws of some states, however, provide that in such cases at the wife's death one half would go to her people and one half to the people of her husband. Better examine the Georgia statutes.

Wife's Right in Ohio

W. S. R. asks: "What are the Ohio laws in regard to a widow with no children? Would she, at the death of her husband, receive all his property, or would his relations get it?"

In Ohio, where there are no children the wife is entitled to all the personal property absolutely. She is also entitled to all the real estate of the husband absolutely if he bought it, but she is entitled to only a life estate in the real estate which came to the husband by inheritance. If she dies without having disposed of property which came to her from her husband, one half will go to her people, and the other half to his people, provided the property did not come to her husband by inheritance. If it came to him by inheritance, then it would all go back to his people. As to the property other than that which came to the husband by inheritance, the wife might dispose of the same by sale or will.

Rights Under Tax-Deed

J. G. M., Florida, asks: "B. bought tax-receipts of A., and tax-receipts of the state that are older than the receipts he bought of A., for the same lots, and took a tax-deed under those receipts. A. finds out that one of those lots takes in some land he did not mean to let go, and wants B. to make him a quitclaim deed to that lot back. B. tells him if he will pay him back what he has paid out except what he paid him he will do so. A. would not do this, but tells B. that if he don't he will go to the one who holds a deed to the lot, and get a deed from him, and state to the court that it was a mistake that he let this lot go, and upset B.'s tax-deed. Can he do so?"

The mere fact that a mistake was made in not paying the tax would not justify the owner in letting the same be sold for taxes, and if the matter had gone so far that the property was sold for taxes and the deed made, the original owner,

in order to recover the same, would probably have to file a suit in court, setting up the fact of the mistake, and getting a recovery in that way. The offer that B. makes seems to be a fair one, and if A. desires to get it back he should take advantage of B.'s offer, and pay him for what he has paid out.

Transferring Mortgage

W. H., New Jersey, asks: "If a person in New Jersey desires to change his mortgage from A. to B. at interest day at end of year, in what way must it be done? Do insurance papers need to be transferred also, and what is likely to be charges for the transferring of mortgage? Is it necessary that B. notify A. of his intention?"

Simply write on the mortgage the following:

"For value received, I hereby assign and transfer all my right, title and interest in and to the within mortgage to B., as well as the debt secured thereby."

(Signed)

You need not notify the mortgagor or A. Of course, the insurance is to be applied toward the payment of the mortgage. It must likewise be transferred. If not transferred, the insurance company would not be liable for any loss.

Rights of Wife in Husband's Property

M. L., Ohio, writes: "A man and woman get married, the man having as much money as the woman, which she receives from her parents at said marriage, and buy a piece of land. Both work and pay for same. The man dies, leaving no will, but has deed in his name, and has one heir. Can the heir get rents of the land, or can the wife hold all benefits as long as she lives, or can she hold what money she put in the land when they got married?"

All the interest the wife would have would be her dower interest—that is, a life estate in one third of the real estate. I very much doubt whether she could recover the money she put into the land.

Mail-Boxes on Rural-Delivery Routes

J. W. S., Ohio, asks: "Does the law compel a man on a rural-mail route to buy a box, or can he put up any kind of a box, and do they have to put his mail in it?"

By the rules of the Post-Office Department a box may be made by any person. It must, however, be of the dimensions required by the department. In need not be of any particular material, so that it complies with the department rules. It need not be purchased of any particular individual, but the post-office law further provides that if the maker of boxes has his box approved by the department, and the word "approved" on the box, then such box is protected by the United States Government, and any person tampering with or breaking into such box would be prosecuted by the United States authorities, and would be subject to punishment by the United States laws. It will therefore be seen that it is very beneficial to use a box made by a manufacturer whose box has been approved.

Children of Illegal Marriage

M. H. P. wants to know: "A girl marries when she is fifteen years old, and is separated from her husband six months after marriage by her people. Her husband goes to another state, and is gone ten years, and she hears he is married, and then she marries again. She lives with her second husband twenty-five years, and has three children. At the death of the husband and wife, if his people could prove that they were not lawfully married, could his people take the property from those children, the oldest being twenty-one years old?"

If the first husband died before the second husband, then the probability is that the living together of the wife and the second husband after the first husband's death would constitute a common-law marriage. Anyway, the children would be entitled to inherit all the property that their deceased father owned. Likewise they would be entitled to inherit all of their mother's. It is barely possible that the first husband, if living, might have some property rights in the property of the wife, but it is exceedingly doubtful whether after his death his people would have any right to such property. Of course, the second marriage, without a divorce or death of the first husband, would not be valid unless, as has been stated, the parties lived together as man and wife after the first husband's death.

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Christmas Possibilities for the Country Woman

MARY HATMORE opened the drawer in which a store of Christmas presents had been accumulating all summer, and eyed the lot dubiously. There were articles pretty and useful for each member of her immediate family circle and for near-by friends, for she had quietly managed to learn some especial desire of each one, and then, just as quietly, her needle and crochet-hook had wrought in every leisure moment.

"There is nothing here that Cousin Edith Merrill would care for, no suggestion for Aunt Mabel Dane's family, and yet I must remember them," said she. "Much as it seems like a vulgar exchange, I can't quite content myself just to write them and the other city relatives letters of holiday greeting, when they are perfectly sure to send us such lovely Christmas boxes."

"Yes, even if some of the things do bear the trail of the ten-cent store," said her irreverent younger sister, demurely.

"That's nothing, Nell," she retorted. "I'd be only too glad to have a chance at a ten-cent store or a bargain counter myself, for I know I could pick up lots of pretty things all along through the year, and when one has to give to so many, the gifts necessarily have to be more in the nature of small remembrances."

"All the same, Mary, while you and I appreciate the things from the bargain counters, our city relatives would not care a snap for anything you would be apt to find in such a place," said Nell, very sensibly.

Mary stared at her a moment, and then shut the drawer with a hasty emphasis.

"That is the truth. Nell, you have given me an idea."

Her idea developed into a very charming plan, which many another country woman might imitate.

She lived in the South, and near her home was a certain hill, where the holly-trees grew thick and beautiful all the way down the slope to where the marshy ground began, which gave congenial footing to luxuriant tangles of the graceful Southern smilax. Here was Nature's own Christmas display, and at the free disposal of any one who would come and gather, so Mary made the most of her opportunity. She sent carefully filled barrels of holly boughs and smilax to each householder for holiday decoration, and did not forget to put in each parcel a generous sprig of mistletoe, with its queer pearl-like berries, to bring to mind all sorts of old-time romances, and afford excuses for lovers' pleasantries. To several young friends she sent beautifully wrought holly wreaths which she and Nell had fashioned, and they certainly presented an alluring sight when, for a last peep, she lifted the white tissue-paper which lay over them in the boxes—the rich, glossy leaves accentuated in their beauty by the scarlet berries, and all set off by the perky bow of red satin ribbon. For some friends in the far North she added to the holly wreaths a few open cotton-balls, some sweet-gum berries and two or three small but perfect pine-cones, for she remembered the pleasure her own family had received from the small box of wintergreen and ground pine which had been sent to her from distant Canada last Christmas.

From her own garden's summer wealth she had cut and cured a number of feathery pampas-plumes, and these came in nicely now, to be packed in long boxes with a few cattails and some sprays of sea-oats which she had brought back from a marooning-trip to the Gulf Coast, and she knew of more than one city den which they would beautify. The sea-oats reminded her, too, of a great box of periwinkle-shell, as tiny and as dainty as scales of mother-of-pearl; so with the exercise of some ingenuity and a great deal of patience she strung the pretty things on varying lengths of pale green silk twist, and hung them thickly on a slender brass ring, which was to slip over the top of a lamp-globe and make a lovely tinkly shade for it.

Remembering with a thrill of pleasure the many words of appreciation she had received from time to time for the excellence of her table-comforts, she went through the shelves of her preserve-closet, and to a few most favored ones she sent baskets of stored sunshine in the form of translucent jellies, tempting pickles, and that choice Dixie sweetmeat, the beautiful pale green watermelon preserves. In preparing these boxes she took pleasure in wrapping each glass or jar in tissue-paper, and sent only such a small quantity as would enhance the zest of pleasure the recipient would feel in the gift. In one or two baskets that did not have to go far she tucked in some deftly wrapped links of her own delightful make of sausage and a mold of headcheese, and with one thing and another she felt that she had been able to remember the individual taste of each friend, and she knew that this evidence of her thoughtful love would make the homely gifts doubly acceptable.

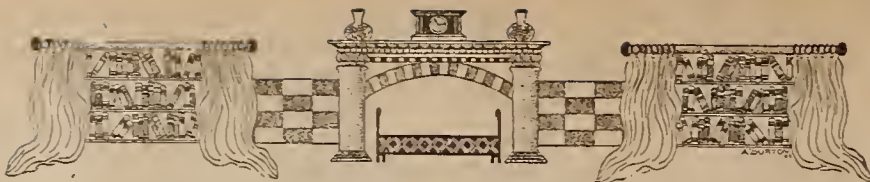
She remarked a little ruefully that everything she was sending was of a most perishable nature, but Nell consoled her by saying that that fact was an added attraction, since they would be eaten or destroyed when the proper time came, and not be making litter, as sachets and match-scratchers and the like were apt to do.

"You know, Mary dear, we always have a season of endurance of the little Christmas things after the first glow of pleasure at being remembered has faded. They seem too good to burn, and yet not good enough to be of any use or real joy, and after a bit we slyly poke them into the fire or rag-bag, with such a guilty, disloyal feeling. Now, our friends can throw the holly wreaths away when they fade, and eat these goodies, and have only the consciousness that they are doing the proper thing."

SUSIE BOUCHELLE WIGHT.

A Powerful Reflector

With a thirteen-inch parabolic reflector of only twenty inches focus, Professor Schiebele has obtained, with less than five minutes' exposure, images of stars which are apparently too faint to be seen in the great thirty-six-inch telescope of the Lick Observatory. The little instrument also reveals, with a similarly short exposure, all the stars that the large Crossley reflector of three feet diameter is able to picture with an exposure of two hours.—Youth's Companion.



Around the Fireside

Spirit of Christmas-Tide

BY LIDA KECK-WIGGINS

The spirit of the Christmas-tide
Is busy everywhere,
And loving thoughts for friend and kin
Fly swiftly through the air.

Forgotten are the petty strifes
And sorrows of the year,
For brains and hearts unselfishly
Are bent on Christmas cheer.

Oh, spirit of the Christmas-tide,
We beg of thee to stay
In hearts and homes through all the year,
And greet us day by day.

Teach us to give good gifts to all,
Kind words and service sweet;
Thus will the Christ-child's mission find
A tribute fair and meet.

Then earth will grow a paradise,
And heaven seem so near
That reverent hearts at quiet hours
Its melodies may hear—

"Glory to God, and on earth peace—
Peace and good-will to men."
Oh, Christmas spirit, fill our hearts
And go not out again!

Ancient Christmas Feasting

The Christmas of our great-great-grandfathers was very unlike the Christmas of to-day, being celebrated with a boisterousness and abandon quite as distasteful to our modern ideas as their wonderful dishes would prove to our palates. In the British Isles the religious services which ushered in the season were only a prelude to the wild feasting and revelry which was continued with unabated vigor until Candlemas Day.

In those "good old days" every dish placed upon the festive board had a peculiar significance of its own, and was invested with a halo of time-honored associations and ancient traditions.

Plum pudding, our favorite Christmas dessert, is undoubtedly the evolution of the ancient plum pottage, or porridge, which was then always served with the first course of a Christmas dinner. This ancient dainty was made by boiling beef and mutton in broth thickened with brown bread, with raisins, currants, prunes and spices added when it was half-cooked, and the whole stewed together.

The peacock was the bird "par excellence" of the festival, great skill being necessary on the cook's part to serve it in correct style. It was generally preferred when roasted, but the peacock pie was also held in high esteem, and we may readily believe that it was at least a very ornamental dish. From one side of the crust which covered the pie the bird's rich-plumed crest appeared, while from the other protruded the gorgeous spreading tail. When roasted properly, the bird must have appeared even more beautiful. The skin, with the plumage attached, was carefully stripped off, and the bird, stuffed with spices and sweet herbs, was roasted to a turn. It was then sewn up in its gorgeous feathers, and a piece of cotton saturated with spirits was placed in its beak, which had been richly gilded. Before serving, the cotton was lighted, and the fairest lady present bore the dish to the table, where it was the especial privilege of the most honored guest to carve it. Another wonderful dish held in high favor was the boar's head. This was served with great pomp and ceremony, the tusks piercing bright red apples, while between them an orange was laid, the whole garnished with an abundance of sauce. In the old baronial halls this dish was served with the music of minstrels, the flourish of trumpets and the chanting of carols. The tallest and lustiest of all the guard was selected to bear it to the board. Various accounts have been given of the origin of this ancient custom. It is generally supposed to have originated with the Romans, who were accustomed to serve the wild boar, whole or in parts, as the first dish at their feasts. During the Norman era the whole boar was also a favorite festival-dish in England, and was then most gorgeously ornamented with gilt and paint.

This dish was superseded by brawn, which was the flesh of the wild boar chopped, seasoned, and compressed into rolls rather similar to the modern sausage. Huge mountains of it were taken to the markets during Christmas week, and were easily and quickly disposed of. An English lady gives the following recipe for preparing brawn: "Soak the head in salt and water over night, scrape and clean it well, removing brain and eyes; boil until tender enough to remove the bones easily; when quite tender, pick meat from the bones, chop fine, seasoning to taste with red and black pepper, cloves, mace, nutmeg and salt; mix well together, and put in a press, letting it remain until cold."

In those days, as now, the banquet would have been considered incomplete without the Christmas pie, which was also anciently served with minstrelsy, but without the carol, the latter honor being accorded to the boar's head only. This Christmas pie was quite a bill of fare in itself, as fish, flesh and fowl were all to be found in happy unison beneath its ample crust. We read that "in the twenty-sixth year of Henry III. the Sheriff of Gloucester was ordered by that monarch to procure twenty salmon, to be put into pies at Christmas; and the Sheriff of Sussex ten brawns, ten peacocks, and other items, for the same purpose." Even so late as 1836 a Christmas pie pronounced most excellent was made after the following recipe: Take

one pheasant, one hare and one capon, two partridges, two pigeons and two rabbits, all boned, and put into paste in the shape of a bird, with the livers and hearts, two mutton kidneys, forcemeats and egg-balls, seasoning, spice, catsup and pickled mushrooms, filled up with gravy made from the various bones." In the Newcastle Chronicle of January 6, 1770, there is a description of a Christmas pie nearly nine feet in circumference. The learned Dr. Parr says of

the mince pie that it should more properly be called "the Christmas pie," the term "mince" having been given to it in derision by the Puritans; indeed, in the seventeenth century the eating of this pie became a test of orthodoxy.

"Plum broth was Popish, and mince pie,
Oh, that was flat idolatry."

The ancient mince pie was baked in the form of a manger, the crossed bands at the top being traditionally considered to resemble the manner in which a child is secured in its crib. Its savory contents had, it is supposed, some reference to the offerings of the Magi in the manger at Bethlehem. It was called "the Christ-cradle," and represented a combination of wholesome meats, fruits and sweetening that made a whole highly acceptable to all. MARY FOSTER SNIDER.

Interested Motives

The first missionaries who landed in New Guinea had many difficulties to contend with, of which the most persistent was the suspicion of the natives.

The Rev. James Chalmers, who was there twenty years ago, says the prevailing theory was that the missionaries had been compelled to leave their own land on account of hunger. This was the conversation that took place shortly after his landing:

"What is the name of your country?"
"Beritani," which is the native corruption of Great Britain.

"Is it a large land?"
"Yes."
"What is your chief?"
"A woman named Victoria."
"What! A woman?"
"Yes, and she has great power."
"Why did you leave your country?"
"To teach you, and to tell you of the great Spirit, who loves us all."

"Have you cocoanuts in your country?"
"No."
"Have you sago?"
"No."
"Have you sweet-potatoes?"
"No."
"Have you breadfruit?"
"No."
"Have you plenty of hoop-iron and tomahawks?"
"Yes, a great abundance."

"We understand now why you have come. You have nothing to eat in Beritani, but have plenty of tomahawks and hoop-iron with which you can buy food."—Youth's Companion.

A Cluster of Smiles

NOT ASHAMED

A lady of uncertain age was asked the question at the beginning of the present century, "How did you get such a cold?"

Her reply was, "In changing centuries. I have been in the one just ended so many years."

WARM NAME

Bernard McCune, known among his playmates as "Bern," was quite surprised to hear his new teacher at school address him as "'Scorch' McCune."

BORROWING TROUBLE

"Faith," said Pat, "Oi have throuble of me own, and a plinty, but Oi don't intind to be a pig, and raich out for to-morrow's throuble."

DISAPPOINTMENT

Miss Inquisitive—"Were you embraced last evening while driving?"

Miss Holdtight—"No. Mr. Handslip is opposed to anything of the kind." E. C.

Interesting Facts

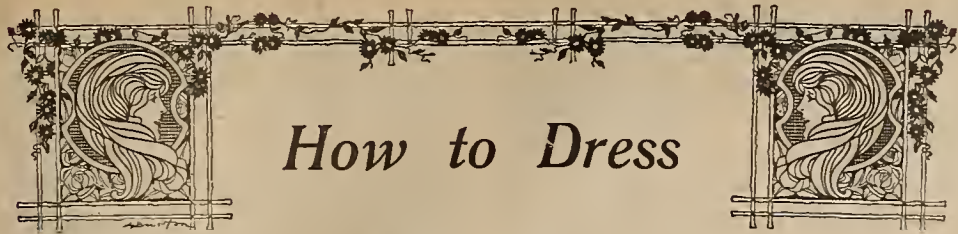
That the low-lying territory of the Mississippi should at times be overflowed is not surprising if one considers that the "father of waters" draws supplies from twenty-eight states, draining one third of the area of the whole United States.

Mr. Powell, a Liverpool merchant, is said to have discovered a process of hardening and toughening soft woods, so that they can be used in place of naturally hard woods. The treatment consists in saturating the timber with a solution of sugar at the boiling-point. The water is afterward evaporated out, leaving the pores and interstices of the wood filled with solid matter, which is not brittle and shows no tendency to split or crack. The process also preserves wood, and renders it impervious to water. Even hard woods are said to be benefited by it.—American Cultivator.

One of the remarkable industries of Paraguay is the preparation of essence of orange-leaves. More than one hundred and fifty years ago the Jesuit priests, who then ruled that secluded country, imported orange-seeds and planted groves, which have now become immense forests filled with small establishments for extracting the essence, which is exported to France and the United States for use in soap and perfume making. It is employed by the natives in Paraguay as an ointment and hair-tonic.—Youth's Companion.

King, Not Slave

Enjoying things which are pleasant, that is not the evil; it is the reducing of our moral self to slavery by them that is. Let a man assert that he is king over his habits, that he could, and would, shake them off on cause shown, this is an excellent law.—Carlyle.



How to Dress

Morrison Norfolk Jacket and Jansen Skirt

HERE is a practical little suit for a general-utility costume. Donegal tweed or Scotch suiting are the best materials to select for this skirt-and-coat costume. The coat is a Norfolk jacket—a garment sure to be becoming to a young girl. The collarless jacket is double-breasted, and made with two small tucks at either side of the front. The tucks start from the shoulder-seam, and are stitched down

chooses. It is effective made of black satin cloth, with a deep military-looking cape, and lined with bright scarlet satin. and using the same gay-colored satin for the straps, which should be fastened with gilt buttons. If a cloak more elaborate is required, white plush is a fashionable material to use, having the bands of stitched white cloth and the cape lined with any pretty light shade of satin. The cloak is loose-fitting back and front, and the deep military cape is much longer in the back than in front. At the back it is very full, and hangs so that it has a shawl-like effect. The sleeve is a bishop model, full and baggy below the elbow. The pattern for the Vernon Cloak, No. 210, is cut in sizes 36, 38 and 40.

Sibyl Waist and Lansing Skirt

This stylish every-day dress is made of dark blue short-haired zibeline. The waist has a group of plaits back and front reaching from the shoulder-seam to the waist. The bishop-sleeve is also made with plaits, which are stitched down from the shoulder to the cuff. The waist is made with a round, slightly low-cut neck to show a finely plaited deep collar of some sheer material like nain-sook or fine grass-cloth. The waist buttons down the front. The skirt is an exceedingly stylish model, and one which can also satisfactorily serve duty as a separate skirt to be worn with shirt-waists. The upper portion of the skirt is cut in five gores, and finished at the back with an inverted plait. The lower part is a side-plaited flounce, with a box-plait in the center front, the side plaits extending straight around the back. The pattern for the Sibyl Waist, No. 205, is cut in 14, 16 and 18 year sizes. The pattern for the Lansing Skirt, No. 206, is also cut in 14, 16 and 18 year sizes.

Edwina Wrapper

This graceful Princess model is suitable not only for a wrapper, but for a house-gown, so charmingly is it trimmed. It is a tight-fitting Princess made with a habit-back and a trained skirt. Each seam is outlined with lace insertion, and a deep lace collar gives a pretty shoulder effect. A double jabot of lace trims the front, and lace also trims the bishop-sleeve, which forms a full puff below the elbow, and is then finished with a deep lace cuff. A scarf of chiffon edged with narrow black velvet ribbons gives a finishing-touch to this pretty wrapper. The material may be silk flannel, lansdowne, cotton crêpe or India silk. The pattern for the Edwina Wrapper, No. 212, is cut in sizes 34, 36, 38 and 40.

Shirt-Waists for Winter

The girl who has spent some of her summer hours over an embroidery-frame can profit greatly this season by the results of her labors. If her fancy led her in the pursuit of Bulgarian patterns and colorings, it will be all the better. Bulgarian embroidery will be in order on waists of all sorts and conditions. Sometimes it will deck the box-plait down the front, but its use on stock and cuffs will give a dash of color that will satisfy the more conservative.

Black embroidery on white is extremely fashionable, providing the contrasts are not too startling. As one well-dressed woman said, "Black embroidery on white should take the form of a delicate tracery, otherwise it becomes bourgeois."

A dainty white waist follows after this dictum. It is of fine French flannel, and is, perhaps, too elaborate to come under the head of a shirt-waist. It is cut after a shirt-waist model, however, except that it has a deep cuff. The sleeves are laid in wide plaits as far down as the elbow. Each plait is ornamented with a slender line of black-and-white silk embroidery, and the end of each is marked by an inch-wide medallion, also embroidered in black-and-white silk. The same embroidery trims the box-plait down the front of the waist, and a line of medallions runs across, just below the bust-line.

But the waist does not depend on embroidery alone for its ornamentation. The high stock collar is a combi-



MORRISON NORFOLK JACKET AND JANSEN SKIRT

nation of embroidered white flannel and white lace. Lace is also applied to form a shallow rounding yoke, which extends slightly over the sleeves, and the cuffs are covered with it.

On another white waist the black embroidery is set between the narrow stitched box-plaits, which run from the throat to the waist-line. The same plan is followed on the sleeves, though here the plaits of necessity run only a short distance below the elbow. Below that point the sleeve widens out into a puff.—The Modern Priscilla.

PATTERNS

Patterns for any of the garments or costumes described and illustrated on this page furnished from this office for ten cents each. Be careful to give name and number.



EDWINA WRAPPER



SIBYL WAIST AND LANSING SKIRT

to about four inches below the waist-line, where they are then let out to form fullness. The jacket is made collarless so that it may be more convenient to wear with a fur neck-piece. The sleeve is a plain coat-sleeve. The buttons should be of bone and the belt of black kid or patent-leather. The skirt, which is seven-gored, is made with two narrow tucks at each seam, which are stitched to flounce-depth, and then let out to form the required fullness for the bottom of the skirt. At the back this skirt is finished with an inverted plait each side of the center back. The pattern for the Morrison Norfolk Jacket, No. 207, is cut in 14, 16 and 18 year sizes. The pattern

for the Jansen Skirt, No. 208, is also cut in 14, 16 and 18 year sizes.

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Christmas Candies and Sweetmeats

NO SMALL part of the pleasure of all festal occasions is found in preparing the home-made candies of which the children and the grown-ups are always so fond. Many, however, do not understand the boiling of the sugar to a fondant, and as this is the secret of success in candy-making, I will give briefly the directions as given me by a professional candy-maker:

The fondant for the cream candies and that for the glacé, or clear, candy, requires entirely different methods:

To boil the sugar for cream candy, put into a granite saucepan one pound of sugar and one half pint of water, and mix well. Set over a quick fire, and do not stir or move the kettle while boiling. After it has boiled fifteen minutes, begin to try by dropping a little from a teaspoon into cold water; when it can be taken up in a soft ball it is done. Set the mixture on ice to cool, and when it will bear the hand begin to stir with a buttered paddle. When it stiffens and breaks, pour out upon a board that has been dusted with confectioner's sugar, and knead as you would dough, until it is smooth and shining. This is cream fondant, the foundation for all cream candies.

To boil candy for clear or caramel candy, moisten one cupful of sugar, add a small pinch of cream of tartar, and boil without stirring until it will snap like glass when dropped into cold water. This is called boiling sugar to the crack, and is the foundation for all clear, glacé and caramel candies. These directions for preparing the foundation will not be given again in this article.

CREAM BONBONS.—Divide the fondant into three parts. Color one part by mixing with melted chocolate, another with a few drops of pink candy-color, and leave the third white. Flavor with any preferred flavoring by dropping a few drops on the fondant and kneading it in. Press a layer of pink, a layer of white and a layer of chocolate into small boxes, and when molded cut in fancy shapes.

CREAM FRUIT BONBONS.—Press out a layer of fondant on the board, press halves of dates or figs into the center of the layer, fold over, and roll until smooth. This makes a long roll of fondant with fruit in the center, and may be cut into round bonbons.

FRUIT CREAMS No. 1.—Chop dates or figs, and mix with the fondant; mold into small shapes, and place to dry on an oiled paper. These may be dipped in the melted fondant of which we shall tell later. For coconut candy mix the coconut with the fondant, and mold into shapes, or it can be made into a layer and then cut into squares. Any kind of nuts may be chopped and mixed with the fondant if nut bonbons are desired.

FRUIT CREAMS No. 2.—Roll out a long strip of white fondant, place a layer of split figs or dates on the top, then another layer of fondant, either pink or white, and leave on oiled paper until it sets, then slice off the length of the pieces of fruit.

TO CREAM NUTS OR FRUIT.—Put a piece of the fondant into a small bowl, place in a dish of boiling water, and stir while it melts. Set on a hot brick on the table, drop in two or three nuts or pieces of fruit at a time, then turn over, and lift out onto oiled paper. Use a fork for lifting, and be careful not to let the mixture get too cool.

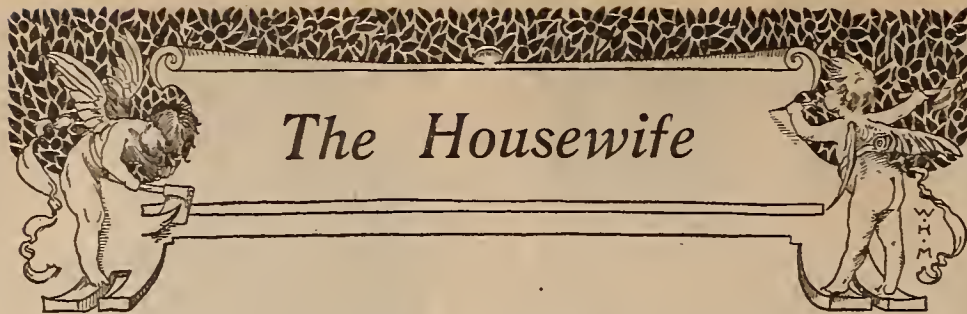
CHOCOLATE-CREAMS.—Mold out the shapes from the cream fondant, and place on an oiled paper to set. Then with a fork dip them one at a time into the melted fondant, into which has been stirred one square of melted chocolate and a small piece of paraffin; lift them out, and lay upon oiled paper.

After the fondant is prepared, many kinds of candies will suggest themselves to the maker, and any kind of flavoring may be used, but vanilla is the flavoring that is generally used with chocolate. The flavoring should be worked into the fondant after it is kneaded for use.

PEPPERMINT DROPS.—Flavor the fondant with peppermint, roll out with a rolling-pin, and cut out with some small round cutter. Little fancy-shaped candy-cutters are handy to have, and will be made by any hardware-man. Rounds of pink and white peppermints pressed together make a very pretty effect.

COCOANUT CREAMS.—These are made just like fruit creams, and after the bonbons have been cut to shape, roll them in the grated coconut.

CARAMELED FRUITS, NUTS AND CANDIES.—Set the mixture, that has been boiled to the crack, on a hot brick on the table. To caramelize any kind of nuts, see that they are freed from skins, and warmed in the oven, then drop a few at a time into the syrup; lift out with a fork, and drop on oiled paper. To cream any kind of fruit, proceed in the same manner as with the nuts, only do not warm. Small oranges are very nice when peeled and quartered, the seeds carefully removed with a toothpick so as not to start the juice, then dipped in the mixture. Whole stems of raisins caramelize pretty, and caramelize cherries are delicious.



The Housewife

CARAMELED BONBONS.—Prepare the bonbons as directed, then dip them in the glacé mixture. Small pieces of fruit or halves of nuts may be placed in the middle of a small piece of fondant, rolled into any fancy shape, then dipped in the caramel. This gives a variety.

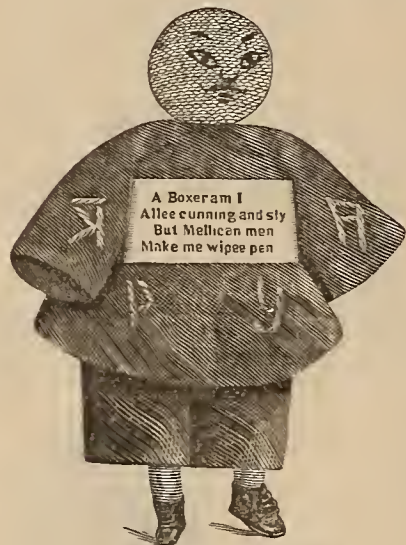
PEANUT CANDY.—Strew the bottom of a well-buttered dripping-pan with freshly roasted peanuts, and pour over them the mixture, that has been boiled to the crack, to the thickness of one inch. Any kind of nuts may be used in place of peanuts. When the candy is partly cold, mark off in squares or sticks with a well-buttered chopping-knife. Press the knife down into the candy, and mark off with a rocking motion. This is the way to mark off all candies molded in pans.

MOLASSES CANDY.—One cupful of New Orleans molasses, one cupful of sugar, a piece of butter the size of an egg, and one tablespoonful of vinegar. Boil this, but do not stir until the mass will harden in cold water. When done, stir in one teaspoonful of soda, and beat well. Pour into a buttered tin. This may be pulled when partly cold, or be marked off into sticks.

EVERTON TOFFY.—This most delicious of all candies was first made in Everton, England. Take one pound of butter and one pound of sugar; melt the butter, add the sugar, then boil until it will harden in cold water. Pour into buttered pans to harden, and mark off as directed. Chipped cocoanut, almonds, peanuts or walnuts may be added to the mixture, and make a most toothsome sweetmeat.

CANDIED POP-CORN.—Boil for five minutes one cupful of granulated sugar, one tablespoonful of butter and three tablespoonfuls of water, then add to the mixture three quarts of nicely popped corn. Stir quickly until all is evenly mixed, then remove from the fire, and continue stirring until each grain is separated and crystallized with the candy.

FUDGE.—Fudge is quite the most popular candy that is now made. Take two cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of rich milk, two squares of bakers' chocolate and one tablespoonful of butter; flavor it with vanilla. Grate the chocolate, mix it with the sugar, add the milk, and boil over a hot fire, stirring constantly, as stirring will cause the mixture to fudge, or grain. After it begins to boil, add the butter. Try in cold water, and when the drop forms into a little ball it is done. Flavor with vanilla after taking from the fire, and stir until it can be dipped out upon buttered tins. Dip out with a teaspoon, and drop on the tins.



THE BOXER PEN-WIPER

Nuts or fruits may be stirred into the mixture after it has done boiling, if nut or fruit fudge is desired. It will be seen that candy made according to these recipes is quite inexpensive, as with a small amount of fruit, nuts and sugar quite a large quantity of wholesome candy can be made. **MRS. CLARKE HARDY.**

Pen-Wipers

These cunning little articles can easily be made at home with but little outlay for materials, and make very acceptable gifts at holiday times. The witch is made of a small, sharp-pointed hickory-nut, with a face painted upon it in black ink. The body is a roll of black cloth as thick as a pencil, to which the head is secured by means of a white handkerchief tied tightly around the back of the head and sewed to the roll, which is about three inches long. A piece of wire (bonnet-wire) bent in hair-pin shape, only broader at the bend, gives the shoulders and arms when sewed to the roll at the back, just under where the head is joined. The arms are covered with sleeves of yellow material, while a white three-cornered kerchief covers the shoulders and body. The skirt consists of two circular pieces six inches in diameter—one (the under) of heavy black sateen, the outer of red felt or cloth pinked around the edge, and divided into four sections, these sections caught together in each separate piece, and the center of the circles joined to the body. A belt and a white apron, and a small toothpick with a broom end in her hand, and a red cap for the head, complete the figure.

The Boxer is made of a cloth roll covered with a piece of flesh-colored silk hose or mit, upon which a face is painted. A black silk thread plaited for a queue is attached at the back of the head. His coat is of yellow felt, while the skirt is of red or blue. The arms are made of a piece of bent wire, just as for the witch. **HEISTER ELLIOTT.**

Butterfly Pincushion and Broom-Holder Combined

The body of the butterfly is made of dark green velvet, filled with batting. One fourth of a yard of yellow felt is used for the wings. The body and the wings are trimmed with tinsel. Two yards of yellow ribbon tied at each upper corner in a pretty bow serve for a hanger. **O. M.**

Turkey Fashions

For those who want some "new" way to prepare the Christmas turkey, the following hints will be acceptable:

TURKEY-NESTS.—Cook one tablespoonful of minced onion in two tablespoonfuls of butter for five minutes, then add two tablespoonfuls of flour and one cupful of gravy or stock. Simmer for a few minutes until quite thick and smooth, and season to taste. Strain, and add two cupfuls of diced turkey. Set aside where it will keep hot for a few minutes, then turn out on a buttered

platter. Make a few nest-like depressions in it, drop in each a few fine oysters, season to taste, sprinkle buttered crumbs over all, and place in a hot oven until the oysters begin to curl.

SCALLOPED TURKEY.—Fill a buttered baking-dish with alternate layers of chopped turkey, bread-crumbs and cream sauce, using one scant pint of sauce to each large cupful of turkey, and seasoning each layer to taste. Cover the top with buttered crumbs, and bake in a moderate oven until it is nicely browned.

A TURKEY TOAST.—Chop cold turkey rather fine, and let it simmer for fifteen minutes in just enough stock or gravy to cover it; add a lump of butter, and salt, pepper and celery-salt to season. Have small slices of hot buttered toast, spread the turkey over it, and serve.

DEVILED TURKEY.—Lay the wings and legs of a cold turkey on a broiler, and set over the fire until nicely browned. Make a sauce with one tablespoonful each of pepper-sauce, vinegar, French mustard and cranberry jelly, and season with salt, a dash of cayenne and some celery-salt. Place the turkey on a heated dish, pour the sauce over it, and serve.

TURKEY CASSEROLE.—Cook one cupful of rice in plenty of slightly salted boiling water until tender, then drain in a colander, and line the bottom and sides of a three-pint mold with it, reserving sufficient to cover the top. Chop fine one pint of cold turkey, and season it to taste, then add a pinch of thyme, one tablespoonful of finely minced onion, one well-beaten egg and one cupful of fine bread-crumbs. Add sufficient gravy to moisten, and press it in the center of the mold. Spread the remainder of the rice over the top, and steam for one hour. Turn out carefully on a heated dish, and serve with tomato or oyster sauce.

FRIED TURKEY.—Cut up cold turkey into convenient pieces, dip each into beaten egg and bread-crumbs seasoned with salt, pepper and celery-salt, and fry in boiling oil or fat to a golden brown. Serve with mashed-potato balls.

TURKEY TIMBALES.—Cook together in a double boiler one large cupful of fine bread-crumbs, one cupful of cooked turkey cut into small dice, one teaspoonful each of minced celery and onion, one fourth of a teaspoonful of salt, three or four dashes of pepper and one and one half cupfuls of milk. When slightly cooked add this mixture to the whipped white of one egg, and let it cool. Sprinkle nine buttered cups with bread-crumbs rather thickly, then line them with the turkey mixture. Fill with the following: Melt one tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan, stir in two tablespoonfuls of flour, then slowly add one cupful of hot milk, and cook and stir constantly until perfectly smooth. Chop fine, and add one cupful of cooked turkey and one half cupful of oysters. Season with salt, pepper and a little minced onion and celery, and set the cups in a panful of hot water in a moderate oven. Bake for twenty minutes. Serve at once with a cream sauce made with one third each of turkey stock, milk and oyster liquor.

POTTED TURKEY.—Free the remains of a cooked turkey from the skin, bone and sinew, and put one pound in a mortar with one half pound of cold boiled tongue. Pound the whole to a smooth paste, adding a generous lump of butter, with one half teaspoonful each of powdered mace, salt and pepper and a pinch of cinnamon. When it is quite smooth and well mixed, press it into small pots, cover with clarified butter, and store in a dry, cool place. **MARY FOSTER SNIDER.**

Home-Made Hat-Brush

Cut strips of haircloth (which may be left from an old discarded sofa or chair) into strips five inches wide by fifteen inches long, raveling them out the long way, thus leaving a thin fringe of about three inches in width the entire length of the strip. A penholder makes a capital handle; or the strip of fringe can be tightly rolled, wound very close and tight with strong black thread when the holder is inserted, or without a handle. This makes a firm end, and when this is covered with a scalloped piece of velvet glued in place, and a cord or ribbon loop attached to hang it up by, it makes not only an exceedingly attractive little article, but a very useful one for brushing hats and bonnets, as the fibers will work into the trimmings without injuring them in the least. **M. E. S.**



THE WITCH PEN-WIPER



BUTTERFLY PINCUSHION AND BROOM-HOLDER



HOME-MADE HAT-BRUSH

Sunday Reading

Trust

BY EDWIN L. SABIN

No matter that the fallen leaves
Their layers dense impose,
Or that the tempest thickly weaves
A coverlet of snows;
The bluebell and anemone,
The smallest violet,
Sleep on, in calm security
That God does not forget.

They sank to rest, each in its place,
Nor viewed the night with dread;
They knew that he, with tender face,
Had marked each tiny bed,
And at the morn, of sparkling rill
And bird and breeze and sun,
That he, all-kind and watchful still,
Would call them, every one.

Separated for Forty Years

THE wife of a Methodist clergyman residing in Philipsburg, Pa., has discovered, to her great surprise, that she has a father living. She has always supposed herself to be the daughter of a couple formerly living near Trenton, N. J., both of whom are now dead. She is forty-two years of age, and has been married over eighteen years. Recently she paid a visit to two ladies whom she believed to be her sisters. During her visit she learned for the first time a secret that had been carefully kept for forty years. It was that she was not the daughter, but only the adopted daughter, of the couple whom she had always regarded as her parents. Her real father was a man who had forty years ago been a neighbor of her foster-parents. As he had lost his wife at that time, his little two-year-old daughter was glad to visit the neighbor's house, in which there were little children, who became her playmates. Their parents grew to love the motherless little one as their own child, and at last, as her father wanted to go West, they adopted her. They did not tell the girl she was not their own, and strictly enjoined a like secrecy on their children. Since their death it was thought best to tell her, especially as her real father had returned to the East. She immediately went to see him, and he, having believed that she had long been dead, was delighted at the reunion. How much happiness Christians might confer if they, like those adopted sisters, would tell those who do not know, that they have a Father in heaven who longs to receive them to his heart.—Christian Herald.

Sunny and Cloudy, Cheery and Whiney

There are two kinds of people—sunny and cloudy, cheery and whiney. The sunny, cheery people are both a blessing to their associates and an ornament to society. The cloudy, whiney men and women strew gloom and sadness all around, and render life disconsolate and oppressive.

The woman of sunny, cheerful disposition makes a friendly call. She greets her neighbor pleasantly, talks of the fine, bright day, the beautiful flowers, the singing birds, the good time at the prayer-meeting or the church social, tells how much she enjoyed the sermon last Sunday, notices, pets, cheers and caresses the children. When she came she readily discerned that her neighbor was careworn and suffering from a headache, but ere she leaves, the tired look has disappeared from the face, the pain in the head is forgotten, the countenance is lighted up with a beautiful smile, and her neighbor's conversation has also become blithesome and joy-provoking. What effected that transformation in that neighbor's heart and home? The sunny, cheery disposition and words of her caller; for it is true, as the proverb says, "A merry heart doeth good like a medicine." And now that the caller has left (for she is sufficiently sensible not to stay too long), the one she has called upon has forgotten her burdens, aches, pains and distresses, takes up the thread of her household duties, and moves along the daily routine cheerfully singing, "There's sunshine in my soul to-day."

Now note the difference. The woman of cloudy, whiney disposition makes a call. She finds her neighbor in a cheerful state of mind, receives a cordial welcome, and the conversation begins. Mrs. Cloudy-Whiney starts in to tell of her many aches and pains; of the distress in Neighbor A's home; of Mrs. B's rheumatism; of Mrs. C's children having the measles; of "the terrible floods;" of the weather being so wet, damp and cloudy that there will be no corn; of how the

poor farmers will suffer; of what a cold, lifeless prayer-meeting they had last Wednesday evening, and what a "good-for-nothing" sermon they had last Sunday, interspersing her whiney talk with a profuse number of sighs and "ahs," and concluding with the declaration that the church has lost its power, the schools are no good, the children are so wild, idle and reckless, and in short that about "everything is going to the bow-wows," and winding up with a sadly expressed longing for "the good old times."

"But," she says, "I must be going," and, after many starts and stops, she does finally go, to the great relief of the patient neighbor to whom she has doled out all that mess of despondent, disconsolate stuff.

Now, candidly, dear reader, how much of a blessing has that desiring-to-be-friendly soul done by her call? How much cheer and sunshine has she left in the heart and home of that neighbor who greeted her with a cordial, friendly smile when she called? Not an atom. On the other hand, she has robbed that heart and home for the time of the wealth of good cheer which it enjoyed before she called, and left in their stead the miasma of whine, gloom and despondency.

Moral—When you call on your neighbors, do not talk about your ills, aches, pains, sorrows, bad times, bad weather, or anything that is gloomy. Be hopeful, cheery, sunny and mirth-provoking, and if you cannot be so, then stay at home. It is cruel, even wicked, to torture and distress other people by doling out to them a list of our own miseries, half of which are, as a rule, only imaginary, anyway.—Religious Telescope.

A Song that Saved

In one of the hospitals of Edinburgh lay a wounded Scottish soldier. The surgeons had done all they could for him. He had been told he must die. He had a contempt for death, and prided himself on his fearlessness in facing it.

A rough and wicked life, with none but evil associates, had blunted his sensibilities and made profanity and scorn his second nature. To hear him speak one would have thought he had no piously nurtured childhood to remember, and that he had never looked upon religion but to despise it. But it was not so.

A noble and gentle-hearted man came to see the dying soldier. He addressed him with kind inquiries, talked to him tenderly of the life beyond death, and offered spiritual counsel. But the sick man paid no attention or respect. He bluntly told him that he did not want any religious conversation.

"You will let me pray with you, will you not?" said the man at length.

"No; I know how to die without the help of religion." And he turned his face to the wall.

Further conversation could do no good, and the man did not attempt it. But he was not discouraged. After a moment's silence, he began to sing the old hymn, so familiar and so dear to every congregation in Scotland:

"O mother dear, Jerusalem,
When shall I come to thee?"

He had a pleasant voice, and the words and melody were sweet and touching as he sang them. Pretty soon the soldier turned his face again, but its hardened expression was all gone.

"Who taught you that?" he said, when the hymn was done.

"My mother."

"So did mine. I learned it of her when I was a child, and I used to sing it with her." And there were tears in the man's eyes.

The ice was thawed away. It was easy to talk with him now. The words of Jesus entered in where the hymn had opened the door. Weeping, and with a hungry heart, he listened to the Christian's thoughts of death, and in his last moments turned to his mother's God and the sinner's Friend.—Christian Commonwealth.

Gems of Thought

Christ was never so near Mary Magdalene as when she could not see him for weeping.—Rev. S. Hartwell Pratt.

Never ask what you have no right to know; never tell other people what they have no right to know.—Theodore L. Cuyler, D.D.

The pleasantest things in the world are pleasant thoughts, and the greatest art in life is to have as many of them as possible.—Bovee.

ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WEAK?

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

To Prove What the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of Farm and Fireside May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick, or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince any one.

Swamp-Root Entirely Cured Me

Among the many famous cures of Swamp-Root investigated, the one published this month for the benefit of FARM AND FIRESIDE readers speaks in the highest terms of the wonderful curative properties of this great kidney remedy.

GENTLEMEN:—I know you do not need this from me, as you are daily receiving hundreds of testimonials. However, I want to say that I think you have the greatest remedy on earth for kidney, bladder and liver trouble. I had been troubled for years, was operated on several times, and spent a large amount of money, and received no benefit whatever. I suffered everything, and it was necessary for me to get up as many as twenty times during the night.

I gave Swamp-Root a thorough trial, and it completely cured me.
J. W. ARMSTRONG,
Greentown, Ind.

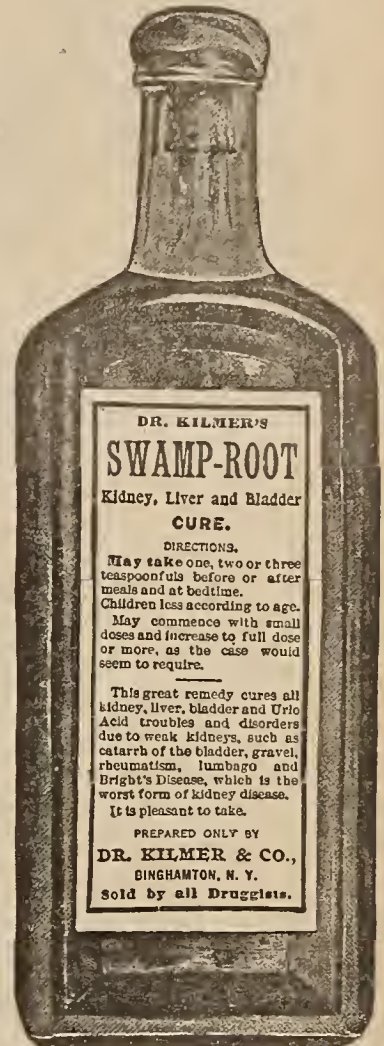
Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for many kinds of diseases, and if permitted to continue, much suffering with fatal results are sure to follow. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day, and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble; you get a sallow, yellow complexion, makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak, and waste away.

The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle, and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

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(Swamp-Root is pleasant to take.)

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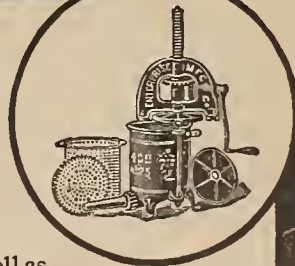
is the best machine on the market. Used equally well as a Lard Press. Cylinder is bored true so that no meat can work up about the plate, has patented corrugated spout that prevents air entering the casings. No hot cylinder to handle when pressing lard. Hot cracklings can be removed without burning fingers. Price of four quart size, \$5.50. The

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CHAPTER VII.
THE PROMOTER

DOROTHY tried not to look annoyed. Page flashed a quick glance at her, and then turned smilingly to Mrs. Spencer-Browne. If there was any annoyance below the surface, it was apparently lost in appreciation of the situation. Dorothy saw this, and her own face cleared. Even the complication had its charm. Her aunt had forced the game from the very heels of defeat.

"If Mr. Burley cares to come with us," Page was saying, "we will do what we can for him. Still, if he has never followed a ball around the course, his idea of automobile and electric buttons might be good. It will be rather energetic exercise for a man who has not been accustomed to walking."

"But exercise that will do no end of good," declared Dorothy, merrily. "I have heard one of our best physicians say that it was worth more than the entire contents of his medicine-case if administered in proper doses. Who knows what sort of an athlete we may have the honor of helping to shape. Of course Mr. Burley will join us."

"Oh, yes, of course," said Mr. Burley, with a long-drawn sigh. "It will be a tremendous plunge for a start, don't you think—ah-h? Something like being tied to the tail of a comet or being dragged—er—no, excuse me, I don't quite mean that, you understand. Of course, I appreciate your kindness. It's very nice of you—ah-h. But, you see, I had thought of keeping along the edge of the course, with somebody to talk to and show me the ropes, in an easy, comfortable manner, you know. Still, I suppose it's best to plunge right in—ah-h. That's the way people learn how to swim. Yes, yes, I'll join you, of course. Plenty of open air, plenty of exercise. But excuse me now. Mr. Loud is getting impatient for his lunch. Shall I take all my clubs? I have thirteen niblicks. I can have a carriage take them all just as well as not."

"That is hardly necessary," said Page; "so many would only be confusing. You had better confine yourself to three or four this afternoon. If you like, I will pick them out for you after lunch."

"If you don't mind—ah-h. Now please do excuse me. Mr. Loud is really getting impatient for his lunch."

His table was but a few feet away, and he moved toward it ponderously, still wheezing and with his eyelids parted only far enough for him to locate his way without mishap.

All this time a waiter had been holding his chair in readiness, with shoulders sloped to the proper deferential angle. And if Mr. Loud was impatient, his manner did not show it.

As the broad back swung around toward them, Mrs. Spencer-Browne's lips formed the words, "ten millions." Dorothy read them with a semblance of a smile. Page read them, too, but with a certain gravity on his face.

"Do you know him?" the lips asked, still without sound, while the eyes above looked curiously at Page. "Yes," he answered, in his natural voice, "but only in a business way."

The owner of the lips glanced across to the table opposite, but there was no cause for alarm. Neither of the men had heard Page's remark. If they had it would not have mattered. Mrs. Spencer-Browne did not like to be thought curious. Even as she looked, Mr. Burley was sinking heavily into his chair, unconscious of everything but his lunch and the ordeal of the afternoon. Mr. Loud watched him solicitously.

"I've given the order," he said, in a voice which brought curious glances from tables half way across the room. "Now, while we're waiting, suppose we take up that matter where we left off. A railroad through the section I spoke of, with the land-grants we'll get, and the concessions from towns that'll want the line, not to speak of the business after it's completed, is bound to be gilt-edged. But even throwing all that aside, we can issue stock enough so that if one fourth—"

"Hush! Not quite so loud," admonished Mr. Burley.

"Oh, that's all right. It's only free advertising. There's plenty of people everywhere who are ready to go into a thing that coins money—as this will. I wouldn't wonder if we had a lot of to-be stockholders in hearing of us right now. You see," raising his voice a little instead of lowering it, "we'll issue a good block of stock. Say one fourth of it, or one eighth of it, will be sold right off, in big lumps. We'll make that preferred stock, and we'll arrange it so that instead of six per cent there won't be any less than ten declared. It can be fixed all right. That will give enough capital to start the road in good shape. Then we'll throw the rest of the stock on the market as common, for anybody or everybody to gobble up. They'll do it fast enough, I know. And all the rest of the dividends will go to them; maybe ten per cent, maybe twenty-five, fifty—who knows? The road may prove a bonanza, and turn in even a hundred. Such things have happened. And all above the ten or twelve will go to the holders of common stock. Of course, it may not be quite so much—not near so much—at first. But that'll be the road's fault, not ours. We'll issue the stock, and advertise it, and look after things; and if the owners of the common stock don't ride enough and send freight enough over the road to pay the big profit they want, why, they must be content with a little less. We work for the road, and they ought to do the same. Anyhow, we'll fix the ten or twelve

Comrades of Travel

By FRANK H. SWEET

per cent on the preferred stock—that's us and our friends here—so it will be absolutely and entirely safe. We're to be satisfied with small profits, so it's only right and proper they should be made regular and secure. See?"

The heavy eyelids fell back a little, allowing a keen, swift glance to flash through the half-opened portals. The figure of the capitalist might be sluggish, but the eyes were not.

"Yes, I see," he said. "Your logic is crude, but well put in the main. How about the—ah-h—legal, you understand? A thing of this sort must be kept free from dark corners to a reasonable extent—ah-h."

Mr. Loud shut one of his eyes slowly and convincingly.

"I've been a promoter for thirty years, Mr. Burley," he said, "and have built railroads and towns and factories, and the Lord knows what. Once I was sent for by a man down on Cape Cod who had a lot of worthless land, but no money. He wanted to launch out in something, but didn't know what. Well, I worked up a corporation for a cranberry-bog, with him as president, and floated every share of the stock. That man is rich now—from the stock, of course, not the cranberries. And there are rich men all the way from the Bay of Fundy to the jumping-off place at San Diego that I've promoted from empty pocketbooks. And I ain't never been caught up with once. I could feel my way along the very edge of legal points with my eyes shut. Of course, there have been a few pretty close calls, when the twisting of a word or a witness conveniently forgetting something it wasn't worth while to remember has smoothed the way. But every business man has them. You have yourself, no doubt." He paused inquiringly, and the capitalist nodded.



Page swept a keen glance over the long line of waiting carriages

"Of course. I knew it. That's enterprise. When a man puts up shutters around his business, to guard against risk, he hides himself from good, honest profit. He becomes a two-per-center, and moss grows on him. Now, I make ten my very lowest water-mark, and often run up to a hundred or two. And safe! Why, preferred stock in things I promote is just as safe as the Bank of England. If there is any risk—which, mind you, ain't often—it's mixed up with the common stock. Look here, Mr. Burley," dropping his voice to a familiar, confidential tone, "what you ain't sure of is my being safe. That's straight, between man and man. Now, I've got a house up in Georgia—a winter cottage—that's worth forty thousand dollars; and I've got a house up in Massachusetts—a summer cottage—that's worth forty thousand more. And there's other property around both places. Do you think I'd have real estate anchored like that if I was doing a risky business? No, sir! Those houses are what I call my certificate of character. I've been promoting for thirty years, and never had to shut up shop once; and those houses have been there fifteen years, and not touched. But here comes our man."

They were silent while the waiter removed the bouillon they had scarcely tasted, and substituted in its place something more substantial. When he hurried

away to fill an order for wines, the eyelids of the capitalist again parted for a brief searching of the face opposite.

"So you think this railroad scheme is a sure thing?" he asked.

"Sure? Lord love you, man, it's risk-proof! What I want is your name for president or vice-president; then we'll get a few more strong names for

the other principal offices. After that the stock-floating will be easy. The preferred will be held by us and those who come in first, of course; and you won't have a bit of work or responsibility—legal, you know. We'll fix all that. You're down here for health, but there ain't a bit of reason why you shouldn't put another block of dividend-bearing stock into your safe while doing it. A man has to work a long time to build up a strong name, and I claim it's only right the name should work a little for him when he rests. You can keep right on with your vacation, Mr. Burley, and still be president or something of our road. If you want to invest in a little extra stock outside of what you'll naturally get, why, it'll be a good thing, and will look well. And of course it'll all be preferred."

Page had been trying to make conversation at his table, but the promoter's voice was too near and too assertive for much success. He tried not to listen, and found himself hearing every word. Dorothy also endeavored to fix her attention elsewhere—on what Page was saying, the food, the afternoon's program, anything; but the voice was too dominating, and finally she yielded, with an arch glance at Page. As for Mrs. Spencer-Browne, in spite of her ostensible preoccupation with her lunch, she was intently and unquestionably listening. There was nothing reprehensible in the act, of course. All within sound of the voice understood that. It was raised for their benefit—a bid for their attention.

At length Page excused himself, and rose from the table. As he did so he saw Mr. Burley's finger beckoning him.

"Oh, Mr. Withrow," the capitalist called, "come here a moment."

Page crossed to their table.

"I'll be ready to look over the golf-sticks with you in a few minutes—ah-h," Mr. Burley wheezed. "But what I want now is to make you acquainted with Mr. Loud here. You see, he is a promoter of enterprises, and wishes to meet a few representative men. Mr. Loud, this is my—ah-h—an acquaintance of mine, Mr. Withrow. He is going to show me something about golf."

"Really! You don't say! Very nice of him, I'm sure!" Mr. Loud rose, and held out his hand, and then rubbed his palms together softly. "Of the Illinois Central I think I heard you remark—at the other table, you know. Yes, yes; I have been over that road. Sit down, Mr. Withrow. No? Well, I'll only detain you a moment, then, and will have a talk with you later. I suppose you—er—caught some of my remarks—enough to get a general idea of my business, eh? Now, how would you like to drop into a good thing, Mr. Withrow—director of the road I was speaking about, or maybe second vice-president, or something? A little money invested, a good deal to return, no work; just a sort of business by-play for your golf-practice, eh? How does it strike you?"

"Not at all favorably, sir," Page answered, coldly. "You will excuse me, but I am not on the lookout for investments."

"No?" Mr. Loud replied, pleasantly. "Well, I will bring the matter up again at a more favorable time. Perhaps you don't see the case in its best light. Or perhaps you have some little private enterprise of your own that you would like to have inflated, made into a corporation, limited-liability company maybe, stock issued and floated, or something else in the way of expansion. If I can be of any use—"

"You cannot, sir. Is there anything more, Mr. Burley?"

"No. Only I'm afraid you don't quite understand Mr. Loud."

"Perhaps not. You will find me in the court when ready to look over the golf-clubs. Good-day, gentlemen."

The ladies had left the dining-room during the conversation, and Page found them in the court. As he approached, Mrs. Spencer-Browne looked at him with an odd mingling of disapproval and interest.

"I suppose we are to congratulate you, Mr. Withrow," she began. "We heard Mr. Burley's friend speak about you being a director or vice-president. Perhaps this railroad will help you retrieve your fortunes."

Dorothy looked at Page, and made a wry face. He laughed and bowed.

"Thank you, Miss Dorothy," he said. "That means the wise man keeps his fingers out of the fire. I believe I am to be congratulated."

Mrs. Spencer-Browne's face grew cold. "Don't be frivolous, Dorothy," she reproved; "it isn't respectful in this case. Mr. Burley is reputed to have made ten million dollars in Wall Street, and he has done it all through hard business sagacity and shrewdness. This Mr. Loud may be a little brusque in his manner, but the mere fact that he is Mr. Burley's friend, and the promoter of an enterprise in which Mr. Burley is interested and ready to invest, speaks well for the business capacity of the man. If any of the stock is offered for sale, I shall be only too glad to invest generously."

"Aunt Kate is quite carried away with the railroad scheme," observed Dorothy. "She has alluded to it

several times since coming out from luncheon. Would you mind telling us candidly, Mr. Withrow, just what you think about it?"

Page hesitated. "I don't usually like to intrude my opinion in such matters," he answered. "My experience is that advice is a very unsatisfactory medium of exchange between friends and acquaintances. In the present instance, however, I would say give Mr. Loud as wide a berth as possible."

Dorothy's eyes danced at this confirmation of advice which she had already given, but Mrs. Spencer-Browne's face grew harder.

"Practice is better than theory," she declared. "Mr. Burley has made a fortune in business. I would feel safe in following his lead."

"Perhaps Mr. Withrow could give us some advice about him, also," said Dorothy, at a venture.

"Well, I might," replied Page, "though perhaps the less said the better. However, I do not like to see any of my acquaintances make mistakes. I do know quite a good deal about Mr. Burley, and I would advise Mrs. Spencer-Browne, in all honesty, to have nothing whatever to do with him in a business way. Sometimes even inexperience is far less dangerous than the hard business sagacity and shrewdness of which she made mention a few moments ago."

"You seem to forget what Mr. Loud said about making the preferred stock absolutely and entirely safe," said Mrs. Spencer-Browne, sarcastically. "The controllers of such stock would hardly work against their own interests."

Page turned suddenly, and looked full into her eyes.

"Would you care to own stock that way, Mrs. Spencer-Browne?" he asked.

CHAPTER VIII.

SKIRMISHING

It was after two when the capitalist left the dining-room and sought out Page. The promoter accompanied him. Together the three went to Mr. Burley's room.

Page was for looking over the golf-clubs as quickly as possible, but the promoter insisted on a more detailed account of his railroad scheme, and the capitalist stood by, listening complacently, and occasionally making comments. At length Page threw up one of his hands impatiently.

"It's no use, Mr. Loud," he protested; "not a particle of use. I don't care for the scheme, and shall not invest. It is only time wasted. Suppose we look at the clubs."

Mr. Burley's eyelids opened a little, and then fell back again sleepily. He had lunched generously, and was now in better condition for a nap than for golf, but in the brief interval between the opening and closing of his eyelids he had found opportunity for a swift glance of caution toward the promoter.

"Just as you say, Mr. Withrow," he remarked, affably. "Mr. Loud is apt to grow enthusiastic about his project when he can get the right ones to listen—ah-h. You see, he realizes that it's a good thing, and naturally wants to let his friends in on the preferred stock. But of course he doesn't want to persuade any one against his will, as the stock is too limited for forcing. I'm a pretty conservative man in business myself, Mr. Withrow, but I don't mind telling you that I've about decided to try a half-million or so in this thing. As Mr. Loud says, no matter how much money a man has, he's always ready to make a little more when he can do so without any trouble, as in the present case—ah-h. But here are the sticks," waving his hand complacently toward a row of golf-clubs ranged along two sides of the room. "A pretty lot, I call them, and I shall add more every day. If you think best, I would just as soon take them all."

"No, it would not be worth while," Page answered; "three or four will be all you are likely to need this afternoon."

He walked along the row, examining and testing the clubs, and selecting one from time to time. When he reached the end he had laid five aside.

"You may take those if you like," he said. "You certainly won't need any more. Now you must excuse me. It lacks only fifteen minutes of three, and I have some things to look after. Your driver will know where to go."

"Oh, I guess we may as well keep together, as it will give us a better chance to talk. Mr. Loud will go along. He wants to get acquainted with Mrs. Spencer-Browne and Miss Dorothy, and this will be a good chance for him to begin. You and I can take one seat—ah-h—and leave the other for him and the young lady."

Page was outside the door, but he turned.

"There will be no trouble about finding the place," he said. "Any of the drivers can take you to it."

Mr. Loud's face had been working curiously. As Page went toward the stairway, he turned sharply to his companion.

"Did you mean that about the half-million," he demanded, anxiously, "or was it just said for him?"

"I usually mean things when I say them."

"Of course! Of course!" Mr. Loud said, hastily. "I was not thinking that. But I—I've had an idea you didn't take much stock in what I've been saying. You looked at me so queer, and—and sharp. The very best I've been hoping was to use your name as president in return for a good block of preferred. Of course that would be a big help, and would draw in a lot of simpletons—er, you understand what I mean, in a business sense, you know. But a half-million! Why—I—er, that is to say, it'll pay you big; it'll certainly pay you big!"

The eyelids suddenly unclosed, allowing a keen, satirical glance to flash mockingly into the wondering eyes of Mr. Loud.

"Pay big!" repeated the capitalist. "Your road! As man to man, I wouldn't give that," snapping his finger derisively, "for all the profit it will ever earn. Pshaw, man! I've been on Wall Street more years than you've been jobbing about the country. That wild land you've surveyed through won't be ready for a railroad in twenty-five years. You know that, only—well, you thought I didn't, eh? You may save your enthusiasm for other shareholders, Mr. Loud. You and I must be perfectly plain if we expect to do business."

The promoter's eyes were bulging, his mouth open.

"Why—why didn't you say so before?" he stammered, his face flushing angrily. "And what did you mean by that half-million dollars you spoke about?"

"Just what I said," the capitalist answered, the sarcasm going from his voice, and his eyelids closing comfortably. "I will put that amount into stock, for a consideration—ah-h—and you may use my name as president—without any pecuniary responsibility, understand—for another consideration; namely, a commensurate block of the preferred stock, as you suggested. I think I can so manipulate the block as to recompense myself in a measure for the half-million I risk."

"But the other consideration—for the half-million."

The capitalist brought the tips of his fingers together caressingly.

"Oh, that. Well—ah-h—suppose you persuade young Withrow to invest a half-million in the stock—if he has so much money left. Under the circumstances you can afford to offer him pretty big inducements. It ought to be an easy matter."

"But I don't understand," gasped Loud. "You say the stock is—is worthless, and yet you're ready to put in a half-million, and to let your friend put in another half-million. It's incomprehensible."

"Is it?" said Mr. Burley, drily. "Well, let it stay so—ah-h. But you needn't call Withrow my friend. We haven't that sort of feeling at all, Mr. Loud; not at all. We are scarcely even acquaintances."

"Oh-h, I see," and the words were accompanied by another of Mr. Loud's portentous winks, while the wonder on his face changed to a sort of spasmodic and anticipatory grin. "You're willing to lose a half-million if Mr. Withrow can be persuaded into losing one, too. It is to be a bluff, with your pile the biggest; only, as you put it, there won't be any pot to rake in afterward—though of course I don't agree to that. The road's going to pay—in preferred. But Great Scott!" curiously, "there must have been bad blood somewhere. You and Mr. Withrow have seen quite a lot of each other before to-day."

"I never spoke with Mr. Withrow until this afternoon," answered the capitalist, smoothly. "But suppose we start along. They'll be waiting."

He gathered up his golf-sticks, and handed them to Mr. Loud, then stepped into the passage, and waited for his door to be locked and the key returned to him.

As they went down the passage toward the elevator, Mr. Loud glanced at his companion through the corners of his eyes with an admiring incredulity.

"Lose a half-million," he thought.

"Him. I guess not. Maybe I've been jobbing about the country while he's been gambling in Wall Street, but I've seen a good many people, and I know how they look. If Mr. Withrow puts his pile into the stock, he may lose it. I wouldn't wonder if he did. But Mr. Burley won't. He could turn an auctioneer's hammer into a hundred per cent, and make coupons of his grandmother's funeral. His eyes may be shut, but he isn't asleep—oh, no! Well, I'll watch. Maybe I'll learn something."

When they reached the side entrance of the hotel, they saw a carriage just turning the corner of the Cordova. In

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 17]



What Came of a Letter

BY VALENTINE MOTT

MY DEAR JOHN:—

In answer to your dear letter of last Sunday I wish to say that Dr. North does call here about once a week. He used to be anxious about my health, and then, too, he seemed to like to discuss music and art with me. We are very good friends.

Now, John, you ask me point blank if I am in love with the doctor. There is no sense in running on in this fashion. I write merely to tell you that you needn't be afraid. He says I am an inspiration to him. The goodness only knows what he sees in me. I am such a humbug musically, intellectually and artistically that a man of his caliber should see right through me. He never suspects that I have not taken his medicine for months. The fact is, John, I am getting better day by day. You know the world is full of tired women. Some are tired mentally, some tired physically, and a few unfortunate ones suffer from both mental and physical fatigue. The society woman is worn out by a continual round of social duties. The working woman is worn out by real bodily fatigue and dull routine. Something more than that is the matter with me, John. You know for years I have suffered from nervousness, lack of sleep at night, backache, and when the social season was over I was almost dead; but, thank goodness, John, I am a much stronger woman now, and I feel that I can take care of that cute little cottage which you and I are going to occupy next fall. With much love,

Sincerely yours,
JEWEL.

MY DEAR AUNT KATE:—

I must tell you the good news. Right after receiving your letter, the day before New-Year's, I started in with new resolutions on the first of the year. I wrote to Dr. R. V. Pierce, at Buffalo, N. Y., as you requested me to do. I gave him all my symptoms, which were that I was tired—so tired—all the time, and did not care to go anywhere; depressed and sad, and all ambition gone; backache and a dragged-out feeling; could not sleep, limbs feeling sore and aching. I followed the doctor's advice, which he went to considerable pains to make plain to me—to rest every day—a nap after lunch—complete relaxation—cultivate repose of mind, try not to worry, and get as much outdoor air as possible, and practise long, deep breathing, expanding the lungs. Then, for a uterine tonic, Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription, coupled with a wash he told me of. I must say that after taking his advice for four months I feel perfectly cured and like a new woman.

Yours affectionately,
JEWEL.

The above letters are not unusual, as witness what the following women say:

"I am more than willing to state that Dr. Pierce's valuable medicine has cured me of a very disagreeable complaint," writes Mrs. John Kooman, of 832 Grant Avenue, Schenectady, N. Y. "I suffered from female weakness, dull headaches, and distressing gas in stomach, which caused me much pain. The pains in my stomach were dreadful while so much gas remained. I suffered most at night. The physician who attended me said he thought the trouble was floating kidney, and he treated me for same. Not receiving any benefit from him, I changed doctors. The second one said I had womb

trouble. I took treatments from him, but kept getting worse. It was then that I applied to Dr. Pierce for advice, describing my symptoms. He quickly replied, directing me to take his 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I did so, and after taking one bottle of each I was very much better. Continued with the medicine until I had taken five bottles of each, also two vials of the 'Pleasant Pellets,' and I was cured. I always recommend Dr. Pierce's medicines to my friends when they are not well."

"I will write a few lines in praise of your wonderful medicine," says Mrs. Elizabeth McConnell, of Rochester, Ind. "They have done wonderful work in my family for both male and female. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best lung medicine I ever heard of. It works like magic. It has done good work for us in every case where we have tried it. I believe that, by the help of God, it saved my life. The 'Favorite Prescription' is a boon to females; it has done wonders for both of my daughters in their sicknesses. I advise all women who are afflicted to try it, and if they do they will never regret the price paid for it."

"My daughter is in quite good health, thanks to Dr. Pierce's medicines. My wishes are that all who are afflicted will try them, and see what good can be done for the sick."

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THE CHRYSANTHEMUM GIRL

SIZE, 29 BY 30 INCHES

A LARGE GOLD FRAME If you will notice the illustration you will see that the artist has displayed more than the usual amount of genius. He has painted a wide gilt border, in exact imitation of a gold frame, so that a *frame is not needed*. It has the full appearance of a handsome gold frame three inches in width. All that is necessary is to fasten the four corners to the wall with pins, and it will have the full effect of a magnificent picture in a heavy gold frame. It is quite proper at the present time to hang works of art without frames. However, this picture can be framed if you so desire.

SIZE The exact size of this magnificent new work of art is about 29 by 30 inches, which makes a large and elegant wall-decoration. The cut on this page is greatly reduced in size.

TEN COLORS The colors and tints, the lights and shadows that the artist uses in his make-up of this work of art create one of the most striking and exquisite pictures of its kind that we have ever seen. The artist has employed no less than ten of the most delicate and beautiful colors and gold in his creation of this charming work of art. **This picture is actually worth \$1.00.**

THE SUBJECT of this exquisite painting is that of a beautiful young woman wearing a gorgeous heavy lace-over-silk dress, making one of the prettiest and most expensive gowns ever produced. In her hair she wears a diamond crescent, and about her neck a costly pearl-and-diamond necklace. She is standing among beautiful chrysanthemums, which tend to produce a most delicate and pleasing effect. Altogether it is one of the most beautiful paintings of its kind ever produced, and we are sure that all who receive it will be more than pleased with it.

The picture was painted especially for us, and we feel sure that our efforts to please our patrons will be appreciated. **Order as No. 54.**

FREE This Magnificent Picture will be given **FREE** and sent post-paid to any one sending us **ONE NEW** yearly subscription to the **FARM AND FIRESIDE** at the regular clubbing price, 35 cents a year.

ADDRESS FARM AND FIRESIDE, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO



The Young People

Little Tommy Smith

Dimpled-cheeked and rosy-lipped,
With his cap-rim backward tipped,
Still in fancy I can see
Little Tommy smile on me
—Little Tommy Smith.

Little unsung Tommy Smith—
Scarce a name to rhyme it with;
Yet most tenderly to me
Sometimes sings unceasingly
—Little Tommy Smith.

On the verge of some far land
Still forever does he stand,
With his cap-rim rakishly
Tilted: so he smiles on me
—Little Tommy Smith.

Oh, my jaunty statuette
Of first love, I see you yet;
Though you smile so mistily,
It is but through tears I see
—Little Tommy Smith.

But with crown tipped back behind,
And the glad hand of the wind
Smoothing back your hair, I see
Heaven's best angel smile on me
—Little Tommy Smith.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

Our Boys and Girls of the West

OUR farm boys here in the West go "to town" nearly every Saturday afternoon, except through the busy season, and one seldom sees a boy in shabby attire. Almost all boys have too much self-respect to go to town in the apparel worn on the farm.

Farm life is the most independent life there is. When there are "big doings" in town, and we can leave our work without loss, I take my children, and we go and enjoy ourselves, while those in town who are engaged in business must keep steadily on or suffer financial loss. We return, of course, in time for the evening chores. These are soon done if each one has his own work and does it in the right way.

Our Western farm boys are educated, too. Some of course get only a common-school education, but many of them are climbing higher, and attend the high school: when through with that they are sent away to college.

One young man of my acquaintance put in four hundred acres of wheat one year (with the help of a hired hand), then went off to school. He returned in June and got ready for his big harvest, which was fine. By the time his wheat was harvested, threshed and put on the market, and the expenses paid and a nice sum of money in his pocket, it was the first of September, and time to return to the city to complete his education.

This is only one of the many farm boys who are climbing the ladder of fame. Farmer boys have the true grit, and it is very frequently a "son of the soil" who reaches the top of the ladder of success. There may be farmers who make farm life drudgery, but they do not live in the West. Our farmers' wives are seldom overworked. If the work is too much for the wife and daughters, a good girl can usually be hired to help, and she is treated as one of the family. Thus she is made to feel at home, and does not go about her work in a half-hearted way, as if she was just hired to do the drudgery.

On the Lord's day there are Sunday-schools, and sermons by able ministers, and Christian young people's societies. The country people who live several miles from town have these same advantages at their respective school-houses. In some localities there are country churches; but it is no hardship whatever to get into a nice buggy or two-seated spring-wagon on Sunday morning, and drive four, five, or even six, miles over good, smooth roads, with beautiful, well-tilled farms on either side, and be on time for ten-o'clock Sunday-school in town. We enjoy it. This is done by the majority of the farmers year in and year out. Of course, there are exceptions to this rule. Some would rather stay at home—good people, too, but home bodies.

I think it is generally believed in the East that we of the West are only about half civilized. If this meets the eye of one who thinks so, just let me ask him to come and see, and be convinced that we are not barbarians. We have as good schools as there are in the United States, and churches of all denominations.

It is true that we have droughts, hail-storms, and sometimes cyclones, grasshoppers, cutworms, cabbage-worms and many other things with which to contend, but in spite of all this we have peace and plenty, and as a rule are a happy and contented people, with the brightest and best of boys and girls, who are being taught that farm life is not all drudgery; that there is a bright side to it.

Western people are very sociable, both in cities and small towns. Bigotry does not flourish well in the West.

As a general thing our homes are well supplied with good literature, and almost every school-house has a good library,

where our boys and girls have an opportunity to read the best of books.

From my own home have gone forth two successful school-teachers, two excellent farmers, one successful business man, and one daughter—a fine homemaker—who is the wife of a good business man. Of the other three, suffice it to say, each has a fair common-school education, with hopes for a better one; and what is said of my own can be said of hundreds of other families all over the West—farmers who I know have lived here for almost a quarter of a century.

MATTIE E. BELL.

A "Lost" Christmas Gift

At the approach of the first Christmas after the wedding, a certain bride, desirous of giving her best beloved something made by her own affectionate but inexperienced hands, manufactured a truly wonderful nightshirt. It was made of pink-and-white outing-flannel, trimmed with lace-edged ruffles, and was further embellished with rows of elaborate feather-stitching.

The surprised husband expressed a proper amount of gratitude, and said—with truth—that he had never beheld a garment to compare with it; but when asked later why he did not wear it, he replied that it was

"Far too good
For human nature's daily food,"

and that he was saving it for some occasion that really demanded a nightshirt of more than ordinary gorgeousness. It was just the thing, he averred, to wear if one happened to be convalescing from a broken limb or a long attack of fever.

But one day the husband telephoned that he was unexpectedly called out of town on business, and requested his wife to pack his valise and to have it at the station within the hour, which she did.

Feeling tired after a long day's ride, and having nothing better to occupy his time, the man went to his room at nine o'clock that night, intending to go at once to bed. When he unpacked his valise he discovered that the long-dreaded "special occasion" had at last arrived, for there, folded neatly in the valise, was the pink-and-white nightshirt—ribbons, ruffles and all.

The traveler was slightly bald, he wore a sandy mustache, and when he had tied the broad pink ribbons in a bow under his decidedly masculine chin, he made a picture never to be forgotten. He was just about to climb into bed, hoping fervently that no sudden alarm of fire would render it necessary for him to appear unexpectedly in public, when he was startled by a loud rapping at his door.

Supposing his visitor to be the bearer of an expected telegram, he opened the door to find himself confronted by the last person he wanted to see—or to be seen by—in the circumstances. His caller, a man upon whom, for business reasons, he was desirous of making a favorable impression, had discovered his name on the hotel register.

"Good gracious!" exclaimed the astonished visitor, "are you on your way to a fancy-dress ball?"

"No," returned the embarrassed victim, "I'm merely getting ready to go to bed in the nightshirt that my wife made me for Christmas."

The young wife subsequently considered it strange that her husband was never afterward able to recall the name of the town in which he absent-mindedly left that unexamined nightshirt under the hotel pillow.

"There were seven yards of lace on it, too," she would sometimes sigh, regretfully, "and four yards of ribbon; but never mind, dear, I'll make you another sometime."—Youth's Companion.

GIVE YOUR STOMACH A NICE VACATION

Don't Do it by Starving it, Either—
Let a Substitute Do the Work

The old adage, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," applies just as well to the stomach, one of the most important organs of the human system, as it does to the man himself.

If your stomach is worn out, and rebels against being further taxed beyond its limit, the only sensible thing you can do is to give it a rest. Employ a substitute for a short time, and see if it will not more than repay you in results.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are a willing and most efficient substitute. They themselves digest every bit of food in the stomach in just the same way that the stomach itself would were it well. They contain all the essential elements that the gastric juice and other digestive fluids of the stomach contain, and actually act just the same and do just the same work as the natural fluids would do were the stomach well and sound. They therefore relieve the stomach, just as one workman relieves another, and permit it to rest and recuperate and regain its normal health and strength.

This "vacation" idea was suggested by the letter of a prominent lawyer in Chicago. Read what he says: "I was engaged in the most momentous undertaking of my life in bringing about the coalition of certain great interests that meant much to me as well as my clients. It was not the work of days, but of months. I was working night and day almost, when at a very critical time my stomach went clear back on me. The undue mental strain brought it about, and hurried up what would have happened later on.

"What I ate I had to literally force down, and that was a source of misery, as I had a sour stomach much of the time. My head ached, I was sluggish, and began to lose my ambition to carry out my undertaking. It looked pretty gloomy for me, and I confided my plight to one of my clients. He had been cured by Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and at once went down to a drug-store and brought a box up to the office.

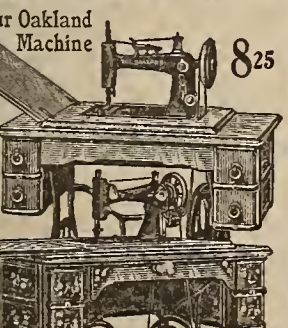
"I had not taken a quarter of that box before I found that they would do all the work my stomach ever did; and as a rest or vacation was out of the question for me, I determined to give my stomach a vacation. I kept right on taking the tablets, and braced up and went ahead with my work with renewed vigor, ate just as much as I ever did, and carried out that undertaking to a successful issue. I feel that I have Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets to thank for saving me the handsomest fee I ever received, as well as my reputation, and last, but not least, my stomach."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are for sale by all druggists at 50 cents a box.

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Comrades of Travel

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15]

it were seated Miss Hamilton and Mr. Withrow. Mr. Burley smiled indulgently. "They got tired of waiting for us," he said. "Mr. Loud, please signal that driver who is standing by his horses. Tell him 'the golf-links.'"

Page had found Dorothy waiting. Mrs. Spencer-Browne had gone to her room for an hour or two, the girl said, but would be ready for them when they returned. As they went toward the Cordova Street entrance, she looked at her companion with troubled eyes.

"Aunt Kate still talks about that railroad scheme," she said, anxiously. "She has thought of little else since we left the dining-room. If a chance is offered, I'm afraid she will invest largely."

"I hope not," Page responded. "Government three-per-cents, or even idle money, will be better for her than that."

"So I've been saying, but she only laughs at me. Aunt Kate has more money now than she will ever be able to spend, and there's not the least use of her striving after more. But if somebody else is making ten or twenty per cent, she feels that it's an opportunity lost if she don't try to make just as much herself. I wish she wasn't quite so energetic; it would be more agreeable for both of us." Dorothy looked up at him anxiously, then colored and laughed, adding, "Do you know anything special against Mr. Burley?"

"Well, he's a speculator, and notoriously unscrupulous. He is very shrewd in making money for himself, and not at all conscientious about his methods. If it is for the interest of his pocket, he has no scruples whatever about sacrificing a friend. We must try to keep Mrs. Spencer-Browne from meeting him, if possible. From something he said I fancy that he has already singled her out as a possible victim. My impression is that this Mr. Loud will be the mouthpiece, and Mr. Burley the vault that will ultimately receive whatever dividends there may be."

Dorothy's face had grown pale. "Don't you think, Mr. Withrow," she began, hesitatingly, "that something could be said to aunt to—make her understand? Maybe you—"

Page smiled and shook his head. "I'm afraid that anything I could say, Miss Dorothy, would have only an opposite effect to what we wish."

"Yes, I suppose you are right," she admitted, reluctantly. "Have you had any dealings with him? Any direct dealings, I mean. But pardon me," hurriedly, "I—I don't wish to be inquisitive. I was thinking about Aunt Kate."

"I shall be only too glad to do anything and everything I can to help you, Miss Dorothy," Page said, impetuously. "You know that. As to any sensitiveness about disclosing what I know of Mr. Burley's affairs, I think that in the present instance it may be dispensed with. However distasteful such talk may be, there is almost a duty in trying to forestall him. I have never spoken with the man until to-day, but am unpleasantly familiar with some of his methods and ambitions. You heard your aunt's allusion to his wealth?"

"Ten millions? Yes."

"Well, he may be worth that, and he may not. It is difficult to estimate the wealth of a speculator of his sort. But he certainly has control of a great deal of money. Until a few years ago his whole soul seemed confined to accumulation, then his ambition suddenly shifted to politics. He had extensive holdings in one of our easy-lawed Western states, and he removed there, thinking probably that the newer country offered a better field for his plans. And it did," grimly; "more shame to some of the existing laws! In less than a year he was on a ticket for the highest office in the gift of the state, and his money would have won it, too, but for—"

"You," finished Dorothy, reading the fact in the sudden twinkle which came into Page's eyes.

"Yes, even I," smiling down at the interest in her face. "You have never suspected me of being a stump-speaker, Miss Dorothy? No? Well, I never suspected any latent talent in that direction myself until our Mr. Burley's ambition brought it out. I had some interests in the same part of the country, and was out there looking after them, and I knew something of Mr. Burley's antecedents. So when I found what was going on, I was indignant. Indeed, the twinkle becoming more pronounced in his eyes, "I might even say that I was thoroughly mad; so mad, Miss Dorothy, that I am not quite sure to this day whether I fully realized the temerity of mounting a platform in front of five thousand people just after Mr. Burley's star speaker had pronounced a two hours' panegyric on his chief."

"And did you make a speech?" asked Dorothy, her eyes dancing.

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 20]

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Each sheet has its own individual drawing, and has four calendar months lithographed in a unique design on the corner.

On each sheet is represented a type of a beautiful little girl. The first one has brown eyes, golden hair falling in wavy curls about her head and face. She holds in her hand a large red rose, and on the left margin of this sheet is a large American Beauty rose, and on the bottom is represented a small town on the shore of an inlet, or bay.

The second sheet is a little beauty with black eyes and hair. In her hand she holds an ear of corn, with the husk partly removed, and on the border is a large stalk of corn, and on the bottom of the sheet is pictured a field of corn.

The third is a little lass with brown hair and eyes, rosy cheeks and a sweet face. About her head she wears a wreath of leaves. On the border of this sheet the artist has painted bunches of ripe grapes, and on the bottom is an exquisite landscape scene—brook, foot-bridge and meadow.

This calendar, taken as a whole, we believe is one that will be universally admired by all who see it. We cannot do it justice here in the illustration or description. You must see it. Place your order early, and don't miss this beautiful work of art.

We will send this Beautiful Three-Sheet Calendar, and the FARM AND FIRESIDE one year, to any address for only 40 cents. Order as No. 20.

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ADDRESS

FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio

Wit and Humor

A Prize-Winner

IT WAS commencement-day, and Miss Eunice Whatnot had taken one of the principal prizes. At the close of the exercises her friends crowded around her to offer their congratulations. "But weren't you awfully afraid you wouldn't get it?" asked one of them. "Oh, no," said Miss Eunice, with a bright smile. "I just knew that when it came to English composition I had 'em all skinned alive."—Youth's Companion.

The Order of Precedence

First citizen—"We shall have to have these resolutions of thanks about the new library of ours done all over again."

Second citizen—"What's the matter?"

First citizen—"Why, by a clerical error the name of the Lord was placed before that of Andrew Carnegie."—Life.

Anxious

In a down-town church, as the story goes, there was introduced a new hymn last Sunday, and after the dismissal of the services the organ-blower found his way to the player's bench, and asked, in a meek voice, "How did the music for that new hymn go this evening?"

"Oh, very well, very well indeed," replied the organist. "But why do you ask?"

"Well," said the blower, "I'll tell you the truth. I was a bit nervous and a bit worried about it, for you see," he went on explaining, "I never blowed for that hymn before."—Philadelphia Press.

Mob

At the next station a furious mob was assembled. The air was filled with missiles and hoarse shouts.



THERE'S "SOMETHING IN THE WIND"

Her Scallop-Machine

A Bosworth woman who is noted for her skill in the culinary art had some company for dinner the other day. When dessert was passed, one of the guests remarked upon the beautiful appearance of the pie, and inquired how she got such a pretty "scallop" on its edge. He nearly fell dead when she replied, "Oh, that is easy; I use my false teeth."—Bosworth Star-Sentinel.

A Gentle Hint

The following style of typewritten letter is suggested for use when you don't care to say it right out:

"DEAR SIR:—You will please excuse this, but I am sorry to say that the letter is missing from this typewriter, whereas I cannot do better. I wish to say, however, that if you should happen up Street some day soon, I would consider it a source of great pleasure if you would stop in and see us about a certain small matter that should be settled. Your sincere servant, etc."—Columbia Dispatch.

"A lynching!" I exclaimed, in horror. "Either that," rejoined my companion, who, as I afterward learned, while not an American himself, had closely observed the customs of the country, "or else a newly married couple are about to depart on their bridal tour."

Anyway, it was fascinating—in a manner.—Life.

A Winning

A minister was one day walking along a road, and to his astonishment he saw a crowd of boys sitting in front of a ring with a small dog in the center. When he came up to them, he put the following question: "What are you doing to the dog?"

One little boy said, "Whoever tells the biggest lie wins it."

"Oh," said the minister, "I am surprised at you little boys, for when I was like you I never told a lie."

There was silence for a while, until one of the boys shouted, "Hand him up the dog!"—Labor Leader.



Irate Purchaser—"Look here, that lot you sold me in Lonelyville is ten feet under water."
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does he want?"
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half a yard of cuticle," said the man,
"and he wants 'em right away."—Youth's
Companion.

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Jack—"I hear you are going to marry
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ulate you on your excellent taste."
Tom—"But the engagement is off. I'm
not going to marry her or any one else."
Jack—"Indeed! Then allow me to
congratulate you on your good sense."
—Chicago Evening Post.

The "Sooner"

Patsy—"Mom, won't yez gimme me
candy now?"
Mrs. Casey—"Didn't Oi tell ye Oi
wouldn't give ye anny at all if ye didn't
kape shstill?"
Patsy—"Yes'm; but—"
Mrs. Casey—"Well, th' longer ye kape
shstill th' sooner ye'll git it."—Philadel-
phia Press.

A Table-Code

The father of a large and expensive
family had brought a guest home to dine
with him.
The dinner was in progress.
He helped the guest liberally to every-
thing that was on the table, but before
serving the members of the family he
glanced at his wife, who made a slight
and almost imperceptible signal to him,
in accordance with some preconcerted
code, and it worked in practice as herein
set forth.

"Caroline," he said to his eldest daugh-
ter, "shall I help you to some more of
the chicken—n. m. k.?"
"Just a little, please, papa."
"Some of the mashed potato—a. y. w.?"
"If you please."
"With gravy—n. m. k.?"
"No, thanks. No gravy."
"Johnny, will you have some more
stewed tomatoes—n. m. k.?"
"No, thanks."
"Some mashed turnips—a. y. w.?"
"If you please."

Though the host had repeated these
letters hurriedly and in a lower tone,
they had not escaped the attention of the
guest.

"Pardon me, Mr. Trogson," he said,
"but you have excited my curiosity. May
I ask what 'a. y. w.' and 'n. m. k.' mean?"
"Huh!" spoke up Johnny, "I thought
everybody knowed that. Them letters
mean 'all you want' and 'no more in the
kitchen.'"—Chicago Tribune.



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won't go buggy-riding with any one except
the new entomologist down at the college."

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Comrades of Travel

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17]

"I suppose so. That's what they told me afterward. It was an hour long. And they told me that I said some pretty hard things—which, however, were true."

"And did it do any good—the speech?"

"I think so, that and subsequent ones. You see, my blood was up, and I followed Mr. Burley and his speakers around; and whenever they said anything that I did not approve—which, by the way, included every speech they made—I answered them. Sometimes their people were too strong for me, and hustled me off the platform, and occasionally they pelted me off. Really, there were times when it was equal to a game of polo at the most exciting stage." He paused a little, his face kindling at the recollection. Dorothy was gazing up at him, a new light coming unconsciously into her eyes. He seemed very strong and manly, his shoulders square, the bronze of outdoor life upon his face, unlike most of the men who were lounging past and around them. She wondered how many of these men could talk about themselves as he had and not show a consciousness of having accomplished uncommon things.

"But the end justified the means," he went on, after a short silence. "Mr. Burley met with an overwhelming defeat. And he was good enough to say from a public platform that I was the cause, and that the end was not yet. But suppose we start, Miss Dorothy. Mr. Burley and his friend will be taken care of all right by their driver."

They were standing outside the entrance, and Page swept a keen glance over the long line of waiting carriages. A splendid pair of roans were well down toward the casino, and as he saw them Page raised a finger to the driver. The roans were animals to make a connoisseur's eyes glad, but in looking at them Page neglected to examine the man who was holding the lines. As he helped Dorothy into the carriage, and followed with her clubs, he heard the loud voice of the promoter. A few moments would bring Mr. Burley and his friend to the entrance. They were leaving just in time.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

Gustavus F. Swift's Mottos

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No man, however rich, has enough money to waste in putting on style.

The richer a man gets, the more careful he should be to keep his head level.

Business, religion and pleasure of the right kind should be the only things in life for any man.

A big head and a big bank-account were never found together to the credit of any one, and never will be.

No young man is rich enough to smoke twenty-five-cent cigars.

Every time a man loses his temper he loses his head, and when he loses his head he loses several chances.

Next to knowing your own business, it's a mighty good thing to know as much about your neighbor's as possible, especially if he's in the same line.

The best a man ever did shouldn't be his standard for the rest of his life.

The successful men of to-day worked mighty hard for what they've got. The men of to-morrow will have to work harder to get it away.

If the concentration of a lifetime is found in one can of goods, then that life has not been wasted.

No man's success was ever marked by the currency that he pasted up on bill-boards.


When a clerk tells you that he MUST leave the office because it is 5:30 P.M., rest assured that you will never see his name over a front door.

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Folds up her snowy cap of white,
And ties her golden hair up, too,
To keep it from the midnight dew.

But when the sun behind the hills
Peeps out, she smooths her dainty frills,
And, smiling, in her fresh array,
She nods to him a bright "good-day."
—Lillian Howard Cort, in Lippincott's.



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The Family Physician

By R. B. HOUSE, M.D.

Whisky as a First-Aid Remedy

THE sentiment created and fostered by temperance organizations and prohibition clubs has done considerable toward restricting the intemperate use of alcoholic liquors, and yet as a first-aid remedy to the injured whisky is usually the first thing to be thought of and used by the laity. It sometimes happens, too, that in their anxiety to do something the matter is quite overdone, and damage undoubtedly ensues. In head injuries, for instance, the effect of the whisky may be such as to render doubtful the exact character of the hurt. In the condition of shock, also, the effect upon the heart may be the reverse of what is desired. Symptoms—like vomiting—directly referable to the whisky may be present, due wholly to the strength or amount of the dosage. Since external remedies, as heat or cold, according to indications, and perhaps less harmful remedies, as coffee, are as easily obtained, and do more good and less harm in the hands of laymen than alcoholic drinks, the impression of the harm of the latter should be spread. Physicians seldom err in the employment of proper means or drugs in such cases. Let them use opiates, strychnia or alcohol, as seems indicated. If the laity persist in drugging, let their practice of it be restricted to their own use of patent medicines.—The Physician and Surgeon.

Hot Drink as First Aid in Shock

H. L. Getz, in "Red Cross Notes," says: "The value and use of what may be termed hot internal application by mouth of nutritious broths, milk, tea, coffee, cocoa, or even plain hot water when nothing better is available, is, I am certain, not sufficiently appreciated, and therefore not sufficiently and properly advocated and resorted to.

"If any one doubts the value of heat administered through the stomach as a stimulant to the entire organism of the individual, I would suggest that he partake of a bowl of well-seasoned hot broth or soup, then note the effect. I have labored with patients suffering from severe shock with the whole category of remedies, applied hypodermically, and hopelessly so in some cases, nothing bringing about the desired result, when a cupful of highly seasoned hot broth administered would almost instantly quiet the restlessness, stimulate the enfeebled heart to better work, cause the patient to drop to sleep, and if any value existed in the hypodermatic medication previously administered, seem to have rendered it in a very short time of its fullest value and effect to the patient, diffused and directed quickly and easily to the parts and purposes intended; while without the administration of the heat internally even hypodermatic medication seemed as inert and valueless as though the applications had been made into a tin horn. I would rather take chances on my own life in a case of pure shock with an occasional well-seasoned cup of hot broth than with full doses of alcoholic stimulants, strychnia, nitroglycerine, etc., provided I must confine myself to one or the other."

Sleeplessness

To indulge in a hearty meal just before retiring is, of course, injurious to the great majority of persons, because it is very likely to disturb one's rest and cause sleeplessness, which is indeed most enervating and distressing. However, a little food of the simpler kind at bedtime if one is hungry is decidedly beneficial; it prevents the gnawing of an empty stomach, with its attendant restlessness and unpleasant dreams, to say nothing of probable headache or of nervous and other derangements the next morning. One should no more go to bed hungry than to go to bed after a very hearty meal, the result of either being disturbing and harmful. A cracker or two, a bit of bread and butter, a little fruit, a glass of milk—something to relieve the sense of vacuity, and so restore the tone of the system—is all that is necessary.

We have known persons, habitual sufferers from restlessness at night, to experience material benefit, although they were not hungry, by a very light luncheon at bedtime. In place of tossing about for several hours as formerly, they would soon grow drowsy, fall asleep, and not wake until morning. Sleeplessness from a disturbed mental or nervous condition is a great source of trouble. A long walk just before retiring is an excellent remedy. See to it that your muscles and nerves are relaxed, and take long and deep inhalations. Divert the mind into new channels by taking note of the various objects that may come to your view.

Selections

Rich and Rare Were the Gems She Wore
Rich and rare were the gems she wore,
And a bright gold ring on her hand she bore;
But oh! her beauty was far beyond
Her sparkling gems or snow-white wand.

"Lady, dost thou not fear to stray
So lone and lovely through this bleak way?
Are Erin's sons so good or so cold
As not to be tempted by woman or gold?"

"Sir Knight, I feel not the least alarm;
No son of Erin will offer me harm.
For though they love woman and golden store,
Sir Knight, they love honor and virtue more."

On she went, and her maiden smile
In safety lighted her round the green isle;
And blest forever is she who relied
Upon Erin's honor and Erin's pride.
—Thomas Moore, Irish Melodies.

Two Boys Who Mean Business

THIS is a true story of two boys who represent the independence and grit of the American spirit.

James Hackett was not in need of additional help, but something about the latest applicant compelled his attention.

"So you want work," he said, after a moment's thought.

"Yes, sir," came the quick and decisive reply from the lips of the applicant.

"It strikes me that you're pretty young for a lumber-millman." Mr. Hackett could not refrain from smiling at the thought.

"I'm eleven, sir, and if you'll give me a chance I will show you that I can work."

Mr. Hackett was evidently in good humor, for he called the foreman, and told him to give the boy something to do. Thus it was that John Arola gave the first evidence of the character which should some day make him a power in the state of Washington. His mother was dead, and his father was away in the woods, thus leaving John and his brother Carl, aged thirteen years, to fight their battles with the world. One day the foreman of the mill said to Mr. Hackett, "That is a bright boy you turned over to me."

"Good," said Mr. Hackett. "Raise his wages to one dollar a day."

"He is worth it," replied the foreman.

John was elated at this turn in affairs, but to the surprise of Mr. Hackett, he requested permission for his brother Carl to take his place at the mill.

"If he is like you, it will be all right," said Mr. Hackett.

"Indeed, sir, he is just as good a worker as I am," said John, and his face lightened with a look of pride.

Here was loyalty unadulterated.

Carl went to work. He gave satisfaction. John disappeared, and in the rush of business Mr. Hackett forgot to inquire about him until one day he chanced to meet Carl.

"Where is John?" asked Mr. Hackett.

"Oh," said Carl, "he is attending school in Aberdeen."

This was a new phase of the case, and Mr. Hackett became intensely interested in the two boys, who were not only anxious to earn their living, but who also were planning to acquire an education. By inquiries he learned that the boys were living in a little tumble-down "shack," and that the one who worked in the mill earned enough money to keep both supplied with food and clothes while the younger one attended school. Out of school-hours John did the housework and cooked the meals. Everything about the old "shack" was tidy. Here was honest effort, youthful independence and happiness. A few days later Carl requested a short vacation.

"What for?" asked Mr. Hackett.

"Well," said Carl, in a burst of youthful confidence, "John and I are building a house."

"You may have your vacation," was all that Mr. Hackett said; but he did a lot of thinking, and before he went home that night he instructed the foreman to see that Carl's salary went on just the same. In due time John and Carl completed their "mansion." It has two rooms and the same number of doors and windows. The roof is well shingled. Carl has returned to work in the mill, and John continues to attend school when not engaged in household duties. In the evening the two lads study and read. They are happy in their independence.—Portus Baxter, in Success.

FREE TO EVERY ONE

Read, and Learn How You May Procure It

The question of why one man succeeds and another fails is a problem that has puzzled philosophers for centuries. One man attains riches and position, while his neighbor, who started with seemingly the same, and better, opportunities, exists in poverty and obscurity. No man can win success who is suffering from an irritating and nerve-racking disease, and the man who has the qualities of success within him would be quick to recognize this fact and seize the best remedy to eradicate the trouble.

A person afflicted with a serious case of hemorrhoids or piles is handicapped in the race for power and advancement. It is impossible to concentrate the mental energies when this dreadful trouble is sapping the vital forces. To show how easily this success-destroying trouble can be overcome, we publish the following letter from a prominent Indiana man.

"When I received the former letter and booklet on 'Piles, their Nature, Cause and Cure,' I was in a critical condition. Ulcers to the number of seven had formed on the inside of the rectum, culminating in a large tumor on the outside resembling fistula. I suffered the most excruciating pain, could get no rest day or night. After reading the booklet I sent to my druggist, but he happened to be out of Pyramid Pile Cure just at that time. However, I obtained a part of a box from my brother-in-law, and began their use. Five pyramids completely cured me. I procured a box later, but have had no occasion to use them. I have been waiting to see that the cure was permanent before writing you of its success. I believe Pyramid Pile Cure to be the greatest and best pile cure on the market, and ask you to please accept of my grateful thanks for this invaluable remedy. I take great pleasure in recommending its use to any sufferer along this line. You may use my name if you wish for reference to any one afflicted with this disease." J. O. Littell, Arthur, Indiana.

You can obtain a free sample of this wonderful remedy, also the booklet described above, by writing your name and address plainly on a postal-card and mailing it to the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

SEND US A COW,

Steer, Bull or Horse hide, Calf skin, Dog skin, or any other kind of hide or skin, and let us tan it with the hair on, soft, light, odorless and moth-proof, for robe, rug, coat or gloves.

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while you work. You pay \$4 when cured. No cure, no pay. ALEX. SPEIRS, Box 260, Westbrook, Maine.

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FARM AND FIRESIDE
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This fully warranted Solid Gold Plated Watch, equal in appearance to a \$35.00 Gold Filled Watch warranted 20 years, is given FREE to Boys and Girls or anyone for selling 20 pieces of our handsome jewelry at 10c. each. Send your address and we will send the jewelry postpaid, when sold send us the \$2 and we will positively send you the watch, also a chain for quick work. Write to-day. BOND JEWELRY CO., DEPT. 86 CHICAGO.




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DR. JAMES W. KIDD

fering, I would need no further argument to convince you of my ability. I have passed the experimental stage. I know what I can do. No matter what your disease. I have cured many cases of Consumption, Bright's Disease, Locomotor Ataxia and Partial Paralysis that other doctors pronounced incurable. No matter how many doctors or patent medicines you have tried. The majority of my patients had tried all these in vain before they came to me. **I can cure you.** This is a strong statement, but I am willing to show my faith in my own ability.

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I have associated with me the most eminent specialist in America. Tell us all about your case. No matter what your ailment, your correspondence will be considered entirely confidential. We will make a careful examination of your case. The free treatment will be prepared and sent to you by mail, postage paid. It only costs you a stamp. I can use no stronger argument to convince you of my ability to cure you than this. You have everything to gain, nothing to lose. Write to-day. Address my private office, as follows: **Dr. JAMES W. KIDD, 122 Baltes Block, Fort Wayne, Indiana.**

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Residents of Springfield, Ohio, are not allowed to enter the contests.



THE BARN-ARTICLES PUZZLE

Here Are Six Pictures, Each Representing an Article Found in a Barn. The First is Sulky-Plow. Can You Guess the Rest?

We Offer Eight Dollars Cash in Four Prizes, as Follows: Two Dollars to the First Boy from Whom we Receive a Correct List; Two Dollars to the First Girl from Whom we Receive a Correct List; Two Dollars to the First Man from Whom we Receive a Correct List, and Two Dollars to the First Woman from Whom we Receive a Correct List. Contestants Must State Their Ages, and Answers Must be Received Before December 15th.

ALSO A PRIZE FOR EACH STATE AND TERRITORY

As further rewards for our great family of readers, a copy of "Pharaoh's Horses," a beautiful monotyp picture, will be given for the first correct list of answers received from each state and territory. This means a picture for each of the forty-five states, one for each territory, one for the District of Columbia, also one for each province of Canada. The first correct

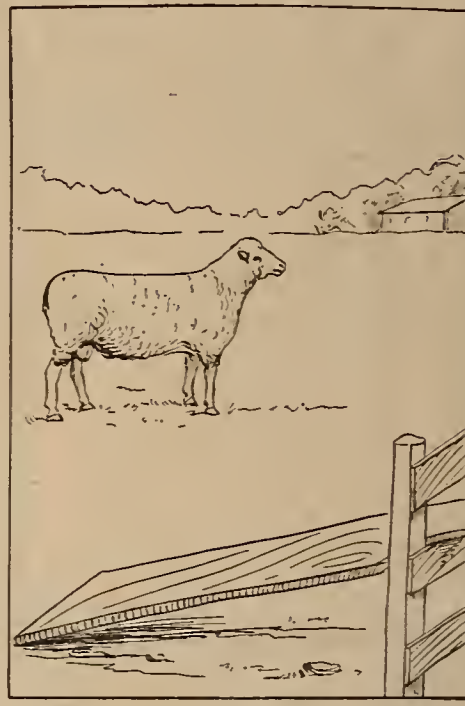
list from each state wins a prize, giving an equal opportunity to all our readers wherever located. In the states where the cash prizes are awarded the prize pictures will be given to the person sending the second correct list, so that no person will receive two prizes. Answers must be addressed to the "Puzzle Editor," **FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio.**



ONE



TWO



THREE



FOUR



FIVE



SIX

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF NOVEMBER 1st ISSUE

The Toy Puzzle

- | | |
|------------|--------------------|
| 1—Bicycle. | 4—Paint-box. |
| 2—Rattle. | 5—Rocking-horse. |
| 3—Top. | 6—Building-blocks. |

The cash prizes are awarded as follows: Girl's cash prize, two dollars—Beatrice Tarker, Manchester, New Hampshire.

Boy's cash prize, two dollars—Raymond Ceene, Germantown, Ohio.

Woman's cash prize, two dollars—Mrs. J. M. Hayes, Burlington, North Carolina.

Man's cash prize, two dollars—J. S. Swan, Washington, District of Columbia.

As a consolation prize, a copy of the "Life of Lincoln" is awarded to the following persons for sending the first correct list of answers from their respective states:

Alabama—Walter W. Mashburn, Flomaton.
Canada—J. T. Curtis, Glennallan, Ontario.
Connecticut—Mrs. M. Alfarata Weld, Bristol.
Delaware—Willie Fairley, Milford.
Florida—Alice Whitehead, Bradfordville.

Georgia—Lillian Hardaway, Warrenton.
Idaho—Orville Ellis, Boise.
Illinois—Orville J. Raymond, Rockford.
Indiana—May Moriarty, New Haven.
Indian Territory—Aaron C. Parrott, Checotah.
Iowa—Capt. C. G. Perkins, Onawa.
Kansas—Miss Myrtle Leonhard, Severance.
Kentucky—Mrs. J. F. Wharton, Keene.
Maine—Miss Elmira A. Brown, North Edgecomb.

Maryland—Mrs. Geo. A. Thompson, Phoenix.
Massachusetts—C. Sheldon French, Dalton.
Michigan—Mrs. C. W. May, Ainger.
Minnesota—Miss M. L. Hudson, Stillwater.
Mississippi—E. M. Fly, McComb City.
Missouri—C. J. Sims, Springfield.
Nebraska—Emma Mohler, Lincoln.
New Hampshire—Maude E. Soule, Hooksett.
New Jersey—H. J. Morgan, Trenton.
New York—L. A. Hotelling, Albany.
North Carolina—J. M. Hayes, Burlington.
Ohio—J. H. Miller, West Liberty.
Oklahoma—Otto L. Yoho, Lexington.
Oregon—Grace C. Huggins, Monroe.
Pennsylvania—Louise Wood, Pittsburg.
South Carolina—Bee Browne, Denver.
South Dakota—D. W. Towne, Fairfax.
Tennessee—C. R. Spangler, Madisonville.
Utah—Emily M. Lewis, Salt Lake City.

Vermont—E. M. Smith, Burlington.
Virginia—Miss R. E. Gary, Richmond.
Washington—Orien Mainline, Spokane.
Wisconsin—Rex M. Creery, Milwaukee.

Quaint Sayings of Little Ones

"PIANO-SCRIBBLING"

A young woman was visiting the home of her sister, who had just bought a new piano. The young woman, whose playing consisted of one chord, was doing her best to "pick out a tune." Her little niece of five years suddenly exclaimed, "Oh, Auntie, I wish you'd go home!" "The surprised auntie, turning from the piano, said, "Why, dear?"

"Oh, because you are always scribbling on the piano!"

WANTED TO GO DOWN-TOWN

A tot of four years wished to accompany her mother down-town on a shopping-tour, but was told she could not go. She immediately commenced crying and stamping her feet.

"Why, Jennie, you will never go to heaven if you show such a temper as that," said her mother.

Wee Jennie—"Don't want to go to heaven; want to go down-town!" M. C.

MAGAZINE BARGAINS

We have gotten special prices on many of the leading and most popular magazines, which enables us to make the very special offers below. You can get a full year's subscription to these magazines for only a little work for the Farm and Fireside. Note that they are standard magazines, some of the greatest and best publications in the world to-day.

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A yearly subscription to any magazine in Class B given for sending FIFTEEN yearly subscriptions to the Farm and Fireside at the regular clubbing price, 35 cents a year.

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| COSMOPOLITAN | 1.00 | 1.00 | LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE | 2.50 |
| LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY | 1.00 | 1.00 | CURRENT LITERATURE | 3.00 |
| HARPER'S BAZAR | 1.00 | 1.00 | ART INTERCHANGE | 4.00 |
| LITTLE FOLKS (Salem) | 1.00 | 1.00 | WORLD'S WORK | 3.00 |
| THE PILGRIM | 1.00 | 1.00 | COUNTRY LIFE | 3.00 |
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| HARPER'S BAZAR and Woman's Home Companion | 2.00 | 1.50 |
| LITTLE FOLKS and Woman's Home Companion | 2.00 | 1.50 |
| THE PILGRIM and Woman's Home Companion | 2.00 | 1.25 |
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| Any ONE Magazine in Class A, TWO in Class B and Woman's Home Companion | 8.00 | 4.75 |
| Any TWO Magazines in Class A, TWO in Class B and Woman's Home Companion | 9.00 | 5.25 |

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ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE FOR ONE YEAR, and may be either new or renewal. Magazines may be sent to one or different addresses. Subscriptions will commence with the issue following that in which the subscription is received. Foreign postage extra. Present subscribers to the WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION may take advantage of any of these offers, either by ordering their own subscription extended for one year from date of the expiration of their present subscription, or by presenting a subscription to the WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION to some relative or friend.

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Gold Rings FREE

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No. 470
One large Opal and twelve Kara Diamonds. It is a beauty.

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These gold rings are the handsomest for the value that can be purchased. They are not cheap, but good gold, seamless rings warranted by the manufacturer to wear for five years and give the best of satisfaction. The girls' ring is a beauty, and will far surpass your expectations. It has a large opal surrounded with twelve kara diamonds, and looks like a \$50.00 ring, and will wear, too. The boys' ring is a very handsome ring, also, and is furnished with either a Cameo or Tiger-Eye setting, which are very stylish and well adapted to a boy. It is also a seamless gold ring that will give good satisfaction, and has the same guarantee as the girls' ring. Boys, in ordering this ring, state which setting is wanted. It's a good one.



No. 458
You may have either a Cameo or Tiger-Eye setting.

BOYS' RING

The diagram here will show you what size to order. Take a narrow strip of paper, and cut it of such length that it just meets around the finger you want to fit. Then lay this strip of paper on the measure with one end at A; the other end shows the size to order.

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Full descriptions and directions—as the number of yards of material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by. These patterns are complete in every particular, there being a separate pattern for every single piece

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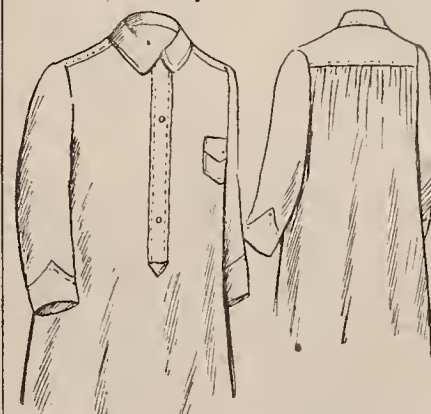


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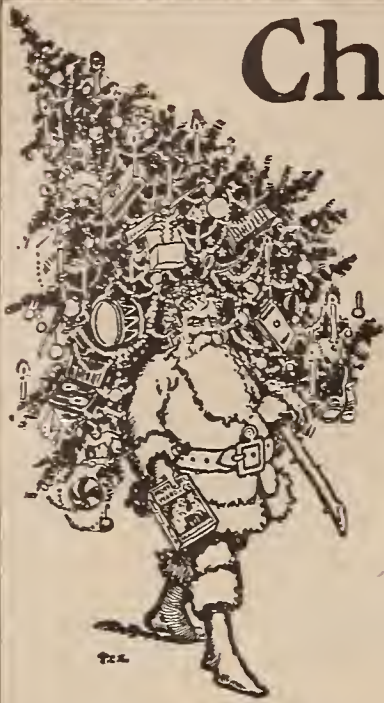


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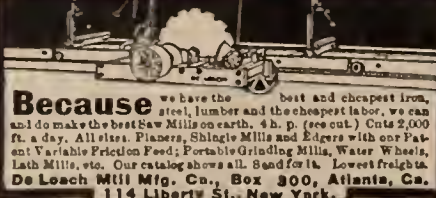
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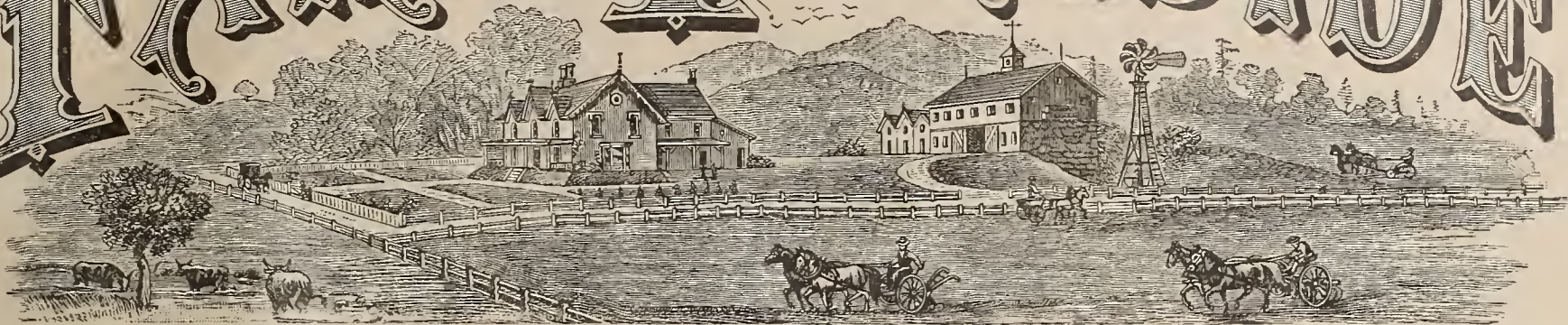


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FARM & FIRE SIDE



Vol. XXVII. No. 6

EASTERN EDITION

DECEMBER 15, 1903

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"Throwin' Away Money"

By WALTER E. ANDREWS

DEACON PEPPER TON looked at his wife, she looked at him, then they both laughed. It was a rather scornful laugh, and it meant much.

"I b'lieve the feller has gone plumb crazy!" finally snorted the Deacon. "The idee o' any sane man a-spendin' time an' money to fix things up pretty in a back wood-lot. I never heard tell o' sech foolishness. Nex' thing I s'pose he'll be puttin' pink ribbons on his cows' tails!" At which prediction the Deacon, as a reward for his own wit, burst into another loud laugh.

"Well," said he, after his mirth had worn itself away, "I'm goin' to take a walk down there where Hank is workin', an' see the fun. It'll be 'most as excitin' as a fire to see a feller throwin' away money in a back lot! Besides, I've nothing to do, now that the potatoes are dug."

"Don't the yard fence need mendin'?" hinted Mrs. Pepperton, feebly. "An' hadn't the vines on the porch oughter be tied up so they won't flop 'round all winter?"

"Shucks! I can't be a-fussin' with things all the time. I expect to sell the place 'fore spring, anyhow, so what's the use? Let the buyer do the fussin'—ha, ha!" And chuckling at his shrewdness, the Deacon seized his hat, and started for the back door.

"But," said his wife, dubiously, "mebbe the place would sell better an' quicker if—"

"Now you're talkin' jest like Hank Peters! Say, what's got into you, woman? First thing I know you'll be wantin' me to hang pictures in the hen-house!"

Mrs. Pepperton said no more, but as she resumed her dish-washing, her face was thoughtful. The back door shut with a bang, and she was alone in the big kitchen. She looked around the bare, cheerless room, and despite her loyalty to her husband, she sighed. A vision of the Peters' pretty, tidy yard, of the Peters' cozy kitchen, with its linoleum and white sink and running water, of the Peters' success in life, rose before her like a warning. She had often laughed at "their foolish ways," but— She sighed again, and wondered vaguely if the Deacon's way was the best, after all.

Stamping along through the mud, the Deacon headed straight for the back wood-lot where Hank Peters was at work.

"Mornin', neighbor," was the Deacon's salutation.

"Mornin', Deacon," answered Hank, cheerily.

The visitor sat down on a pile of field-stones, and looked curiously around him, while Hank, after passing a few friendly remarks, resumed his work.

"Buildin' a dam, eh?" hazarded Deacon Pepperton at last, with a glance at the structure which Hank was busily fashioning out of field-stones and Portland cement. At one side, through a temporary ditch, the diverted waters of the little creek gurgled softly.

"Yes," said Hank. "I thought I might as well put in a little odd time here this fall. I can't bear to sit 'round an' do nothing."

"No, I s'pose not! Cement costs money, though, don't it? Seems to me that'll be a pretty expensive dam 'fore you git through."

"Oh, it's goin' to cost something, no doubt o' that. But it'll be here to stay—like money in a bank."

"A creek-bank—oh, yes! But say, what good'll the dam be after you git it done?"

"Good to look at," replied Hank, quietly. "An' to make a place fer fish. An' to add value to the farm. An—"

"My!" grunted the Deacon, "what a valuable farm you're a-gittin'!"

"Toler'bly so; toler'bly. I was offered four thousand dollars for the place last week. Some day I'll take five thousand—mebbe."

"What!" shouted Deacon Pepperton. "You mean to say you refused four thousand for your forty acres?"

"Yes; them's about the facts o' the case," said Hank.

"Why, the place ain't cost you half that!"

"Mebbe not; but it's now worth five thousand to the man that wants it. I'm in no hurry. He'll come 'long after a while, an' then I'll git paid fer this cement an' all the other fixin's I've put on the place."

"Five thousand!" gasped the Deacon, feebly. For three years he had been vainly offering his own forty-acre farm for sale at twenty-five hundred dollars. And his house and land was as good as Hank's—barring the "fixin's." He looked soberly at the dam, he

children will enjoy it, even if I don't seal the place. An' I ain't tryin' to sell it. Instead o' that, it kinder seems to be a-tryin' to sell itself! I wish buyers would quit pesterin' me."

The Deacon rose from the pile of stones, and blew his nose loudly. "I wish some o' 'em would come an' pester me!" he muttered behind his handkerchief. "Eh?" said Hank.

"Nothing—nothing! This damp air kinder stuffs up my throat. I should think you'd catch your death o' cold workin' in that slop. Well, I must be goin'.

Good-by."

"Oh—er—say!" cried the Deacon, turning around, and speaking as if he had just happened to think of something. "If you see any more buyers, jest send 'em over my way, will you?"

"Certainly," answered Mr. Peters, with a twinkle in his eyes.

Current Notes

The telephone is the best time-saver yet introduced on the farm. Time saved is money in the pocket of the farmer.

The place for farmers' sons and daughters to locate is where the rural free delivery routes are being established—in the territories that are asking for statehood.

By the establishment, in December, of a line of four British ships between the state of Washington and Australia, the Australian wool-growers will be able to market their wool in New York at a saving of eighteen dollars a ton.

A comparatively new and very good idea is that of reinforcing stable manure with commercial fertilizers, using such in addition as are needed for the special grain, grass or fruit that constitutes the most profitable crop in the locality.

The leading buckwheat states are New York and Pennsylvania. Buckwheat, like the bean crop, seems to be particularly well adapted for culture on lands that have become too unproductive to make the raising of the ordinary farm crops desirable.

There is but little doubt that the farm-separator system of removing the cream at the farm, and retaining the milk at home, is by far the best plan for the farmer. This method is proving to be equally satisfactory to the most progressive creamerymen.

In the name of humanity do not build any more barbed-wire fences. They are as dangerous as they are unnecessary. A good woven-wire fence is better every way. The animals can see it, and will not be injured by it. If barbed wire must be used, then a single one, about two inches above the woven wire, will answer the purpose.

Mr. David Rankin, of Atchison County, Mo., is said to be the largest corn-grower and cattle-feeder in the world. He has over twenty-five thousand acres in cultivation, and feeds over six thousand head of cattle every year. He uses the most improved machinery, employs two hundred and fifty men, and requires each of them to drive four or six horses.

But few improvements during the past year are likely to prove of more practical benefit to fruit-growers and gardeners than the invention of the dust-spray, to be used as a substitute for the liquid Bordeaux mixture. The dust-spray is to be applied after a rain, or when the dew is on the leaves and branches. It is now a settled fact that judicious summer spraying is the only sure way of protecting our orchards from pests. It is to the interest of every fruit-grower to attend to this, and encourage his neighbors to do so. * * *



THE DAM THAT HANK BUILT

looked at Hank, then he happened to see a rustic seat that had been built against a bank, facing the water.

"What's that fer?" he inquired, helplessly.

"To sit on, an' to look pretty. I tinkered it up one day when I hadn't anything else to do. It sort o' goes with the fish-pond idee, you know."

"Why, you'll have a reg'lar park down here when you git done!"

"Sure! Why not? Why shouldn't a farmer have his park, same as the rich folks do? The wife an'



A RUSTIC SEAT BUILT AGAINST THE BANK

FARM AND FIRESIDE

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Mr. Greiner Says:

HOME MIXING OF FERTILIZERS.—The Michigan Experiment Station, in Bulletin No. 210, says: "In some states, and by farmers who have carefully studied the matter, home mixing of fertilizers has been highly successful. Home mixing is especially desirable where a special fertilizer is needed, and one giving the desired composition is not offered for sale. With proper care, farmers can make mixtures that meet their requirements by buying the raw materials and mixing them on the barn floor at home. This is commendable, because it necessitates a study of soil-conditions at home, and thus the farmer puts on the land the exact fertilizer needed. It is not to be expected that such fertilizer will be as thoroughly mixed as factory goods, but it will be found sufficiently satisfactory, and usually much cheaper." This is about right, but again I ask, "Why mix the chemicals?" It is just as easy and just as effective to put them on the land in separate applications. I apply them that way.

SAFE FERTILIZER COMBINATIONS.—The practice of using home-mixed fertilizers or separate standard chemicals has been steadily growing in recent years. In some cases we have found certain combinations to injure rather than benefit the crops to which they were applied. The muriate form of potash (chloride), especially, if used together with sulphate of ammonia, has often proved unsafe for such crops as beets, potatoes, etc. The results of recent experiments, however, seem to show that injurious results may only be expected on acid soils or on crops which require an alkaline rather than an acid soil. Strawberries, for instance, which will thrive in acid soil, were not injuriously affected by the muriate of potash and sulphate of ammonia combination. On other crops the grower can easily prevent injury from excess of chlorine, even when muriate of potash and sulphate of ammonia are applied together, by using only neutral or alkaline soil, or by neutralizing soil-acidity by means of the free use of lime. I invariably keep a supply of strips of blue litmus-paper on hand (or rather in a little vial in my pocket). To test the soil-acidity is a matter of only a few minutes' time. I cut the soil with a spade or trowel, so as to expose a fresh surface, on which the strip of litmus-paper is tightly pressed, more soil being packed upon it. If the soil is neutral or alkaline, the litmus-paper retains its blue color. If the soil is acid, the paper turns pink. In that case the application of lime is the proper remedy.

THE CARP AND THE COOK.—Justice will finally be done even to the carp. Its introduction by the United States government years ago gave it a tremendous boom. Then came denunciation and contempt, on account of its failure to come up to expectations in regard to quality. All these years, however, through the periods of unqualified praise and bitter abuse, the carp has been thriving and multiplying, until to-day we find this mudfish in great abundance in most American streams and other bodies of water suitable to its nature. The Cayuga Creek, which flows within three or four rods of my residence, is at times just alive with carp, some of which would tip the scales at twenty or more pounds. The boys have a good time spearing carp all summer. Frequently carp are caught on hook and line, and I have seen fifteen-pounders taken out in this way, often by mere children. Not-

withstanding all the fuss that has been made over the poor quality of the carp as a table-fish, and all the popular prejudice against it, the fact remains that a carp is never thrown away. People eat it. It is salable. When I did not have what I considered better fish, I would at times try carp. Sometimes I did not like it so well, the old prejudice possibly interfering with my taste and enjoyment; at other times I found it quite good and enjoyable. Prof. John B. Smith of the New Jersey Experiment Station now comes to explain the cause of the difference of opinion. It is the skin, which in the carp has the same muddy flavor as the skin of the catfish. Take off the skin, and a really good-tasting fish remains. Leave the skin on, and you have a poor table-fish. It is the cook who makes the quality of the carp. I am glad that this point seems settled. Carp will multiply. It is just the fish which the farmer with a pond or a slow-running stream on his place can most easily and cheaply raise.

FARMERS'-INSTITUTE WORK.—That a vast amount of good is accomplished by the farmers' institutes now being held in many states is beyond doubt. The amount, of course, depends upon the attendance. In this respect it is a matter of particular satisfaction to note the gradual and steady increase in the number of farmers who now go to these meetings and become attentive listeners. Where we found fifty in attendance only a few years ago, we now see five hundred. The gospel of good farming thus becomes wonderfully spread. A new move in the state of New York in institute matters is the "normal institute," held for the benefit of the institute lecturers at the experiment station at Geneva November 21st to 25th inclusive, and at the agricultural college at Ithaca November 30th to December 3d inclusive. A New York State farm paper waxes so enthusiastic on this move that it says: "The institute lecturers at the normal institute will learn the clearest and best methods of conducting institutes, as well as the latest approved things in scientific agriculture. They will be made acquainted with all that is known of germ-life, diseases, insect-pests, methods of fighting parasites on animals and vegetables, dairying, stock-feeding, animal-nutrition, orcharding, fertilizers, feeds and adulterations, bovine and human tuberculosis, soil-chemistry, standard crops, late studies of leguminous plants, pasture and meadow care, plant-breeding, dust-spraying, milk-sanitation, breeding of animals, and everything else liable to come up in their work in the rural institutes." This seems to me expecting rather a good deal from a ten days' course of lectures, unless Doctor Jordan, Dean Bailey and Director Dawley have imported the celebrated "Nürnberg funnel," by which, according to an old tradition, empty heads were filled with wisdom and learning. Yet I concede that this "normal institute" is a good move. Its primary purpose must be to teach the most effective methods of educating the farmers. The lecturers themselves should be supposed to be thoroughly up to date in their respective farm branches, both as regards science and practice. If they are not, they cannot be considered competent to lecture before an audience of farmers. It is often one thing to know, another to know how to tell it so that others will know. But the institute lecturers employed in New York State are invariably of the kind with whom little fault can be found as to their competency and effectiveness as speakers and teachers. The "normal institute" will do good, and is worthy of imitation.

GARDEN AGAINST DRINK HABIT.—I have repeatedly advocated the free use of vegetables and fruits, especially those having an acid character—such as tomatoes, strawberries, currants, apples, etc.—as a remedy for or preventive of the drink habit. I am fully convinced that the craving for alcoholic beverages comes from an abnormal condition of the stomach or blood, and I can find it only natural and logical that people who keep their stomach and blood in the normal state of health by the free use of these gently stimulating and fever-allaying vegetable and fruit acids seem to care very little for intoxicating drinks. I now see it stated (London "Graphic") that the Dean of Rochester (England) recommends vegetable-growing as conducive to temperance. "Get a man to take pains with his vegetables," he says, "and you will do more to keep him sober than all the blue ribbons and pledges worn or signed." But this will prove true not only with gardening, but with anything else that arouses and keeps up a man's interest. Idleness breeds mischief. The mechanic or factory-laborer, after his day's work is done, and having taken his evening meal at home, seeks recreation, and most likely will try to find it with his fellow-laborers in the saloon. "Recreation" there, of course, is not without "irritation," and frequently not without final irritation. It leads to drink as naturally as it would lead a duck to swim when it finds water. "A workingman," says the "Graphic," "who has no resources outside his round of daily toil goes when it is over to the public house simply because there is nothing else for him to do to escape being bored. He is too tired to read even if he cared much about reading, and he can scarcely be expected to sit wrapped in meditation. Hence, even if his wife be thrifty and his house well kept, the temptation is strong to betake himself to the public house, where at least he can meet and talk with his fellows. Give him a counter-attraction—something that he likes and can take a personal interest in—and the public house at once begins to lose its compelling power. This has been demonstrated over and over again where workingmen have been supplied or have supplied themselves with machinery of rational recreation." The garden, the fruit-patch, is one of these chances for recreation, and perhaps one of the very best. When I hear a woman complain that her husband has gotten into the habit of going to the saloon after working-hours, I can offer no better advice to her than to try to arouse his dormant interests in fruit and vegetable production. Make a garden; show results in something that he likes. Some nice, crisp lettuce, radishes, a dish of fine strawberries, all home grown, may get him interested enough so that he will go out with the good woman into the garden some nice June evening to lend a hand in weeding, planting, hoeing, etc., and finally to make a practice of spending his evenings in this delightful and elevating manner.

Mr. Grundy Says:

"MODERN DAIRYING."—Another of Secretary Coburn's Kansas Reports is at hand. It deals with "Modern Dairying," and like all of Coburn's reports, is a model. When I read these volumes I do not wonder at the rapid strides the agricultural, horticultural and live-stock interests of Kansas have made during the past few years. What would happen to the Southern states if each had a man like Coburn to direct its agricultural interests? They would simply be revolutionized. Their slow, laborious creep upward would be changed to leaps and bounds; their fair lands would blossom as the rose, and flow with milk and honey. Advance the agriculture of a state, and intelligence advances with it. The prosperous soil-tiller is vastly more competent to deal intelligently with social problems than the pettifogging lawyer or the self-seeking "statesman." The farmers of Kansas are truly fortunate in having a man who so thoroughly understands their needs as the secretary of their State Board of Agriculture. If any dairyman in Kansas is not making a success of his business, he can quickly find the reason in this book. If he is doing well, he can find lots of hints that will prove almost invaluable to him. Every phase of the subject is intelligently and clearly presented.

MUSIC.—My friend Collingwood, of the "Rural New Yorker," is very much pleased because one of his boys has about decided to spend his savings for a violin instead of a bicycle. I should be as pleased as he is under the same circumstances. There are thousands of musical compositions that are inspiring and uplifting and tend to the betterment of mankind. Who can listen to the sweet strains of sacred music and not feel that he ought to be better and do better? A man once told me that another had played him a mean trick, and the more he thought about it the madder he got, until one night he decided to take a club and lay for him and "knock him senseless." While waiting in the shadow of a house for the person to come along, some one in the house took up a violin, and played a tune that his mother used to sing to him when he was a child. He said, "I listened to that old tune about three minutes, then threw away my club and went home crying." Like friend Collingwood, my soul always was full of music, but I never had a chance to learn how to express it on any instrument, and to have to depend wholly upon others for that expression is often very unsatisfactory and disappointing. Last winter I bought a "talking-machine," with equipment for about sixty pieces (tunes and songs), and we are all very much pleased with it. We have a home concert about once a week, and very often some of our neighbors drop in to hear the stirring marches, lively hornpipes and sweet sacred songs it plays and sings. To a person who loves music, and is unable to play any instrument or sing well, it certainly is a boon.

GOOD ADVICE ABOUT GOING TO THE CITY.—A few days ago I was not a little surprised at the contents of a letter received by a farmer's boy from a young friend of his who went to the city about a year ago to seek a fortune. It was a letter advising him not to come to the city (which it seemed he was about to do), and though written by a boy not yet twenty years old, contained some excellent advice. He said there are a great many idle men in the city this fall, and he did not see how they were going to live through the winter. He said he had been assured by his employer that he should be retained, because he had been so steady and painstaking all through the summer, but that he would be obliged to discharge quite a number of his employees to curtail expenses, which he said were nearly equaling the receipts, with no change of conditions in sight. The boy said further, "The fact is, manufacturing in some lines has gotten ahead of the demand, and prices will have to be cut to a close margin to get rid of the stocks. Wages for ordinary labor have climbed a little too high, and if a reduction is made it will bring on a strike, so the only thing to be done is to lay a lot of the men off. A very few of the men have been expecting this would happen, and they have been holding their wages pretty closely for two months or more, but most of them sling the cash as fast as it comes. It is a bad time to come to the city just now unless you have a job waiting for you, and I tell you there are mighty few such. If you can get your board for doing chores and working Saturdays, I'd advise you to stay where you are until spring at least."

The above seems like excellent advice, and indicates that the boy is a close observer of what is transpiring about him. Generally the boy who goes to the city and obtains work writes such glowing accounts of the good times he is having and the big wages he is getting that he sets all of his former companions wild to follow him. His great success is almost the sole topic of conversation when they get together, and all expect him to return in a few months wearing broadcloth, with money in every pocket. A blacksmith once said to me, "You ought to see the letter I got from Jim yesterday. It's a corker!" Jim was a young man who formerly lived near me and had learned the blacksmith trade in this man's shop. "Jim says he is getting four dollars a day steadily in the city, and about three days in every week he makes from one to two dollars a day extra. What do you think of that? Now, my guess is that Jim will come home on a visit in a couple of years wearing the same suit of clothes that he went away in, and with about twenty dollars in his pocket. I guess that because it happens that way with all these fellows that go a long way off and write home that they are getting three or four times the wages they got at home." The blacksmith guessed correctly. Jim did come home in the same suit that he went away in. The only change was a new hat and a flaming tie. A bill for three dollars that he forgot when he went away was presented to him, and he had to admit that he couldn't pay it just then.

Farm Theory and Practice

OUR STAPLE PRODUCTS.
—It is both natural and right that farm papers, farm-institute lecturers and other agricultural educators should seek to interest the farming world. If a man has nothing interesting to present, he should say nothing. But we easily fall into the error of thinking that the test of value in a writer or lecturer is his ability to interest us. He does the same, and herein is the cause of the prominence given to all manner of novelties. A novelty attracts attention, and discussion of it excites interest. Certainly I am not saying that we should not be quick to examine that which is new, and I am very thankful that I was led years ago to accept some new crops and new methods for my own farm: but I wish to emphasize the truth that, after all, our chief interest should center in the old staple products of the farm, because to them must the farmers look for the most of their income, and we are not making from them the money we should make. The novelties should have attention, but a big share of a farm paper or of an institute program should deal with the matters of most importance—the means of getting more from the great staple products of the country.

When a man is making no more than a living from the farm—and hardly that—he is very easily tempted by a picture of extraordinary profits from some new thing. It may be the Belgian hare, it may be ginseng, it may be anything that has made money for the speaker or writer, but that could not do the same for nine out of every ten who are led to try it. We need the introduction of valuable new products, and a lot of good judgment is required to determine what may be given prominence without bringing more loss than profit to hearers and readers. Mistakes are bound to be made. However, I do think that it is an error to suppose that novelties of any sort should be made as prominent as they often are made, and that the young farmer should get the impression that his financial salvation rests upon the finding of some novelty that will make him dollars where staples are now making cents. A relatively few men are so situated that this is true for them, but the mass of men must make money from the old products, or else go to the wall financially; and when one gets down into the heart of the matter, the thing of deepest interest and concern is improvement in present lines rather than their abandonment for novelties.

Within certain bounds it is true that the prevailing practice of a farming community is a safe one, based upon common sense and experience. The products for market are the ones that have proved to be adapted to the soil and that have demand. Quite probably some change in character of products could be made with profit, abandoning some one that is least profitable and substituting something new to the region. But progress will come most surely in improvement in methods of production rather than in any revolutionary change in products. If corn is a leading crop, more will be made by studying soil-improvement, corn-breeding, tillage and improved live stock than by running after information about ginseng. If potatoes do fairly well, the chances of success in farming lie in such study of the plant and soil as will enable us to raise above average yields and add a score of dollars an acre to the usual net income. If grass is the crop, the possibilities are great. So it is all along the line. We need to see and know that these things are so, and we need help to win in these ways more than we need encouragement to bank upon new products for increase of income.

If there is not interest in old questions, it is because they are not presented right. A great number of farmers may not believe that much is to be learned about improving soils, growing staple crops or feeding live stock, but when you find an institute lecturer who



HULLED GRAINS OF EMMER
(Natural Size)

has gotten results of his own that are above the usual results, and when he knows how he got them, an audience is quickly awake. Then good is being done, and that is more than one is sure of when advocating the introduction of some new thing that has done well for him, but may not be suited to most farmers.

I am not condemning that which is new. Part of my pleasure in farming is in experimentation with new plants. Part of our progress comes in this way. The institute and the farm paper should call attention to everything that promises value. I could name novelties of the last quarter-century that have proved to be worth millions of dollars to American agriculture. My only contention is, that notwithstanding the value of some new things, our chief work to-day is to get more income from staple products, and any moderate improvement in such production has a vital interest for the great mass of farmers.

All Over the Farm

The public does not fully appreciate the limitations of the novelties to which our national Department of Agriculture calls attention in its bulletins. It has agents throughout the world hunting new things that may prove of value in American agriculture, and it has scientists at Washington who prepare bulletins on new products of this country that a few specialists find profitable. This work is worthy of praise in so far as it is truly educational, but the careless reader may easily be misled. It is usually an enthusiast who prepares the bulletin, and he makes the most of his opportunities. New forage crops, new grains and vegetables, new fruits and new bugs come in for exploitation, and each



EMMER IN THE HUSK
(Natural Size)

may find a locality in this country suited to it, but any or all may be money-losers to the average farmer. A certain grass may be just the thing for some Western soil in the arid region, and some goat may be a good investment for a mountain farm, but neither can serve ninety-five farmers out of every one hundred. It is right to serve the five, but the ninety-five should be warned in big print that the grass and the goat and the horse-radish have no possible value for them, and that they should be slow to waste money in experiments.

DAVID.

Plow Points

Recently, while taking a half-day's drive across country, the writer was impressed with different degrees of skill and intelligence used in plowing. Some of the farmers or their men were doing work that was a pleasure to look at, while not a few others were making a sorry mess of it. One was using a plow which had its point and share so badly worn as to make good plowing impossible. In the damp or wet places the plow was gouging in almost to the beam, while in the hard or stony parts it was merely scraping the surface. First-class plowing cannot be done without a sharp, well-formed and properly set share. Others were trying to plow with their draw-clevises, traces and chains improperly adjusted; some inclining the plow to run too deep; others with the draft adjusted too high, which was constantly lifting the plow out of the ground. In all cases the teams were being made to work harder than was necessary, since the action and direction of the plow was causing needless friction.

Other plowmen were paying but scant attention to the natural drainage of the land, and were plowing so that the surface-water would be conducted away from its natural drainage rather than to carry the excess of water where it would be soonest out of reach of damage to the crop. Still others were plowing little patches, where long, steady work could have been easily arranged for. Both teams and plowmen were being worked and worried more to do much less effective and a less quantity of work. This extra labor is often being done, through neglect to previously arrange fields and fences with regard to their best form.

The same unnecessary labor was evident in the plowing of triangular and irregular shaped pieces. Most had begun at the outer edges, and working toward the center, which caused a tramping of a large area of plowed ground and laborious turning for team and plowman, especially toward the finishing of the piece. This difficulty can often be avoided by taking exact measurements of the field; then by careful calculations, and "striking out" in accordance, the plow can be started at the center and the finishing come at the outside. The turning is thus always done on the solid, unplowed ground, with no tramping of the soil.

During the drive referred to, while in conversation with a specially intelligent farmer he made a point that many others ought to heed—namely, that he was needlessly wearing himself out with his plowing for lack of a riding-plow and a little more horse-power. His fields, and likewise many a farmer's, are well adapted for the use of a wheel-plow, with which, by using three horses instead of two, the work could be done in about half the time and with a fraction of the effort for the plowman. The extra power enables the plow to be kept going steadily at a good pace, and permits the use of a larger plow, or what is better in most cases, the addition of a second plow of smaller size to the one implement, on the order of the gang principle. Such improvements are of course quite common in the West, but are yet too little regarded in many parts of the East.

B. F. W. THORPE.

Some Notes on Emmer

The accompanying illustrations show a head of bearded, white-chaff emmer, some grains in the husk as they come from the threshing-machine, and some hulled grains, which resemble wheat.

Emmer has been grown for the past few years in various localities in the West and Northwest with gratifying results, and where known needs no words of commendation. It is making a place for itself among field crops.

There is, however, a wider field for emmer. It is well worth a trial in any part of the winter-wheat belt where it is desirable for any reason to find a substitute for oats. As a spring grain crop for feeding purposes it certainly has considerable merit, and some positive advantages over oats. Where the latter are subject to rust and give only moderate yields of light-weight grain, emmer is the better crop to raise. Although not absolutely rust-proof, emmer is affected only a little when wheat and oats are badly injured. Again, it is not damaged in the shock by rainy weather like oats. It is hardy, and should be sown very early in the spring. The growth at first appears backward as compared with oats or spring barley. The blades and stems of the plant are fine, and it does not grow as rank as oats, but it stools out well, forms a large number of short, compact heads, and yields heavily. Owing to its habit of growth, it is a much safer nurse-crop for grass and clover than oats.

Rotation of Crops

Our best farmers are agreed that the rotation of farm crops is wise, both in securing better crops and in maintaining the fertility of the soil—two objects that should enter into the plans of every careful farmer. But there is another good that follows crop-rotation not commonly enumerated among its benefits—its influence on the farmer himself.

It is often rightly charged against us farmers that our lack of method is our undoing, or at least is responsible for our receiving the minimum, instead of the maximum, profit from our business. The farmer who carefully and systematically plans a crop-rotation, and puts it into successful operation, necessarily is, or becomes, a methodical farmer. It requires study and thought on his part, and he therefore becomes a more thoughtful farmer. He will naturally grow to comparing results secured from his different crops, and thus know the economic importance of each in his system. He may find it wise to abandon some crop, substituting for it some other crop that will fit in as well and make better returns. While developing the possibilities of his fields he will be developing or amplifying his own capabilities. In the study of his crops he will naturally reason from effect back to cause; he will try to learn what conclusions others have arrived at by similar reasoning, and will become a careful student of all matters of scientific investigation that have any relation to his crops and methods.

After all, this is the highest aspiration of the best agriculture—that while becoming better and more prosperous farmers, we grow to the stature of better and broader men.

W. F. McSPARRAN.

Fence-Posts

I will give a simple plan for fence-posts which is the best and cheapest I know of. I got it from a neighbor several years ago, and have used it, and thus know its value.

An eighteen-foot scantling two by four inches will make three posts. Sharpen one end of the post, and drive it into the ground one foot or more, take a piece of board two feet long, and nail it firmly across the post at the ground, placing a stone or brick under each end of the board. Get two light strips of board, and nail them securely to the ends of the cross-board and to the top of the post.

WM. P. NOBLE.

Random Notes

Idle land is always a great burden. Make it produce trees, if nothing else.

The way to get out of the dangerous ruts of farming in which your respected father farmed before you, and the way his father before him, is to read what other men are doing in the farming line. Nothing is so good as practical experience, in a way, but no man should spend his life experimenting along useless lines. A good farm paper goes a long way toward the farmer's valuable stock in trade.

M.



HEAD OF EMMER
(Natural Size)

Gardening

By T. GREINER

PLANS FOR THE HOME GARDEN.—My own home garden is arranged somewhat like Fig. 1. The selection of the spot for small vegetables seemed to be dictated by the necessities of the case, as equally favorable soil-conditions, especially in regard to natural drainage, were not to be found in any other spot near the house that was not encumbered by trees. In one sense the plan offers very superior advantages. The small vegetables, which are the ones most fre-



quently visited by the good housewife and her helpers, are easily accessible from the house, for they are only a few steps from the kitchen door, and every part of this patch, even the furthest end of it, can be reached from the walk and drive on the west side of the patch. This passage is always dry, and convenient for people to walk on even when it rains. The great mistake which was made in laying out this plot, however, was in locating the vineyard. This is right in the middle of the patch, and requires a strip to be left vacant across each end of the grape rows, so that the horse may have a chance to pull the plow, harrow or cultivator clear through the rows and to turn around without tramping all over the vegetables and making a bad-looking mess of that part of the garden. It would have been far better to put the grapes at the further (north) end of the patch, thus doing away with the necessity of leaving more than one strip vacant for turning the horse around in when cultivating. I might have laid the garden out as shown in Fig. 2. Here the small vegetables are all planted at the south end and nearest to the kitchen door. Between them and the perennials and small fruits a vacant strip has again to be left for turning with the horse. When cultivating, however, I can then run from the small stuff right through to the further end, first through the rows of rhubarb, small fruits or grapes, and then through those of the wide-planted vegetables which connect with them on the other side. By means of the lever I usually adjust the width of the cultivator to the stuff I am passing through, changing perhaps every time I pass from one patch to the other. Yet even this arrangement is not perfect. At times I desire to use the one-horse plow, or possibly even a two-horse implement, between the grapes or the raspberries and blackberries when I cannot pass through the wide-planted vegetables in the same way. Or the two different kinds of crops may need an altogether different treatment and different implements. In short, I am more or less hampered in the freedom of my actions, and many a time I neglect to give the proper cultivation because it is too much trouble for the short rows.

On the whole I believe I would prefer the arrangement as shown in Fig. 3. The close-planted vegetables may be a little further away from the kitchen door, but the walk to them is in good condition at all times, and the women-folks can easily get what garden-stuff they may want at any time. There is the lettuce, the radishes, the onions, the carrots, the beets, the cabbage, the cresses, the parsley, etc., all close together and to be reached without compelling any one to go far into the cultivated land when that is a little soft or wet. The rows of beans, cabbage, potatoes, tomatoes, strawberries, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries, grapes, etc., are also ready to be entered from the side next to the kitchen door.

In this arrangement you have a full sweep with your tools of tillage. You can run your hand-cultivator through the shorter rows next to the driveway from end to end. When you use the horse in cultivating beans, peas, cabbage, tomatoes, etc., or the small fruits, grapes, etc., you also go from end to end without having to stop to adjust the cultivator, without waste strips and without injury to the plants at the ends or "making a mess of it." I know that three or four long rows of grapes at one end of the patch which require only a comparatively short time for treatment at a time—may this be with the plow, the harrow or the cultivator—will receive more attention and more thorough tillage than a couple of dozen short rows located right between patches of ordinary garden-stuff, and requiring a lot of turning and twisting, and lifting of heavy tools of tillage.

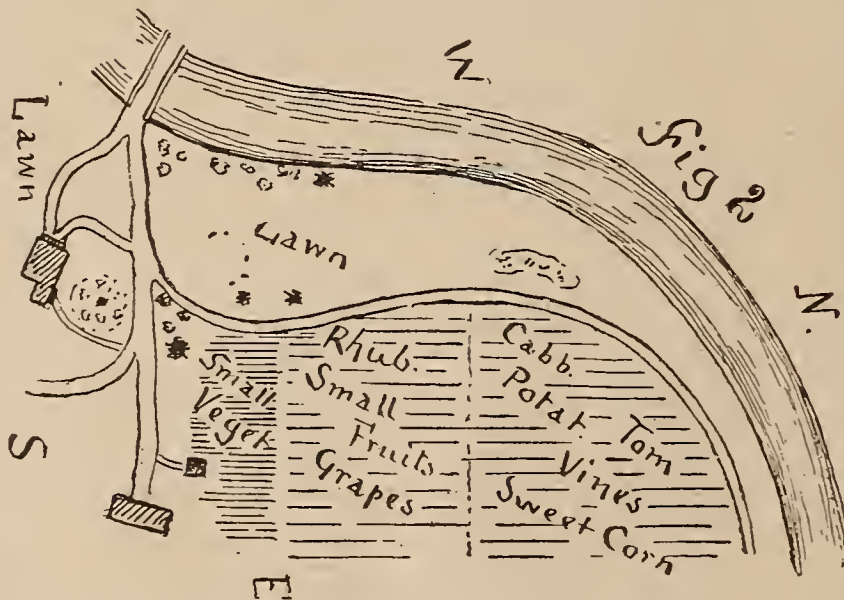
It is easy to see that the arrangement of our garden crops has a great deal of bearing upon the question of proper tillage. If we make serious mistakes in laying out our home gardens—such as, for instance, the loca-

tion of the vineyard in Fig. 1—we will have to suffer more or less inconvenience right along, perhaps for a generation, unless we make a violent change at the expense of possibly losing several years' small-fruit and grape crops. For best chances of tillage, after all, we have to fall back upon the long-row system.

ROTATION OF CROPPING.—My aim when planting the various garden vegetables is always to change the location of each kind every season, so far as it can be done. Where I had onions last year, I may this year plant lettuce and carrots and beets, and next year cabbage and peas, etc., and then perhaps melons, cucumbers, squashes, etc. I follow no definite or settled order of rotation, but try to make the change as radical as possible. Strawberries may be planted where I had small vegetables or potatoes or sweet-corn or beans, and then after the fruiting-season I may plant celery or late cabbage or turnips, etc. It is an old experience that cabbage is not a safe crop to plant after cabbage, or turnips after cabbage, or radishes in succession, etc.; yet I believe that we can grow a good crop of cabbage after cabbage in our gardens when we supply the needed plant-foods and do not forget the lime. Cabbage requires great quantities of potash—more perhaps than any other garden crop. By the free use of potash manures, especially of muriate of potash, and perhaps of lime, we may be able to grow cabbage on the same soil right along. My row of pole Lima beans I have frequently planted on the same spot for two or three years in succession, and with high manuring they seldom fail to give big yields. So far as our insect enemies are concerned, it will make very little difference whether we plant the cabbage on one end of the patch or on the other. The cabbage-fly will find the plants, and deposit its eggs near them. In the home garden we have to be prepared to fight our insect

foes right along. We cannot very well change the garden-spot for one far enough away so that the flies and bugs and moths will not find it. We usually have to stay and fight, and we must make up our minds to fight to the finish. Rotation will not help us much.

SELECTION OF SOIL.—The character of the soil, too, enters into the question of rotation. When the whole patch is one quality of soil in texture and richness we have a free hand, and can change the location of the various vegetables as we see fit. More



frequently, however, we have certain spots particularly suited to one crop, like onions or egg-plant or melons, and in such cases we have to pick the location accordingly. But every winter we must determine where to locate each vegetable for next season.

Timely Notes

There is small excuse for being idle on a farm. No matter how bad the weather, the good manager will always find something for his hands and himself to do in the barn, the shed or the shop, and every farm should have a shop. There will be harness to oil, or ladders to mend, or axes to grind, or saws to sharpen, or a dozen and one things to do to have tools and utensils ready for bright days.

The government of New Zealand is wisely pursuing a policy which our own Department of Agriculture contends should be applied without delay to the United States and her island possessions; in fact, it should have been applied to this country many years ago. Realizing the danger to the farming interests of New Zealand from the importations of noxious-weed seeds and plant-diseases, that island has for some years inspected every importation tending to bring in these troubles, with the authority to reject any impure seed or insect-infested plant or fruit. It is an obvious fact that the farmers of the United States would be richer by millions of dollars annually if they were free from some of the insect and weed pests which have been introduced from foreign countries simply through lack of government inspection. It would seem that every member of Congress, whether from a farm district or not, should be quick to favor the granting of such authority to the Secretary of Agriculture. M.

Fruit-Growing

By S. B. GREEN

AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSE.—J. F. W., York, Pa. Even if none of the wood of your American Beauty rose freezes back this year, I would prune them somewhat, cutting off from one fourth to one half the new growth; and if you want roses with single stems, it would be a good plan to bend the shoots over to one side, thus making the buds in the middle of the cane the highest. This will result in forcing all the buds in the cane into growth, since the buds which are the highest are the ones that start first, and if the cane is left naturally, only those that are close to the end of the cane will form flower-buds. The chances are, however, that some of this wood will kill back this winter, which will make some pruning necessary in the spring.

BLACK LOCUST AND HONEY-LOCUST.—F. S., Brule, Canada. The black locust and honey-locust are very different trees. The black locust is known also by the names of locust and yellow locust. It is a tree of vigorous growth, and while armed with short prickles, has nothing like the long thorns that are found upon the honey-locust. This tree has very pretty clusters of conspicuous white flowers, while the flowers of the honey-locust are not conspicuous. The fruit of the common black locust is a small pod about three inches long and less than half an inch wide, that hangs on the trees far into the winter. The fruit of the honey-locust is a pod anywhere from eight to twelve inches long and one inch wide, that hangs on the trees into the winter, and often falls upon the snow and is blown long distances. The wood of both trees is valuable for posts, sills or any other place where it comes in contact with the soil, as it is very durable. In some sections the black locust is much more infested with borers than the honey-locust. It is, however, a much more rapid-growing tree. I think the yellow locust is the hardiest tree, but both of them are native as far north as southern Minnesota.

WILD GOOSE PLUM.—H. H. B., Alva, Okla., writes: "A man from Kansas who claims to know by experience says that unless sprouts are permitted to grow from roots of Wild Goose plum-trees they will not bear fruit. I have some very nice trees growing, and I would like to know whether or not such statements are correct before taking away the sprouts."

I have repeatedly seen Wild Goose plums fruiting that had no root-sprouts. The weakness of the Wild Goose plum lies in the fact that its flowers are sterile to its own pollen, and on this account will not set fruit unless it is in the vicinity of some other plum-trees that flower at the same time. A number of years ago I was in charge of a place where there were two Wild Goose plum-trees in the orchard that had spread perhaps twenty-five feet, and were marvels of thrift. However, they had never fruited, although they bloomed profusely each year. About that time Mr. Wier, of Illinois, began his talks about the pollenizing of flowers from other varieties. We set several trees of native plums near them, and when these trees came into flower (which they did within a few years) the Wild Goose plums set good crops of fruit. I am very sure, however, that there is no relation whatever between the production of sprouts and the fruitfulness of the trees.

Experience with Dust-Spraying

For four years we have used the dust-spray in our large orchards in southern Missouri. Last year we used it on about four hundred acres. This year, the crop being almost killed by frost, we stopped spraying on May 1st. Our conclusions are that while not as efficient as the liquid, yet the ease of application, the time saved in spraying, the fact that we can spray when it is too wet to get on the ground with a team and loaded wagon, that spraying can be done while the trees are wet, and the impossibility of securing water in many of our orchards, have all caused us to decide in favor of the dust-spray.

We begin to spray about 4 a.m., and spray while the dew is on until 9 a.m. We use several hand-sprayers



and large machines in a small spring-wagon, with a boy to drive and a man to work it. One of them will do the work of three sprayers. I use five bushels of air-slaked lime, five pounds of Paris green, ten pounds of sulphur, and five pounds of concentrated lye and ten pounds of blue vitriol dissolved in water, and apply at least three times. L. A. GOODMAN.

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Poultry-Raising

By P. H. JACOBS

Feeding at this Season

FEEDING requires judgment, as the individuals of a flock differ in their preferences and dislikes for foods, while some will secure more than others. Scattering the food, wherever possible, gives each fowl better opportunities for securing its share. The farmer who simply "winters" his stock until spring loses valuable time unless his object is to gain in weight of product. Many farmers are satisfied to have the stock come out in the spring in as good condition as the birds were in the fall, but something more should be expected than for the stock to "keep" over winter. Every fowl that does not make a gain causes a loss, as labor is required, and the most profitable plan is to feed liberally and endeavor to gain as much as possible. A variety of food in winter is important if the hens are expected to pay, and among the essentials may be mentioned lean meat. Of the grains, not only corn and wheat should be used, but oats, buckwheat and millet-seed. A mess of soft food in the morning, consisting of bran, meal, linseed or cotton-seed meal and a little ground bone, is excellent, as these substances combined contain phosphate, nitrogen, lime and carbon—just the materials for eggs. Green or bulky food may be furnished in the shape of chopped cabbage, early rye, finely cut clover, or boiled turnips, carrots or potatoes. The object should be to change the food often, as there is more advantage in variety than in quantity. Feed early in the morning and late at night. If the fowls begin to get too fat, it shows that the food is too carbonaceous, and the grain ration should then be reduced. When once the hens begin to lay, they will not fatten too much, as the eggs cause a heavy demand for food. During a resting-spell, however, with heavy feeding, they sometimes become too fat. It is best to feed only twice a day.

Roosting in Trees

Thousands of farmers permit their turkeys, and sometimes their chickens, to roost in trees during all seasons of the year. Cold and exposure prevent laying. When fowls are allowed to live in the open air, they require all the animal heat they can get to keep themselves warm, and accordingly have none to spare for the production of eggs. When one is keeping fowls merely as a pleasure, and does not care whether they make or lose money, it is perhaps equally as good a plan to allow the birds to depend upon themselves, but eggs will be lacking during the colder months of the year. Fowls are creatures of habit, and even if the farmer decides to build for his flock a comfortable poultry-house, it will not prevent them from roosting in the trees in winter unless they are taught that the houses are for their accommodation. This is done by catching them at night, and placing them in the house, where they must be confined for a week, at the end of which time they will have forgotten their former roosting-places, and when given their liberty will return at night to their new quarters. Outdoor exposure is ruinous to birds of all kinds. When allowed to roost in trees, they become the prey of owls; or if on the ground, they are liable to destruction from four-footed enemies. Turkeys often become lame from the freezing of their feet, while breeds of poultry with large combs and wattles also suffer severely. Fowls that are not provided for are not fitted for producing eggs, and the farmer consequently loses the use of their services by not giving them proper care. As eggs are usually high during the winter season, any expense in the poultry department should result in a good profit on the investment during that time.

Poultry-House Design

As each individual has a preference of design when building a dwelling, the same rule applies to poultry-houses, the "best" depending largely upon location and the amount of capital the poultryman is willing to use in constructing the poultry-house. The fowls should be given plenty of room—at least one foot of space on the roosts being allowed for each hen—and the roosts should be all of the same height from the floor-level. They should be so arranged by a frame hinged to the wall as to permit of being lifted and hooked up for the purpose of cleaning. The house must be warm, with windows for ventilation, as the fowls will not lay during winter unless the house is comfortable. See that there are no cracks or crevices to make drafts. The large openings, such as doors and

windows, do not cause colds and roup, as the whole body of the fowl is subject to the same temperature; but where a small stream of cold air forces its way through a crack or crevice, it is very likely to cause the bird that is near it to have closed eyes or a swollen head. A bird with a large comb suffers more than one with a smaller comb. The current of air strikes the comb constantly during the night, and causes it to become frosted. The pain is so severe that the bird is useless until a portion of the comb has come off and it heals up again. A plastered house, or one where waterproof paper is fastened over the boards on the outside walls of the house, will add greatly to the comfort of the flock. For the floor of the poultry-house, the best plan is to get it quite level, and then slant it to the front, just to cause a slight fall to assist in running off the water should it be desired to wash it out at any time. Then put on a coating of cement and sand, and when quite dry fill in two inches of dry dirt that has been sifted. As the droppings fall on this they are easily raked off, and the ammonia is absorbed. It is a great point to have dry runs for all poultry, and the birds appreciate the dry dust for ridding themselves of vermin. If young chicks are kept upon dry earth they will stand cold admirably, but they will succumb in a very short time if they get into the damp places.

Market-Broilers

The month of December is an excellent period for hatching early broilers, and an incubator will give profit and enjoyment to any one desiring to practise artificial hatching if experience has been previously gained. The highest prices in the large Eastern markets are obtained in April and May, the chicks to be of the weight of twenty-five ounces. The choice chicks sometimes bring as much as forty cents a pound, but as there are losses of eggs and chicks to a certain extent, the prices are not very high considering the cost of production. The advantage with incubators is that they can be operated at any time, while it is difficult to induce hens to incubate during the cold season. One should not expect too much with incubators the first year, as some experience must be gained to meet with success; but at the present time incubators are more highly improved than formerly, and seldom fail to give satisfactory results.

For Home Use

Every farmer should enjoy all the luxuries that can be produced on his farm. If not near a good market, then the farmer should make his own table a market; hence, it is never too late to hatch chicks for home use. Some farmers deny themselves the luxury of chickens in order to secure the profits in market; but at this season the farmer can supply his own table, and enjoy that of which he deprived himself earlier in the year. And he need not be particular about yellow legs and skin, nor the value of the birds for the show-room, unless he is a fancier. The best birds for the table are those that have the best breast-meat. If farmers will endeavor to produce choice fowls for their own use, by keeping the breeds for that purpose, they will find a great difference in quality. Breeds that produce choice carcasses are not always the best layers, but they are not much below the breeds that rank high in that respect.

Inquiries Answered

LAME TURKEYS.—S. R., Atglen, Pa., states that "her turkeys are fat and in good condition, but they are lame. They roost on a limb in a sheltered location." The lameness is probably due to the daily alighting of the birds, the roost no doubt being high, the injury to the legs being a natural consequence of the conditions.

NON-SITTERS.—E. F. S., Rochester, Pa., asks "if non-sitters lay more eggs in a year than the sitters." There is little or no difference. While the sitters lose some time hatching and caring for broods, the non-sitters also have their resting-spells, as a rule not equaling the sitters as egg-producers in winter, though there are exceptions, as much depends upon the management.

ROSE-COMBS.—M. H. E., Salem, Va., desires to know "if birds having rose-combs are not less liable to injury of comb in winter than birds having straight, or single, combs." Much depends upon the size of the comb and the amount of surface exposed. Some rose-combs are more easily injured than single combs. The condition of the fowl is also a factor as well as the exposure to the winds.

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PARALYSIS IN HOGS



BY THIS we refer more particularly to the loss of use of the hind quarters. The first symptoms are shown by slight stiffness, disinclination to move, the back may also be slightly arched, and the hind legs will knuckle forward. During the growth of young animals food rich in nitrogenous material must be supplied, such as bran, middlings and oats, milk, beans and peas, as these go directly to the construction of bone, lean meat, tendons, hoofs, hair, etc. If such materials are not supplied, and much fat-forming food is allowed, such as corn, the weight of the animal becomes too great. The muscular structures are not sufficient to sustain it. The conducting power of the nerves is impaired, and from some slight exciting cause complete paraplegia, or paralysis of the hind quarters, will ensue.

When attacks come on, give good surroundings, and give a physic. For a pig, castor-oil in one or two ounce doses; for older animals, one to two, or even three, ounces of Epsom salts dissolved in a half pint of water should be given in gruel or as a drench at once.

This should be followed by the administration of iodide of potassium in 10 to 15 grain doses three times a day. If this is not followed by improvement, nerve-tonics should be employed, such as tincture of nux vomica in 10 to 30 drop doses three times a day in gruel. Stimulating liniments or friction to the back is often valuable.

As after-treatment or as preventive there is nothing else equal to Dr. Hess Stock Food, the great hog-tonic—the great live-stock reconstructive. It takes hold of every vital organ; revives every function; gives a sharp appetite and strong digestion, which is followed by quick assimilation of the food eaten and very rapid growth in solid flesh. It keeps the animal free from disease by giving it the vitality necessary to resist and throw off the cause of disease.

Dr. Hess Stock Food is the scientific compound for horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, formulated by Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.). Sold on a written guarantee, 100 lbs. for \$5.00—except in Canada and on Pacific Slope—smaller quantities at a slight advance; fed in small dose. For any disease or condition for which Dr. Hess Stock Food is not recommended, the little yellow card in every package entitles you to a letter of advice and special prescription from Dr. Hess.

Dr. Hess has written a book on the diseases of stock and poultry. It is the only complete treatise for farmers and stockmen published.

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Live Stock and Dairy

Steer-Feeding Experiments

THE steer-feeding experiments at the Oklahoma Experiment Station the coming winter will include twenty-five two-year-old grade steers, and these will be divided into five lots of five steers each. Each lot will be fattened on a different ration, the following combinations being used. The amount of feed is for a thousand-pound steer for one day:

Ration 1—Cotton-seed, seven pounds; alfalfa hay, sixteen pounds; wheat straw, six pounds.

Ration 2—Cotton-seed, four pounds; Kafir-corn meal, eleven pounds; alfalfa hay, thirteen pounds; wheat straw, four pounds.

Ration 3—Cotton-seed meal, three pounds; shelled corn, twelve pounds; prairie hay, five pounds; wheat straw, eight pounds.

Ration 4—Cotton-seed meal, ten pounds; wheat straw, twelve pounds (one third of straw to be cut or chaffed, and mixed with meal as fed).

Ration 5—Corn-meal, fifteen pounds; alfalfa hay, twelve pounds.

The food nutrients (the material available for assimilation by the steer) contained in the different rations are given in the following table:

| | POUNDS A DAY FOR A 1,000-POUND STEER | | | | | Nutritive Ratio | Cost—Cents |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|---------|----------------|------|-------|-----------------|------------|
| | Dry Matter | Protein | Carbo-hydrates | Fats | | | |
| Standard | | | | | | | |
| First Period | 30.0 | 2.5 | 15.0 | .5 | 1:6.5 | | |
| Sec'd Period | 30.0 | 3.0 | 14.5 | .7 | 1:5.4 | | |
| Third Period | 26.0 | 2.7 | 15.0 | .7 | 1:6.2 | | |
| Ration No. 1 | 26.0 | 2.66 | 10.65 | 1.32 | 1:5.2 | 17.3 | |
| Ration No. 2 | 29.0 | 2.56 | 13.67 | .99 | 1:6.3 | 18.6 | |
| Ration No. 3 | 25.0 | 2.44 | 13.57 | 1.04 | 1:6.6 | 18.9 | |
| Ration No. 4 | 20.0 | 3.77 | 6.04 | 1.26 | 1:2.4 | 15.6 | |
| Ration No. 5 | 24.0 | 2.40 | 14.75 | .79 | 1:6.9 | | |

Rations 1, 4 and 5 have been used in some of our previous steer-feeding experiments, and are repeated here in order to get further results and enable them to be compared with those from other combinations of feeds. Rations 2 and 3 have not been used in steer-feeding work before at this station.

Rations 1, 3, 4 and 5 furnish the nutrients approximately as given in the feeding standard, and from that standpoint might be said to be normal rations. Although a ration very similar to ration 4 is used considerably, it is a ration that differs widely from the standard.

Ration 5, which consists of corn-meal and alfalfa hay, has been under test at this station for several years, and first-class results have been obtained from it. Starting with two-year-old steers weighing about one thousand pounds, they have been successfully fattened in about five months, in which time each steer put on from 335 to 395 pounds and consumed from 2,350 to 2,540 pounds of corn-meal and from 1,614 to 1,817 pounds of alfalfa hay. These figures, in connection with the market cost of feeds in a locality, will enable the feeder to figure the cost of fattening a steer on this ration. This ration might be varied, and under many conditions by reducing the alfalfa hay one half or one third, and adding some prairie hay, straw, corn or Kafir-corn stover, and adding a pound or two of cotton-seed meal in the place of the same amount of corn-meal, and the addition of a pound or two of cotton-seed is advisable in many cases.

With the ruling prices of feeds, ration 4, consisting of cotton-seed meal and wheat straw, would not be an economical ration, and a feeder wanting to make the most out of his operations should not use it, although steers have been put in marketable condition on it, and at a profit in certain seasons. With corn costing as much as the cotton-seed meal, or even one third more, it would be profitable to replace a portion of the cotton-seed meal with it. Good results are expected from ration 2, which consists of cotton-seed, Kafir-corn meal, alfalfa hay and wheat straw. The cotton-seed will act as a divisor in the Kafir-corn meal, preventing the steer from bolting it and leaving it in a more open condition in the stomach. Ration 5, cotton-seed, alfalfa and wheat straw, is not introduced as a feasible ration for the average conditions. It was found in our previous experiments that cotton-seed as the sole grain, and fed with such carbonaceous roughage as wheat straw and prairie hay, was a failure for fattening steers; but when fed with highly nitrogenous roughage, like alfalfa hay, good gains were received. The latter combination was fed but a portion of the fattening-period, and

the time was too short to give much idea of the results that might be obtained on feeding the ration four or five months.

The combination of the cotton-seed meal, shelled corn, prairie hay and wheat straw in ration 3 has not been used in steer-feeding at this station, but a ration very similar to this has been used successfully for fattening hundreds of steers. The price of finished beefs four to five months from now is very uncertain, and the carefully selected and compounded ration will do much in assuring a profitable outcome to the operation.—From Bulletin No. 102 of the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station.

How is the Old Cow?

When we "go visiting" there is one stock question with us all: "How are you getting along? Folks all well?" Why not ask once in a while after the health of the old cow? How is she this winter?

This is a more important question than many of us appreciate. With far too many farmers it is enough if the cows get through alive to next spring. No matter if they are "spring poor," they are alive, and that is a thing for which to be thankful. But really that is not half there is to the matter. The cows to do well next season ought to come out of the stable with a hop, skip and a jump every time they are let out. They should feel like taking a run about the yard, with head and tail high in the air, happy as the day is long. They should look well, feel well, eat well, and then they will surely do well.

This means that there is something for you and me to do every day in the stable. Some men feel as if they were out of their sphere when in the stable with their cattle. They have no liking for the work of caring for them. They throw the feed into the manger, and hurry out, as if glad that this drudgery is done. In truth, such men are not in their place in life. To be a successful farmer one must do things because he loves to do them. The man who is driven to do this thing or that never reaches anything like the success he otherwise might. He might better hunt up some other kind of business, and turn the farm over to some man whose heart is in his work.

Just at this time of the year the cow needs to have her health inquired after and looked after carefully and often. There are some countries in which the doctor is paid not to get people well after they get sick, but to keep them well before they are in need of a physician. This would be a fine plan for you and me to adopt. Take care of the cows while they have nothing the matter with them. How? By feeding them properly, and by currying them off as regularly as you do your horses, and with the same end in view. Not one of us but would be ashamed to go out upon the street driving a horse that had not been cleaned off all winter. Why should we not feel the same way about our cows? Then, too, it will pay to keep the cows warm; to give them exercise in the open air regularly every day; to water them frequently at a place where they can get pure water that is not too cold.

Say what we may, the man who does these things is the one who is making the world move. It takes grace in the heart to brush and clean off a cow every day. The man who has this grace is a good man wherever you find him, and he is the one we want to pattern after. Ask this man how his cow is, and he will say, cheerily, "Fine! Come down and see her!" And he shows her to you with pride, and you look at her, feeling proud, too, that there is one man who thinks enough of his stock to treat them like creatures with thought, feeling and purpose.

E. L. VINCENT.

Live-Stock Notes

Money makes money; stock produces more stock. Be sure that the capital stock is well bred.

If you are particular to a degree about the source of the spring and well water for your own drinking, why not be equally so about that consumed by the live stock on the farm?

Maj. Henry E. Alvord, the chief of the Division of Animal Industry, and a practical farmer living on a farm withal, gives some good advice regarding the raising of bulls. Accustom the bull, he says, to being handled from calfhood, but without fondling or encouraging frolic. Give him kind, firm and unvarying treatment, and keep him always under subjection, that he may never know his strength and power.

SHARPLES TUBULAR FARM SEPARATORS

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as everybody knows. Entirely different from other separators, new in principle. Guaranteed more convenient, efficient and durable than any other kind.

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Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb and all forms of Lameness.

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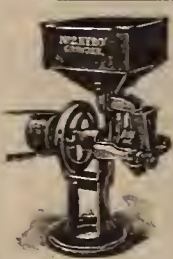
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Gentlemen:—Enclosed please find a two cent stamp for which send me your "Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases," giving full directions for using Spavin Cure, etc. I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address Yours respectfully,

JOHN FELDHOUSE, Sr.

Works thousands of cures annually. Endorsed by the best breeders and horsemen everywhere. Price \$1; 6 for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

The Hero Feed Grinder



is the best which money can buy for any kind of power from 2 to 4 or 5-horse power, because it grinds rapidly, making splendid feed, table meal or graham flour, has AMPLE CAPACITY for 4 or 5-horse power if properly speeded, and WILL NOT CHOKE DOWN THE LIGHTEST POWER. We make 26 sizes and styles, all of equal merit but varying capacity, for all kinds of power and for all kinds of grinding.

Send for free catalogue of Grinders, Cutters, Huskers, Shellers, Wood Saws, Horse Powers, Wind Mills, Farm Trucks, Seeders, etc.

Appleton Mfg. Co. 9 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill.

Four Dollars an Acre

FOR RICH LAND.

We are purchasing for the very low price of Four Dollars an Acre and upwards fertile Timbered and Mineral Lands in the Southwest. The soil is especially productive for corn, cotton, oats, wheat, grasses, stock, and Big Money can be made on fruits and alfalfa. The shipping facilities, climate, drainage, etc., are excellent.

This is a great opportunity for you to MAKE MONEY.

Write at once for particulars.

GEORGE E. KESSI, Investment Broker,
222 Fourth Street, LOGANSPORT, INDIANA.

A MAN SAVED

BY USING A FOLDING SAWING MACHINE.

One man can saw more wood with it than two in any other way and do it easier. 9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS. Saws any wood on any ground. Saws trees down. Catalog free. First order secure agency.

Folding Sawing Mach. Co., 55 N. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

MAKE \$2000.00 THIS YEAR

GENERAL AGENTS WANTED

The SEGMENT Corn and Bean Planter. 2,000 dozen sold last year. Never cracks a kernel nor skips a hill. Simplest, lightest, most durable and most accurate. Frictionless slide. Genuine Chinese bristles brush, which never mats. Hopper and spout galvanized iron. Working parts stamped out of sheet steel, which means absolute uniformity, extreme lightness and great strength. Will make favorable contract with men competent to handle territory and control sub-agents. Ask for Contract No. 9.

GREENVILLE PLANTER CO., Greenville, Mich.

CURE HEAVES, COUGH

Distemper, all trouble that cause heaves. Sold on guarantee over 18 years. 50c pkg., by mail, 60c.

CURED 34.

"The past 8 months I have cured 11 horses of heaves, 14 of distemper and 9 of chronic cough."—E. Heinicke, Newark, N. Y. Write how many head stock you have, we send stock book FREE.

Prussian Remedy Co., St. Paul, Minn.

STEEL CHURNS

are the best churns because—no hops to drop off, no seams to open and leak; no rancid odor—cream can't soak into tin. Double coated with tin inside. Mounted on angle iron frame—easier, stronger and better than wood frame. Full sized mouth. Churns 1 to 7 gallons. Cover cork lined with glass and soap. They last as long as you will need a churn. Catalog free. We are Headquarters for Milk Cans of all kinds.

Sturgis & Burn Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.

All Breeding Troubles

such as Abortion, Barrenness, Retention of Placenta, Failure to come in heat, etc., easily cured with **KELLOGG'S Condition Powder.** Hundreds testify to its efficiency. A simple remedy for all animals. It conditions and regulates, and makes young come strong and healthy. Ask for booklet showing what stockmen say. Mailed free.

H. W. KELLOGG CO., Dept. F, St. Paul, Minn.

HEAVES CAN BE CURED

We have a guarantee cure for Heaves, Coughs and Colds. Guaranteed to cure or money refunded. One package by mail, 60c. 12 pkgs. by ex. with written guarantee to cure, \$5. WILBUR STOCK FOOD CO., 77 2d St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Live Stock and Dairy

The Functions of the Cow

IT SHOULD be remembered that the useful dairy-animal is a very busy member of society, a useful one, and should therefore be a highly respected one. She is not only the income-maker of the dairy, but also the mother of the dairy, another source of income quite as important as that relating to milk and butter production; for business dairymen more and more each year come to realize that if we would have good cows we must raise them.

A really good cow is much like an investment that is paying a dividend far beyond the current interest value of money—the man who has it does not care to dispose of it. Ordinary three-per-cent securities, like ordinary thirty-cent cows, are plentiful and easy to get. The man who has a forty-per-cent investment holds on to it. The man who has a seventy-five-per-cent cow holds on to her, and takes care of her, so that she not only returns him her best profit in milk, but at the same time yields him a fine bonus coupon in the shape of a good calf. Now, the cow that is doing these two things and is maintaining her own strength and bodily vigor, so that her usefulness as a milker and a mother remains unimpaired, except of course for such natural wearing out as comes to all life, is doing a prodigious work, and upon her owner as her keeper rests the responsibility of her health and her powers of continued usefulness.

Man found the cow a mother only, and by his direction of her tendencies he has enlarged her into a profit-maker long after the period she in her earlier state was concerned in supplying sustenance to her offspring. This new life and widened usefulness of the good cow is one of the most beautiful and utilitarian evolutionary accomplishments of man. It is a great privilege for the man who thus develops the possibilities of a fellow-creature, and thereby brings a great blessing to his fellow-men. He is indeed a wise man who realizes and meets all the new needs of this new creature that has come under his care. In his hands her usefulness enlarges, or at least is carefully guarded against diminution. In the hands of the careless or the ignorant the good work is undone, and men complain of poor cows.

All honor to our working motherhood wherever it embellishes and beautifies and refines! W. F. McSPARRAN.

Live-Stock Sales at World's Fair

The advantages available to the seller and buyer of live stock at the World's Fair through the agency of public sales are quite generally conceded by the lead-

breed is on exhibition in the Live Stock Congress Hall, adjoining the Live Stock Forum, where the horse and cattle awards will be made.

There seems to be no doubt in the minds of the officers of associations who are taking such lively interest in the sales that the world-wide attendance and competition for the choice specimens certain to be included in the offerings will insure record-breaking prices.

The preliminary classification and live stock prize-list have created much enthusiasm among breeders in all that pertains to the exhibit of live stock at the World's Fair, and especially is this the case with the very popular provision made for the holding of public sales. Already, at this early date after the distribution of the preliminary prize-list with the announcement of the public sales, the officers of the associations have been conferring with their patrons, and formal applications have been filed for sale dates by the following organizations:

CATTLE—American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, American Hereford Breeders' Association, American Galloway Breeders' Association, American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association.

HORSES—American Percheron Horse Breeders' and Importers' Association.

SHEEP AND GOATS—American Shropshire Registry Association, American Angora Goat Breeders' Association.

SWINE—American Berkshire Association, American Poland-China Record Company, National Duroc-Jersey Swine Breeders' Association.

POULTRY—All varieties.—From the Department of Live Stock, Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Hog-Cholera

The losses from contagious disease among hogs in the United States have been enormous, probably reaching in some years the aggregate of seventy-five million dollars, and being seldom less than thirty million dollars. The Department of Agriculture has for a quarter of a century been conducting scientific experiments with a view to elucidating the nature of the disease and developing some practical treatment by which it might be controlled; and while much has been discovered as to the effects of certain bacilli, and as to the desirability of sanitary measures, no satisfactory method of controlling the disease has yet been evolved. Recently it has been shown by the Bureau of Animal Industry that there is, at least in some of the outbreaks, a different cause at work from what has heretofore been suspected. When the bacilli which have been supposed to cause the disease are all filtered from the



BELLE DONALD THE 28TH

Three-year-old Hereford Cow. First Prize at Kentucky, Ohio and New York State Fairs, and at the St. Louis Fair

ing breeders, who have for many years found it greatly to their benefit to dispose of their stock by auction.

Mr. Coburn, the Chief of the Department of Live Stock at the World's Fair, announces that provision will be made for the accommodation of the various national live-stock breeders' associations desiring to sell at auction, no sale to exceed in number one hundred animals of any one breed. Those offered will be selected by their breed associations from those entered and actually competing for prizes.

The sale of animals of any given breed will be within the period in which such

blood, this liquid is still capable of producing the malady, and has apparently the same degree of virulence as it had before filtering. It is yet too early to estimate the proportion of the losses attributed to hog-cholera which are caused by this agent, which passes through the finest filters, and which in this condition must be too small to be revealed by the highest powers of the microscope. Investigations are now being made to throw some light upon this question; but enough is already known to make it probable that this discovery will prove of very great importance.—From the 1903 Report of the Secretary of Agriculture.

LEARN Bookkeeping Free

WOULD YOU BE A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MAN? Would you obtain a good paying position or secure an increase in salary? Would you possess the capacity that directs and controls large business enterprises? A knowledge of accounts increases your opportunities a hundred fold. Our method excels all others. You can learn quickly at your own home without loss of time or money. We guarantee it. No trouble to master bookkeeping when a hookkeeper teaches it. The author of our works is an expert accountant; he has kept and audited books for the largest corporations in the world.

A GREAT BOOK FREE. "How to Succeed in Business" is the title of an extensive treatise on bookkeeping and business. It tells of the best system of accounts in the world. It explains how you can make more money and better your position in life. It is just the book for beginners. It is invaluable to hookkeepers and accountants. To advertise our system and other hooks, we propose to give away 5,000 copies of this book absolutely free. This offer is positively genuine and without any condition whatever. Simply send your name and address and receive the book without cost. A postal card will line it. Address, **COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS,** 431 Schools Buildings, Rochester, N. Y.

A Daily Egg Harvest

You don't expect a full crop from poor soil. You can't expect a full crop of eggs from fowls that are deficient in egg-forming elements. That's why it pays to feed **H-O CO.'S POULTRY FEED**. It makes hens lay 25 per cent more eggs than any other ration—it makes hens pay. That's why it is the cheapest feed—besides it goes twice as far as raw feed. Makes hens healthy, eggs sweeter. Ask us how to get Michael K. Boyer's New Poultry Book free. **THE H-O CO., Dept. A 41, Buffalo, N. Y.**

The "SUN"

SUN INCANDESCENT HYDRO-CARBON LAMP

At the cost of kerosene. Makes its own gas. Dispenses with dirt, grease, smoke, odor. Safe as a candle; 100 candle-power. Agents wanted; liberal commission. Branch supply depots in all larger cities.

OUT-SHINES THEM ALL

Indispensable to all whose work requires much use of the eyes. Conforms to insurance underwriters' rules. Write for catalogue.

SUN VAPOR LIGHT CO.
Box 710, Canton, Ohio
(Licensee of the ground patents for Vapor Lamps.)

PEACH TREES.

Grand lot, grown on the bank of Lake Erie two miles from any peach orchards, free from borers and all other diseases. Large stock of Pear, Plum, Cherry, Apple, etc. Immense supply of small fruits, headquarters for

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Seeds.

40 acres hardy Roses, including 45,000 of the famous Crimson Rambler. 44 green-houses of Palms, Ficus, Ferns, Roses, Geraniums, etc. Mail size postpaid. Direct deal saves money, try us. Valuable catalogue free. 50th year. 1300 acres.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO., Painesville, Ohio.

GRAPE VINES

STARK GRAPE NURSERIES are in the heart of the famous Chautauque Grape Belt, which produces the finest vines grown in the U. S. We have an immense stock of all leading sorts; quality perfect; prices low as those of any reputable grower. Send us your orders—one vine or a car load. A complete line of fruit trees, small fruits, etc. Price List free.

STARK BRO'S PORTLAND, N. Y. Louisiana, Mo.

SEE!

With an **APPLETON WOOD SAW** you can rapidly and with ease and safety

SAW

your own wood and **SAVE COAL**, time, labor and money; or saw your neighbor's wood and make **\$5 to \$15 a Day**

Strong, rigid frame, adjustable

dust-proof oil boxes, etc. We make five styles. Also the famous "Hero" Friction-Feed Drag Saw, Feed Grinders, Ensilage and Fodder Cutters, Huskers, Shellers, Sweep Horse Powers, Tread Powers, Wind Mills, etc. Write to-day for free catalogue.

Appleton Mfg. Co. 9 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill.

Cattle Poultry Hogs Sheep

Three better, grow healthier, fatten quicker—more perfectly, and command higher market prices. If fed on Feed-cooked with **The Economical Feed Cooker**

Simplest, most perfect and economical method for cooking Feed, heating Water, boiling Maple Sugar, trying-out Lard, making Soap, rendering Poultry and Hogs, or Stew-dipping, etc. The Economical is unequaled in simplicity, economy, usefulness and durability—pays for itself in a short time. Write us a Postal Card, asking us to tell you more about it.

TOLEDO FLOW CO., 106 Lake Shore Ave.

Costs less than one cent a feed to operate

THE LATEST IMPROVED Arras Cream Extractor

It does not mix water and milk—has triple the cream-separating power of any other, with less work; as good for winter as summer. More butter, richer flavored—easier to keep clean.

Write for free catalogue and our special prices at once.

Arras Cream Separator Co. Bluffton, Ohio

Pat. May 21, 1901.

BUY A MILL

that grinds small grains, corn on cob, shelled corn, either or all mixed.

The New Holland

grinds in any form to desired fineness, runs easy, grinds fast and costs half what others do.

Sold on Free Trial Plan. Return if not satisfied. Ask for catalogue.

New Holland Machine Co., Box 116, New Holland, Pa.

MEAL OR FEED

Fine meal for family use. Ear corn crusher and grinder, corn cracker, all round feed maker for every farm need.

Monarch Mills

attrition or genuine imported French burr styles. Thousands in use. Meet every house or barn purpose. Sold on 15 days free trial. Get Monarch catalogue before buying.

Sprout Waldron & Co. Box 204, Muncy, Pa.

"Big Four"

The

World's Fair Route

From the

Leading Cities of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois

To

St. Louis

Write for Folders

Warren J. Lynch W. P. Deppe
Gen'l Pass. Agt. Ass't Gen'l P. A.
CINCINNATI, OHIO

Earn 5 Per Cent on your money

Our patrons participate in the earnings of a non-speculative business operating in high-class real estate securities. Our loans are made on improved suburban home properties, always worth 60 per cent more than mortgaged for. Partial payments on these loans are made monthly and REINVESTED. Your money will earn 5 per cent. You may withdraw same at any time. It bears earnings for every day invested. Under supervision of New York Banking Dept. Write for Booklet H.

Assets \$1,700,000
Surplus and Profits \$175,000

Industrial Savings and Loan Co.
1133-1135 Broadway, New York

FREE TO AGENTS complete outfit for paying business. All profits clear, as we prepay charges. Full particulars by addressing **FARM AND FIRESIDE, Dept. of Agents, Springfield, Ohio**

CALIFORNIA FOR 25¢
Big illustrated magazine one year, 25 cents. Questions answered. Western Empire, 67 Times Building, Los Angeles

BLIZZARD AND HORSE ICE-CALKS
Sharpen your own horse. No waiting at the smith's. Liberal prices to Agents. **S. W. KENT, Cazenovia, N. Y.**

CANCER Cured by the Egyptian Method. A safe, painless and non-poisonous home treatment. Particulars free. **THE DR. BECK CANCER CURE, Box 385, Covington, Ohio**

STEVENS

"Yes, that's what the boy wanted—a 'Stevens' Favorite, No. 17—it's stamped here on the rifle. He said he would rather have a 'Stevens' than anything I could buy. It's all right. I have been shooting a 'Stevens' for almost 50 years and it has never failed me yet."

We make a specialty of these Rifles:

"Stevens-Maynard, Jr." \$3.00
 "Crack Shot" \$4.00
 "Favorite" No. 17, \$6.00

Send for Our Free Book

of 128 pages which tells about the "Stevens"—gives pictures and prices. Contains interesting articles on Hunting, Fishing, Canoeing, Target Shooting, etc.

PUZZLE A Clever Rifle Puzzle will be mailed postpaid for 4c in stamps. It is lots of fun—"easy when you know how"—but everyone can't solve it. Can you? Try it and see.

Ask your dealer for the "Stevens" and don't be misled—insist on getting our goods. If you cannot obtain them, let us know and we will ship direct, express prepaid, upon receipt of price!

J. Stevens Arms and Tool Co., 835 Main St., Chicopee Falls, Mass.



More Eggs

If you want more eggs, and very rich eggs, give your hens regular, tonic doses of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a, as directed on package. We guarantee it to make hens lay freely in any season—warm or cold. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is formulated by Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) and is sold on a written guarantee to make hens lay even in winter when eggs are high. It is a tonic to the egg organs and enables the digestive apparatus to extract every particle of nutrition from the food eaten. It is also guaranteed to cure Cholera, Roup, Indigestion and other poultry difficulties.

DR. HESS Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

costs but a penny a day for 30 hens. A little yellow card in every package entitles the holder to a special prescription from Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) for any poultry disease or difficulty not provided for in Poultry Pan-a-ce-a. Poultry Pan-a-ce-a has special tonic and curative properties peculiar to itself. Take no poultry food as substitute. 1½ lbs., 25c; 5 lbs., 60c; 12 lbs., \$1.25, and 25 lb. pail, \$2.50 (except in Canada and the Pacific Slope). Instant Louse Killer kills lice on poultry and stock of all kinds and ticks on sheep. 1 lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 60c. Manufactured by

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio
 Also Mfgs. of Dr. Hess Stock Food.

Rich Eggs



Sausage Making

requires little time and labor if you use Enterprise machines; \$8.50 buys an outfit with sufficient capacity for any family butchering. An



ENTERPRISE Meat Chopper and Sausage Stuffer

makes a combination that is unequalled for quality or quantity of work performed. A No. 10 Meat Chopper has a capacity of three pounds of meat per minute, and a No. 25, four quart size, Sausage Stuffer handles the meat as fast as it comes from the Chopper. The Cylinder of the Stuffer is bored true so that no meat can work up above the Plate; the patented Corrugated Spout prevents air entering the casings; with special attachments the Stuffer is easily converted into a perfect Lard Press. The Chopper chops quickly, uniformly, perfectly; won't clog, break or rust. Enterprise machines last a life-time. The name "ENTERPRISE" is on every machine as a guarantee of its quality. Sold by all hardware and general stores. Write for free catalogue of household helps, and send 4 cents for the "ENTERPRISING HOUSEKEEPER," containing 200 receipts.

THE ENTERPRISE MFG. CO. OF PA., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Grange

By MRS. MARY E. LEE

Theodor Mommsen

OF ALL the German writers who contributed so abundantly to the history of Rome, none were more scholarly, none yielded a greater increment of facts clothed in brilliant and scintillating verbiage, than Theodor Mommsen. He died on November 1st at the age of eighty-six. Scholars mourn the loss of an investigator, and the popular reader the loss of a writer who clothed the dullest facts in living tissue.

It is by his five volumes on Roman history that Doctor Mommsen is best known. While he was more of an advocate than judge, he arrayed his arguments so logically, forcibly, and with such astuteness, that one is compelled to read, whether he will or no. While one may condemn the historian, as an historian, for making a plea, yet it is works of this kind, more than the calm, dispassionate style, that hold the average reader, and make him inquire further. The facts are precise, and one has the liberty to deduce his own conclusions. The ripe scholarship, the keen research of antiquities, the lifelong devotion of one of the greatest scholars and philologists of all time, the keen wit, sympathy combined with a brilliancy and a forcefulness seldom equaled, make Mommsen's history one of the works that one must read to be well informed, and will want to read when once begun.

What connection has Mommsen with grange matters? A great deal. The grange stands for culture of the most liberal kind. It stands for liberty and individualism. For all of these things Mommsen, the scholar, historian, philologist and man of public affairs, gave a long and fruitful life. He was a finger of Destiny pointing the way to his toiling, hurrying fellow-men. He was one of the brotherhood of men who had keen and incisive judgment and the virility to make his conclusions effective.

What Farmers Read

"What do farmers read?" and "On what mental pabulum do they feed?" are questions asked by those who regard the agriculturists as a puzzling, little-understood class. The "genus agricola" differs not from his prototype in other walks of life. He sees the same sights, breathes the same air, eats the same food, and performs the various duties of life in much the same fashion as his fellow-men in other businesses and industries. He reads much the same line of literature, with probably this difference: The farmer who reads the higher class of literature has more time for digesting what he reads, and by his isolation is compelled to think more upon it, than his city neighbors. He acquires more of the reality and substance, although he may not be so versatile. In the farmer's library will be found many of the standard works—and they bear evidence of use—and less of the current literature. Yet this is not wanting, and the works are selected with discrimination, and for use, not display. Some of the best small libraries to which I have had access have been in the homes of farmers. In them one could while a quiet hour or do serious work, as inclination dictated. As libraries become more general, and the traveling library is more widely used, the books of to-day will be used yet more.

Report of State Masters to National Grange

The report of Gov. N. J. Batchelder, of New Hampshire, brought out some unusually interesting facts relative to the work in that state. He stated that the present membership of the order in New Hampshire is twenty-seven thousand, or about one fifteenth of the entire population of that state. The Patrons' Insurance Company of New Hampshire now carries policies of six million dollars upon property owned by members of the grange. He spoke of the excellent work performed by the inspection service, whereby every Pomona and subordinate grange in the state is instructed and inspected twice each year by a competent deputy. The latter reports promptly to the state grange. Rituals are not used in the initiation ceremony in any Pomona or subordinate grange.

In his report, E. B. Norris, state master of New York, announced that during the year fifty-nine new granges and five Pomona granges had been organized within the state. The increase in membership has been about five thousand during the past year. Grange-speakers have never been in such great demand as throughout the present year. The grange has lent its support to every movement having for its object the promotion of agriculture.

The report of Obadiah Gardner, state master of Maine, was one of the most encouraging. The net gain of the grange in that state for the past year has been eight thousand two hundred and eleven members. The farmers of Aroostook County, he said, raised during the year ten million bushels of potatoes, which would sell for six million dollars.

REPORTS OF TREASURER AND SECRETARY

That the grange is in a prosperous state was shown by the report of the treasurer, Mrs. E. W. McDowell. The amount of cash on hand October 1, 1902, was \$6,891.66; amount received during the year, \$40,280.39; amount expended during the year, \$27,891.27; on hand October 1, 1903, \$19,280.78; all investments and resources of the grange on October 1, 1903, \$52,115.65. Thus the available funds of the order are \$71,396.43.

During the year ending September 30, 1903, three hundred and twenty-nine dispensations were issued for new granges, the largest number to Michigan, which had one hundred and thirty-five. There were fifty-seven issued to New York, twenty-five to Pennsylvania, twenty-four to Maine and twenty-two to Ohio. The receipts of the secretary's office for the year were \$9,828.51, of which \$1,299.52 was for sixth and seventh degree fees, \$4,935 for charter fees, \$2,988.01 from sales of supplies, and \$6.21 for dues.

Officers of National Grange

Officers of the National Grange were elected as follows: Master, Aaron Jones, South Bend, Ind.; Overseer, T. C. Atkeson, Morgantown, W. Va.; Lecturer, N. J. Bachelder, Concord, N. H.; Steward, J. A. Newcomb, Golden, Col.; Assistant Steward, George W. T. Gaunt, Mullice Hill, N. J.; Chaplain, W. K. Thompson, Liberty Hill, S. C.; Treasurer, Eva S. McDowell, Rome, N. Y.; Secretary, C. M. Freeman, Washington, D. C.; Gatekeeper, B. B. C. Patterson, Connecticut; Ceres, Mrs. Oliver Wilson, Magnolia, Ill.; Pomona, Mrs. E. M. Derby, Delaware; Flora, Mrs. Raine, Monticello, Mo.; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Laura Rapp, California; Member of Executive Committee, C. J. Bell, Hardwick, Vt.

National Grange on Woman's Suffrage

"Resolved, That the National Grange recognizes the equal rights of women by receiving them into full membership, with the privilege of filling every office and voting for every officer and measure. "Resolved, That the National Grange believes this equality of rights should extend also to matters of state, and that it fully indorses the suffrage for women, and pledges its influence to secure for them this 'right protective of all other rights'—a voice in the government under which they live."

Resolutions on the Death of Doctor Trimble Passed by National Grange

"Whereas, An all-wise and overruling Providence has seen fit to call from his duties on earth to his eternal heavenly home our honored and loved brother, Rev. John Trimble, one of the originators of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, and the worthy secretary of this National Grange for the past eighteen years, it becomes our duty and sad privilege to commemorate his death; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That in great sadness we humbly bow to the will of Him who doeth all things but for His own glory.

"Resolved, That in his death a useful life has been ended, a zealous Patron and faithful officer has laid down his work, and a true man and earnest Christian has gone to his reward.

"Resolved, That we lovingly tender our warm and deep sympathy to his sorrowing family while they are passing under the rod.

"Resolved, That our worthy secretary forward to his bereaved family a copy of these proceedings with the seal of this grange impressed thereon.

"Resolved, That a page in our journal of proceedings be suitably inscribed and dedicated to his memory."

The Observatory

He is a very unappreciative man who in a world so enveloped with beauty can find nothing to be thankful for.

If you love the grange, then must you serve it in whatever way opens to you. If you love your fellow-man, then must you use the best way for helping him. What better way can be found than to begin in your home grange, among your own people, to give the best that is within you?

The Family Lawyer

By JUDGE WM. M. ROCKEL

Legal inquiries of general interest from our regular subscribers will be answered in this department free of charge. Querists desiring an immediate answer by mail should remit one dollar, addressed "Law Department," this office.

Husband Does Not Inherit from Deceased Wife's Mother

A. L. W., Ohio, asks: "A woman had an only child, a daughter, who married. The daughter died without heirs. Could the husband, at the death of his mother-in-law, come in for any of the personal or real estate, according to the laws of Ohio?"

No. The husband can share only in the property owned by the wife during her lifetime, and if his wife died before her mother, the husband would have no interest whatever in the property.

Deed Made by Order of Court

V. M., Pennsylvania, gives this query: "The heirs to a farm of one hundred acres sold all except the homestead of about three acres. Two years afterward the homestead was sold by orphans' court sale. Can any one of the heirs hold their share of the homestead by refusing to sign the deed to it?"

When lands are sold by order of any court, it is not necessary for the heirs to sign the deed even if the administrator, the guardian or the trustee should refuse or neglect to make the deed. The order of the court would be sufficient to pass a good title.

Failure of Train to Stop at Station

R. H., Kentucky, says: "A. and B. bought tickets to station K—. The conductor did not call out the station, nor did the train stop. After they had passed the station, the conductor was going to put them off. Could they make him take them back to K—? Does a passenger who has paid his fare have to get off when the train is not still?"

It was the conductor's duty to call out the station, and give a sufficient opportunity for the passengers to alight. After he had passed the station, the conductor had no right to put the passenger off. He should either have backed up to the station or taken the passenger to the next station and given him a return-ticket to his proper stopping-point. A passenger does not have to get off a train unless it stops; indeed, it is his duty not to do so. It is the duty of the conductor to have the train stop.

Bees Located Near Boundary Line

S., Ohio, says: "The lots of A. and B. join. A. keeps bees two rods from the line fence. B. is afraid of bees, and says he cannot hoe his corn, and that they bother his house, which is fifteen rods away. Can B. make A. move the bees or sell them?"

The mere fact that B. is afraid of bees, and says he cannot hoe his corn, would not be sufficient cause for a court of equity to compel A. to move his bees to some other part of his premises. Bees located two rods away are not generally likely to interfere with a person at that distance or prevent him from performing his ordinary duties. If the bees are so vicious that an ordinary person could not work upon such adjoining land, and if they are so vicious as to very greatly inconvenience the people in the house, then possibly a court of equity might compel A. to remove his stand of bees, but under the statement you give I doubt if relief could be obtained.

Right of Roadway Over Premises Previously Mortgaged

J. H. W., Ohio, writes: A. buys a piece of land which lies one thousand and seventy-eight hundredths feet from the public highway, and buys a right of way through B.'s farm, mortgaging it for forty dollars and fifty cents. Later B. lets the interest and taxes go until they amount to sixty-two dollars. Then C. takes the land of B., and pays up the interest, taxes and mortgage for the land. Can C. stop up A.'s road, when A. and B. agreed, and A. measured the road out, and both parties were satisfied, and the right of way was sealed and recorded? If A.'s right of way holds good, can C. encumber the road by bars, stumps, trash of all kinds, fences, barbed wire, etc.? When this road has a place of beginning and ending, and calls for sixteen feet in width, can C. compel A. to travel another road if A. demands a contract and C. refuses to give it? What is the law of Ohio in this case? Could A. sue C. for damages for encumbering, or does A.'s right of way hold good against C.? If there is a school-house standing on the line of A. and B., and there is a road across from the school property to the highway, can A. travel

this school-road or not? If so, what officer is it necessary for A. to see in regard to the matter?"

It seems in the foregoing statement of facts that the premises were mortgaged before the owner of them granted to his neighbor a right of way, and therefore if the mortgage was foreclosed, and it would be necessary to sell the entire premises to pay the mortgage, the roadway could be sold as well as the other. If the premises outside of the roadway were sufficient to pay the mortgage, then the roadway would remain. If C. merely bought the mortgage, and did not have it foreclosed, A.'s right of way would still remain. If A. has no road or right of way, he might petition the township trustees to establish a roadway. If there is a road leading to the school-house, the probabilities are that A. could use such right of way. If not, he ought to see the school-directors, and if he finds that it is impossible for him to get a roadway in any other manner, he should petition the township trustees.

Fence Along Lane—Telephone-Poles

R. D. K., Ohio, asks: "A. has a right of way deeded through B.'s lane that B. uses to get to the pike. C.'s land joins the lane, and the lane lays in common. Who has the legal right to build C.'s fence along the lane?—Can B. prevent or sue and get damages if A. puts a telephone-pole close to C.'s fence to carry a wire to A.'s house?"

I am of the opinion that A. would have to keep up one half of the fence along C.'s land, and C. the other half. The law provides that where a lane or strip of land is used for a farm outlet, that the user of the strip must keep up the one half of the adjoining fence. It may be that B. must do this. The query is not plain.—I very much doubt whether B. could prevent A. from putting up telephone-poles unless he could show a special damage. Of course, all such matters would depend strictly upon the nature of the right of way which was granted. It is possibly true, if A. has nothing more than a right of travel through the lane, that he could not put up telephone-poles without B.'s permission.

Outlawry of Note Secured by Mortgage

Old reader of Ohio wants to know: "Do notes secured by mortgage on real estate ever become outlawed if not paid? If they do, how long can they go unpaid before becoming outlawed? If a man mortgages his land for payment of same, his wife not signing the mortgage, but afterward has those mortgages transferred to her by paying a valuable consideration to the party who holds them, will her holdings remain good or legal for an indefinite time?"

A note secured by mortgage becomes barred by statute of limitation, or as commonly spoken, is outlawed, the same as if it was not so secured, and this time is fifteen years from the date of the last payment on the note, or from the time it was due. While the note is barred in fifteen years, a suit might be brought on the mortgage by proceedings in ejectment within twenty-one years from the time the mortgage is given. If the wife held the mortgage, it would have to be foreclosed within the same time as if any other party held it. It would not be good an indefinite length of time.

Road Appurtenant to Farm

T. N. M., North Carolina, asks: "A. owns a large plantation, the lower part of which he divides into three tracts. Tract No. 1 lies on Cape Fern River (lowland); No. 2, one hundred acres upland on creek; No. 3, upland lying on public road. A. sells tract No. 2 to B., reserving to himself in B.'s deed a right of way across B.'s land to tract No. 1. A. then sells tracts Nos. 1 and 3 to C., with 'all rights, privileges and appurtenances thereto.' Does C. buy from A. the right of way reserved to A. in B.'s deed without special mention being made of the fact in C.'s deed? C. sells tracts Nos. 1 and 3 to D., 'with all rights, privileges and appurtenances thereto.' Does the right of way now belong to D.? B.'s land is between tracts Nos. 1 and 3, and there is no other way of reaching tract No. 3 but to cross B.'s land. If the right of way does not belong to D., from whom should he purchase it?"

I certainly think that the right of way reserved by A. to himself when selling the middle tract passed to his grantees, and that D. now has a good right of way over the middle tract.

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The Strange Origin of Familiar Toys*

EVERYBODY knows that a toy is a thing with which the children play, but everybody does not know that toys have a long, long history, and that nearly every one, from the jumping-jack to the Christmas tree, has a very honorable ancestry.

We give herewith illustrations of several interesting toys. It is very entertaining at Christmas-time to go into the mysteries of a toy-shop and learn the significance of a few of our children's most familiar playthings.

What an ordinary and amusing toy is a jumping-jack! And yet a comparison of the one here illustrated with the picture of a New Zealand idol shows plainly the origin of the toy. This idol was used in the religious dances of the ancient New-Zealander. We find the same curious object among the Indians of the Northwest; it closely resembles our toys, but is employed as an instrument in ceremonies to propitiate

Around the Fireside

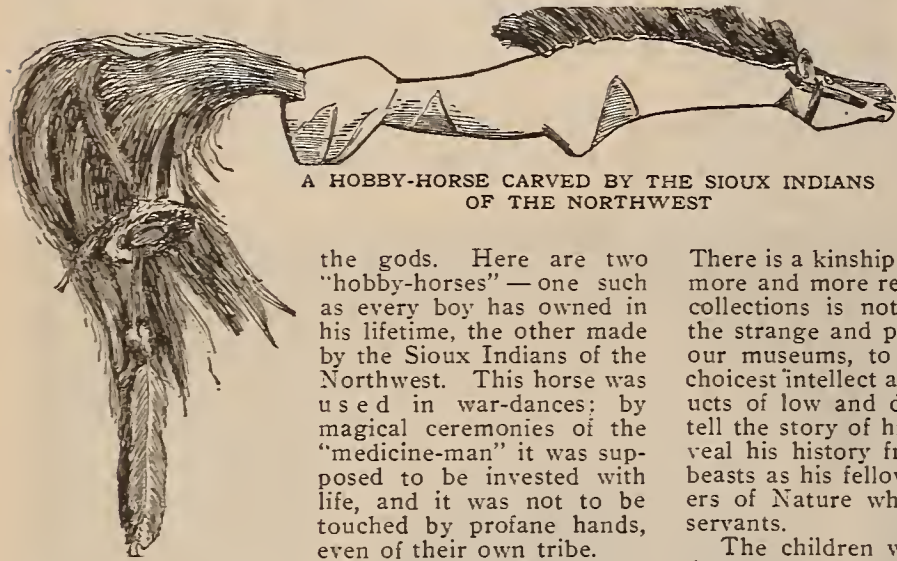
you can find in them food for a great amount of serious thought and study. And what is the lesson that they teach? It is an excellent Christmas lesson; it fits in exactly with our thoughts of the season. They show the brotherhood of mankind! Different climates and different surroundings have made widely divergent families of the people of the earth—men of brown skins and yellow skins, men who are black like night, and men who are white. And yet there is a common origin, and, we believe, a common destiny for all.

Christmas in Florida

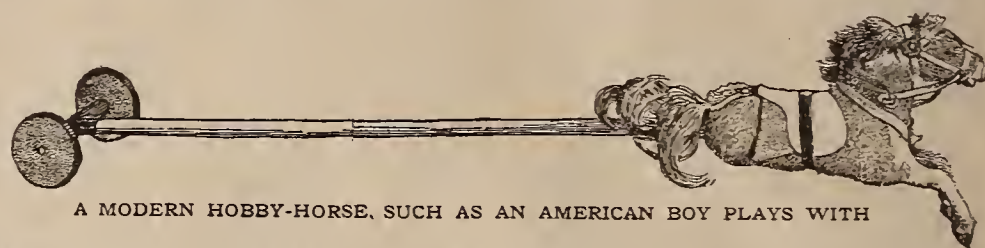
The traditional "snowy, blowy Christmas" is a climatic impossibility with us, but otherwise the time-honored customs of the day are well observed, with some additional features peculiar to the section. The holly and mistletoe, which grow here in richest luxuriance, the yapon and cassena, with their scarlet berries, and the Southern smilax, with its frosted ones of purple black, all lend their beauty to the decoration of houses and dinner-tables, and though every

family which might want a Christmas tree should carry away a shapely young holly from the woods, when the next year comes it will be as though the forest was still unripened.

With us, to the children the day means Santa Claus, Thanksgiving and Fourth of July all in one, for it is only of more recent date that the two last-mentioned days have been celebrated to anything like a general extent in Florida. The influx of Northern people in the winters, and those who have made permanent



A HOBBY-HORSE CARVED BY THE SIOUX INDIANS OF THE NORTHWEST



A MODERN HOBBY-HORSE, SUCH AS AN AMERICAN BOY PLAYS WITH

the gods. Here are two "hobby-horses"—one such as every boy has owned in his lifetime, the other made by the Sioux Indians of the Northwest. This horse was used in war-dances; by magical ceremonies of the "medicine-man" it was supposed to be invested with life, and it was not to be touched by profane hands, even of their own tribe.

A baby's rattle looks innocent and simple enough; it seems made just to quiet children; in reality it is one of the oldest and most sacred implements of worship that the world knows. When you shake a tin rattle before a baby's eyes to make him stop crying you are doing just what priests two thousand years ago did when they worshiped their gods.

And now we come to our Christmas tree and the rites of the holiday. Most of us know that the tree comes to us direct from Germany. And we know of the tree-worship of the Druids which obtained in England and France, and which probably had some influence on the later use of the tree in the Christian festival. But we do not all know that a similar festival with the tree as a crowning feature is observed among many heathen nations, and that it comes from sun-worship, which is older than history. The revival of the sun after the winter solstice has ever been the subject of rejoicing, and of celebration by ceremonies which represent the new light brought back to the world. Our tree, with its small candles, its gilded knick-knacks and toys for the children, is a direct descendant of this old festival in honor of the sun.

Traces of it exist in Iceland, where the "service-tree" is found adorned with burning lights during Christmas night. The English yule-log is a faint survival of this festival. But it is beyond these that I wish to draw your attention, back further even than the Druid mysteries of the Gallic forests. It is to China, that home of all wonders and of all history. It has been shown that as long ago as 247 B.C. a tree with a hundred lamps and flowers was placed on the steps of the audience-hall. This appears again in the records of Princess Yang, who lived 713-755 A.D., and who caused a hundred-lamp tree eighty feet high to be erected on a mountain. It was lighted during New-Year's night, and the illumination was seen for hundreds of miles, eclipsing the light of the moon. This candle-tree is no longer lighted in China, being replaced by an unusual number of lanterns, which are hung everywhere. A suggestion of the tree, however, still survives in Japan. At the New-Year two ever-green trees are placed without, one on each side of the door. The tops of these trees are tied together with the sacred band of straw, and a number of various objects, dried lobsters and oranges are fastened to their branches.

We have said that the lamp-tree is no longer in vogue in China, but there is a survival of the Christmas tree in another form. It is customary to erect a special altar to the personages known as the "Starry Sages of Happiness, Honor and Long Life" on the last night of the old year. One of these personages, the Sage of Long Life, is usually represented as holding a peach and accompanied by little children. Without much stretch of imagination he may be called the Chinese Kris Kringle. On the altar are placed the ceremonial utensils, vases, candles, and various ornamental objects composed of gold-foil, paper, silk and feathers. These structures are made in the shape of trees, and ornamented with paper flowers, tiny figures of men and women and a tiny clock. These are the Christmas trees of China. Fruits are also placed on the altar, and sandalwood is burned.

You will see from these examples that toys may serve not only to amuse the children; if you are so minded

There is a kinship and fellowship in man, which science more and more reveals. The result of our studies and collections is not, as many naturally suppose, from the strange and peculiar objects we bring together in our museums, to show how unlike man is, how his choicest intellect and artistic triumphs are but the products of low and debasing superstitions, but rather to tell the story of his great struggle with Nature, to reveal his history from the time when he regarded the beasts as his fellows, and propitiated the mighty powers of Nature which have now become his obedient servants.

The children who dance around a Christmas tree do so because hundreds of years ago strange men in strange garments worshiped around a tree in an Eng-

homes here, have brought about a healthful change in this, but still Christmas remains the day of all days, whether to the little ones who dance and play about the streets, the young men and the white-clad girls who go driving all about, or the happy-go-lucky throng of negroes, who have not yet more than touched the hem of the movement for their uplift.

The day is ushered in with the boom of heavily loaded guns, and the reports caused by the firing of anvil-cannon—two anvils placed together, with the hole between filled with powder, and set off by a slow fuse. One jolly family of boys of whom I know used to create the proper degree of confusion by firing off an old gun-barrel which they had taken from their father's musket. They would pour in about four inches of powder, stuff in paper wadding until it was a foot deep in the barrel, and then set it off with a fire-cracker stem as a fuse. The noise was something astonishing, but that was not all there was to this charming home-made affair. It would shoot that paper wad through a two-inch plank at short range, and kick itself backward through an inch plank; or if tilted up a little at the powder end, the recoil would carry it a hundred yards away. After a long day of frolic this same crowd of boys used to load up their guns as heavily as they dared, and then steal up to neighbors' houses and discharge a volley under the windows, and call the amusement a serenade!

For months beforehand the pennies, nickels and dimes are saved to invest in fireworks, and as soon as the stocks are opened the Christmas hoard begins to grow in some safe drawer or box.

All day there is a continuous sound of fire-crackers in the land, and it is a time that requires a steady hand and a brave heart in the management of the teams which leave the cities and towns by throngs, seeking the sweet green depths of these Southern winter woods; but now and then the youngsters have to leave their heaps of coals to follow that motley procession of equestrians who dash through the village street, "riding fantasies," as the prank is known. They are truly a remarkable company. One wild young fellow leading, clad, perhaps, in his grandmother's nightgown and cap; another stripling, who has enhanced his avoirdupois by pillows stuffed about him with discretion and taste; another, whose luxuriant soft beard makes a ridiculous contrast with a mincing seat in his side-saddle and a most correct lady's riding-habit; clowns, sanctimonious negro preachers in beavers and long-tailed coats, fat washladies, and every other incongruity that can be thought up, mingle with the cohort, and the merry company halts wherever fancy dictates for parley with individuals, all the time making great efforts to conceal their own identity.

When night falls, the time has come for the real enjoyment of those treasured fireworks, and from one house to another ascends the flash and starry trail of Roman candles and rockets—for even the smallest children must have a share in what seems to them the very finest part of the Christmas celebration. It is usual for the older boys—and sometimes the girls, too—in the villages and towns to divide into two factions, and there is quite a rivalry as to which side will be able to make the biggest noise and the finest display on Christmas night. They gather on a vacant lot for the fun, and have not only the things they have bought,

but home-made fire-balls as well, and wage mimic warfare, chasing each other up and down the streets, and constantly punctuating their shouts of laughter with the detonation of giant crackers.

Sometimes the older children, to whom the years have brought a measure of forgetfulness of youth's feelings, remark that all this noise and frivolity seems a queer way in which to celebrate Christ's birthday; and so it is, indeed. After all, however, "it is a comely fashion to be glad," and the gladness of childhood is all unthinking. Christmas Day as yet means only fun and frolic, and time will bring the little ones, too, to that sense of quiet, rejoicing reverence which marks the best observance of the Christmas season.

SUSIE BOUCHELLE WIGHT.



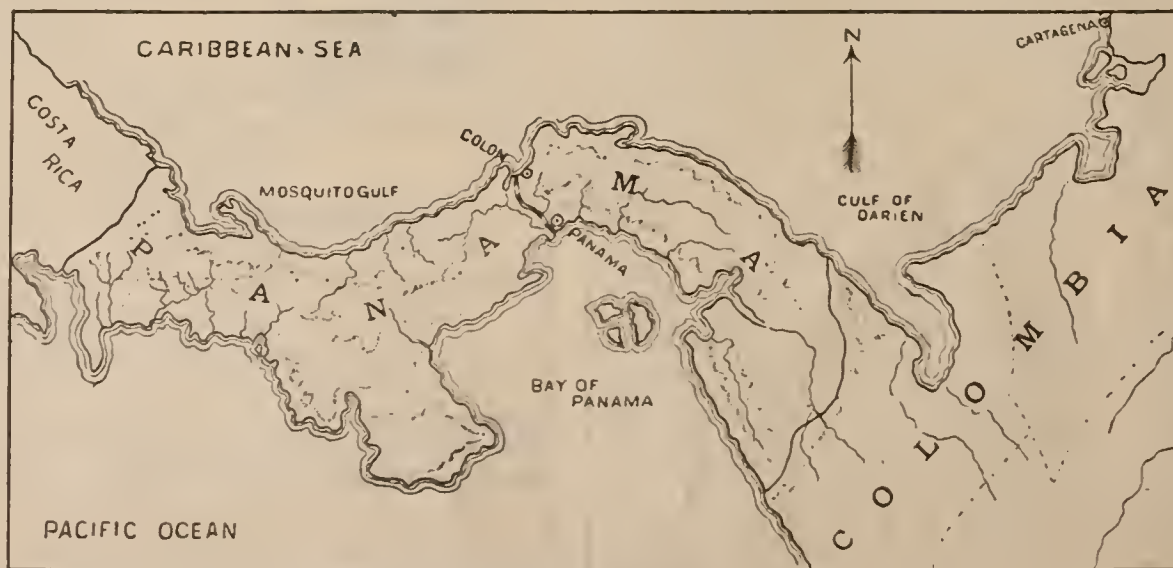
THE JUMPING-JACK SEEN IN OUR MODERN NURSERIES—A PALPABLE IMITATION OF THE CENTURIES-OLD JUMPING-JACK



A NEW ZEALAND JUMPING-JACK OF RELIGIOUS SIGNIFICANCE

lish forest. In their own groping but honest way they were feeling after God. In other countries of the Far East the little children with almond eyes and queer long smocks place small tree-like objects on an altar and burn candles to a strange Chinese being. They, too, according to their own custom, are worshiping the great Father of all.

The study of toys is very interesting and stimulating. If it helps us to remember that all the nations of the world are of one family, and have as an object the living of better lives; if it helps us to a broader sympathy and a greater interest in our far-off kindred, it will have accomplished a good thing.



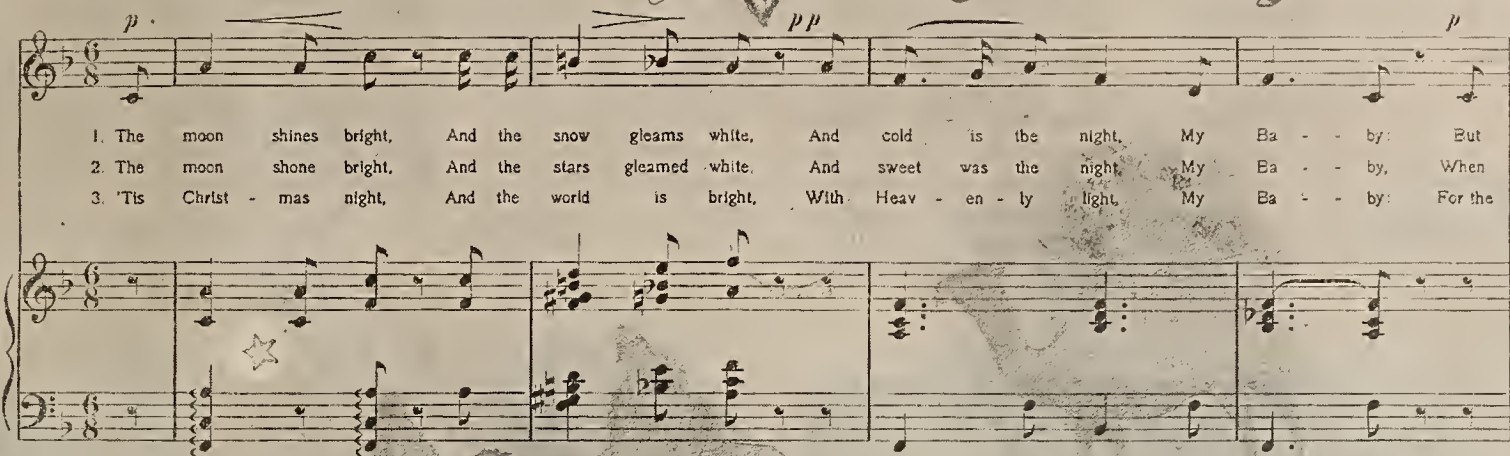
MAP OF THE NEW REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

A CHRISTMAS LULLABY.

Words and Music by Agnes Mary Smith

p *pp* *p*

1. The moon shines bright, And the snow gleams white, And cold is the night, My Ba - - by: But
2. The moon shone bright, And the stars gleamed white, And sweet was the night, My Ba - - by, When
3. 'Tis Christ - mas night, And the world is bright, With Heav - en - ly light, My Ba - - by: For the



mf *p* *marcato* *pp*

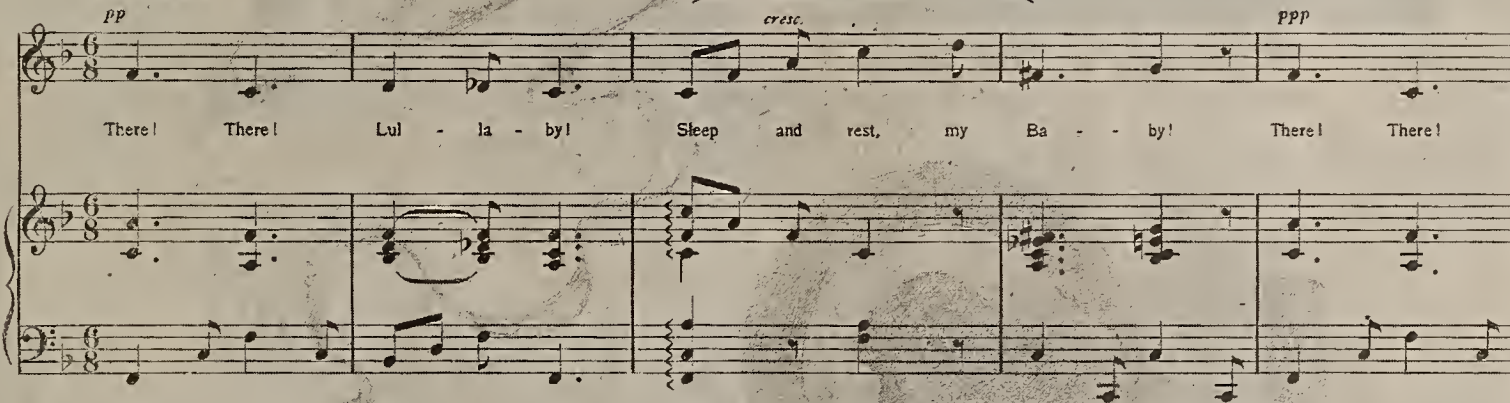
sweet is thy rest, And warm is my breast, With love art thou blest, My Ba - - by!
Ma - ry was blest, With the Babe at her breast, And soothed him to rest, My Ba - - by!
an - - gels sing, And lul - la - by bring To the new - - born King, My Ba - - by!



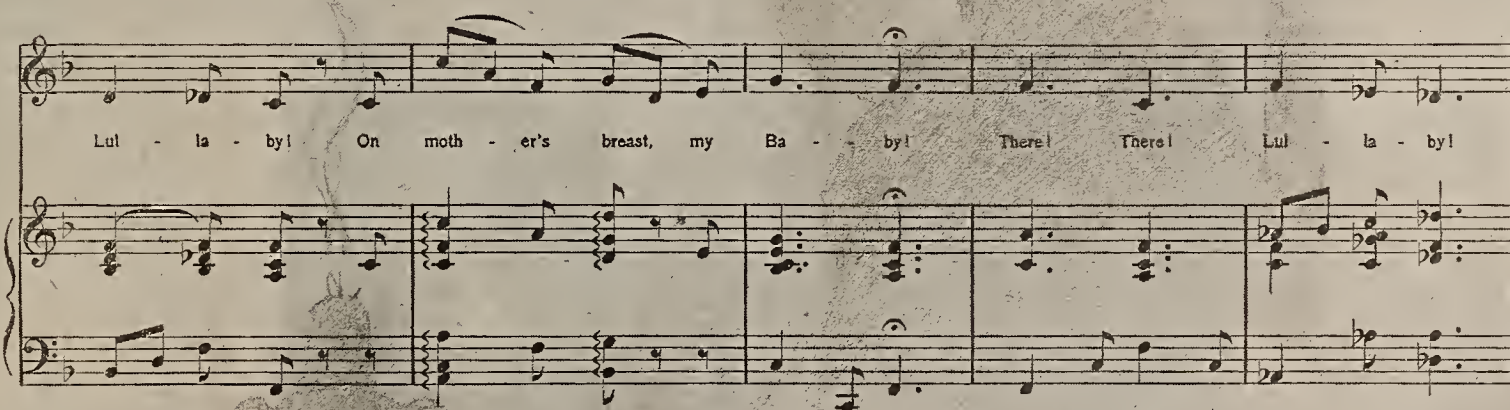
REFRAIN.

pp *cresc.* *PPP*

There! There! Lul - la - by! Sleep and rest, my Ba - - by! There! There!

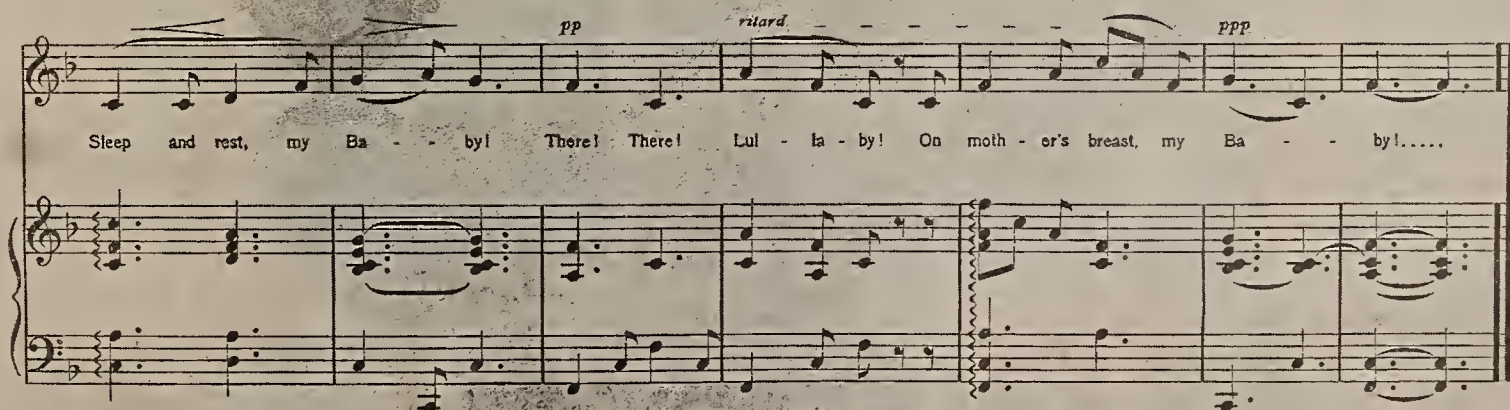


Lul - la - by! On moth - er's breast, my Ba - - by! There! There! Lul - la - by!



pp *ritard.* *PPP*

Sleep and rest, my Ba - - by! There! There! Lul - la - by! On moth - er's breast, my Ba - - by!....



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R. Emmett Owen

Christmas Blossoms

MOTHER NATURE has indeed been gracious in her favors to us Southern people. Not only may we have the holly and the mistletoe, the coral-berried yapon and the cassena with which to make our homes beautiful for the blessed Christmas-time, but the feathery ferns of the damp places are not yet frost-bitten badly enough to hurt them, and we may still find clumps of goldenrod and French mulberry, or even the other purple and gold blossoms of royal autumn, to lend their beauty to our decorations, even if we have neglected to provide for ourselves the bright blooms which belong to the season proper. Very often we may still cut roses and belated chrysanthemums from our gardens, but this is not the rule; and indeed, we scarcely think much of other flowers when our beds and borders are blue and purple with violets peeping out sweet and lovely from their luxuriant leaves, and here and there the snowy stars of narcissus of the earlier varieties are already shining out.

Indoors I do not know of a greater favorite among all classes than the Christmas cactus, which we know as the "crab-claw" cactus. I have seen it in all sorts of Southern homes, and in all sorts of receptacles, from a tin tomato-can to a Wedgwood jardiniere, but the finest specimen I ever saw was at a log house far out in the piny woods. It grew in half of a tin powder-can, and it drooped down from the table almost to the floor in a symmetrical fountain-like shower of thick, fleshy stems nearly hidden by the exquisite waxen blossoms. The plant was several years old, and the dear old lady who had petted and cared for it had no way in which to protect it from the cold except such as she could devise in the house, which, like many more pretentious abodes in our climate, was certainly not built with a view to keeping out Jack Frost. One cold night she had tried to save it by wrapping quilts around a big barrel which she had turned over the little table, plant and all, but in spite of this it had been injured; so whenever the cold snaps came afterward she had always carried it into her own bedroom, and got up several times through the night to replenish the oak fire, in order to keep the room warm enough for her treasure. Her matter-of-fact old husband grumbled at her fussing so much over a plant, and said she acted almost like it was a baby; but the real flower-lover can quite understand. When one has coaxed into perfection of growth a tiny beginning of a plant, there is such a sense of love and labor wasted when one wakes up to find it ruined by the cold, even if there was not the dread of missing its loveliness indoors when all without bespeaks winter. One grows to love these bits of living green almost as dearly as a human friend. They are gifts direct from God.

For real bravery under all sorts of conditions I would recommend "Linum tryginum." It will not make a fine, shapely specimen unless it has plenty of rich root-room, but even if it is crowded into the tiniest jar, and in sorry soil, at about Christmas-time the branches will be thickly studded with buds and bright golden blossoms, and it is not so tender as most house-plants are.

Geraniums and heliotropes will yield a wealth of bloom for the holidays if one has a suitable place in which to take care of them, for both need plentiful sunlight. In some winters they may be brought to perfection in sunny windows in rooms in which no fires are built to send the temperature up and down; but our climate is uncertain, and there is always the danger of losing them during some extra-cold snap. If householders could only be brought to realize what a great source of pleasure a few winter bloomers can be, I think more people would provide some means for their protection. A plain little pit dug some four feet deep, and with a sash or two for covering, will keep even the tenderest of our winter-bloomers through as severe weather as we have, with the occasional extra heat which a large kerosene-lamp will afford.

MRS. HENRY WIGHT.

Christmas Nut-Cakes

One egg, one teacupful of chopped nuts, one half teacupful of milk, one teacupful of sugar, one drop of oil of cinnamon, two and one half teacupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, one teaspoonful of butter and one teaspoonful of chocolate. Mix together the nuts, egg, butter and sugar, then slowly beat in the milk. Put in half the flour and baking-powder, well sifted together, then the rest of the ingredients, and lastly the rest of the flour and the baking-powder. The chocolate is to darken the mixture and give it a richer color and flavor. Use a little more if the chocolate is sweet. Instead of the oil of cinnamon the extract or powdered variety may be substituted, if preferred. I used four kinds of nuts, in about equal quantity—cocoanut, almonds, English walnuts and Brazil-nuts, "or nigger toes," as some call them. The almonds must be blanched before chopping. One kind of nut could be used with good results. Drop in spoonfuls on buttered pans, and bake in a rather hot oven. They will keep for a week or more before getting very dry, and are good even when dried out.

MAY MYRTLE FRENCH.



The Housewife

A "Little Black Baby"

Cut two pieces of black stocking-legs into the shape necessary for forming a doll, then stuff them well; the nose, eyes and mouth can be either drawn, worked in colors or painted; yarn hair and a dress of bright colors added will make a "black baby" that will bring joy and comfort to many a young heart and will withstand the various hardships incidental to a doll's life.

MRS. W. G. H.

Handkerchief in Point-Lace

The dainty handkerchief illustrated was made from sheer handkerchief linen, with a border of point-lace. The design is simple, and only the more common stitches used in point-lace were employed in its construction. However, should something more elaborate be desired, there are many varieties of "filling-in" stitches that might be used, and which would add to the general effect without changing the outline.

Honiton braid cut in "twos" and crossed so as to make six points was used in making the stars near the corners, but if preferred, narrow point-lace braid may be used for an outline, with a solid "filling-in" stitch.

N. V. W.

A Pretty Pincushion

This is made by cutting two heart-shaped pieces from white eider-down, and making them into a cushion. At the indentation between the two lobes place the head of a doll with long curls. The size of the cushion will need to correspond with the size of the doll's head.

used. Make a cap of the eider-down, and tie under the doll's chin with ribbons of any preferred color, and have the curls fall over on the white cushion. Feather-stitch along the seam of the cushion, and place bows on each lobe; attach a hanger of ribbons of the same color as that used in the ties of the cap.

ALICE MARLAND.

Two Seasonable Recipes

OLD YANKEE FRUIT-CAKE.—This recipe requires two eggs, two and one half cupfuls of dark brown sugar, three fourths of a cupful of lard (part butter), two cupfuls of sour milk, four cupfuls of flour, two cupfuls of raisins, one level tablespoonful of soda, two cupfuls of currants, one level tablespoonful of ground cinnamon, same of ground cloves, and a little nutmeg. Mix the sugar and lard, and add the eggs (well-beaten); next add the sour milk, into which the soda has been beaten until it foams a frothy white; add the flour and spices, and lastly the currants and raisins. Chopped nuts may be added if desired. Bake slowly for one hour.

CHRISTMAS PLUM-PUDDING.—Mix one pound of dried currants, one pound of beef suet, chopped fine, one pound of raisins, one pound of bread-crumbs and one pound of flour, and add enough New Orleans molasses to moisten. Tie up in a cloth, and boil for two and one half hours. Sauce: Mix one cupful of brown sugar, two tablespoonfuls of flour stirred in a little cold water, and a piece of butter the size of an egg, with one cupful of boiling water. Place on the stove, and let it come to a boil or until thickened. Flavor with a little lemon. H. E. S.

Needle Points

An easy and speedy method of sewing lace insertion on any material which may be easily creased is that of basting the insertion on top of the goods between rows of tucks, or in any desired place. Make the basting in rather close stitches along both edges, then on the wrong side cut out the goods in the space between the two rows of basting, leaving a seam's depth to be folded back close to the basting; then stitch on the right side along both edges, and the work is neat, strong, and smooth on both sides.

In the matter of mending black stockings I recently made a discovery which should be a boon to mothers who are beginning to feel the necessity of wearing spectacles with dark sewing. One Tuesday I was darning the children's black stockings, when the cotton suddenly gave out, and a hasty trip to the near-by store brought the message that it would be in stock on Thursday. So of necessity I finished the pair in my hand with some white threads, weaving them in at right angles to the black. The result was quite good, and the work made so much lighter by the lessened tax on the sight, that for old stockings at least I mean

to try it again. Of course, it would not do to mix the thread in darning knees, but as the holes in the leg are either very small or big enough to be patched, they need not be considered in black and white.

Among the important articles in the little girl's wardrobe are the little white guimpe. They may be seasonable all the year round—just as much so as her mother's white shirt-waist—may be made of lawn, swiss or fleece-lined piqué, and can be tucked, shirred, embroidered, hemstitched or left plain, and add taste

and variety to a few dresses; at the same time they easily keep the frocks looking fresh and clean merely by putting on a fresh guimpe. These dainty protectors for neck and arms also utilize many left-overs of ribbon, lace or embroidery, and not infrequently a guimpe worn only on cool summer days with a low-neck and short-sleeve dress may be the remnant of a worn-out dress which has not yet reached a point where it may be thrown away, though if not used in this way it might be tossed into the rag-bag. SUE H. MCSPARRAN.

The Itinerant Darners

"One hears so much of late about the untrained woman's efforts to earn money, but they seem to have neglected one eminently practical plan. Why doesn't some one turn itinerant darning?" exclaimed my neighbor, throwing down a stocking to quiet a fretful baby.

"Why," I began, hesitatingly, "I believe a plan has been started to do mending for unmarried men."

"Oh, yes, they've taken care of the bachelors, and I suppose they need it, poor things! But what of the women—mothers of five or more lively children—with a stock of darning like that to do every week?" and she waved her hand dramatically toward an overfilled basket of stockings in varying sizes and degrees of out-at-heelness.

"But would any one hire darning done?" I questioned, skeptically.

"Would they? I know dozens of women who'd jump at the chance. You know the difficulty of obtaining kitchen-help now, because of which many women are doing their own work. What with social duties and the multitude of little things attendant on the care of children, that darning-basket seems the veritable last straw, gobbling up the precious moments that might otherwise be given to reading. Really, my mind is growing rusty in contrast to the growing brightness of my darning-needle. Now, if some woman with a faculty—and a darning-needle, of course—would come along and request customers for a weekly round of darning-days, I'd give her my name and my blessing instantly. I know many of my friends who would follow suit, and with a list of fifteen or twenty, charging either by the hour's work or by the pair of stockings, a house-to-house darning could make a pretty penny. If she preferred, she could take the work home; but it would probably be as satisfactory to do it at the houses. Now, I wonder why some one has not started such a plan here."

And it does seem worth trying.

MAUDE E. SMITH HYMERS.

Some Useful Bags

The housekeeper who does not have a good supply of bags in the house has no idea how handy and useful they are. They can be as simple or elaborate as desired, but the ones that can be laundered are the most serviceable.

A bag to catch the scraps while sewing can be made out of cretonne. Run a whalebone through the hem at the top, to keep the bag open. Fasten it with a small strap and buckle to the side of the machine, then it can be easily removed when it needs emptying.

Flat bags to hang up on the wall for dust and lamp cloths are nice made out of small towels—the kind with red or blue borders and fringe.

Cut out a piece of muslin about two thirds the length of the towel, and sew on with the machine; this serves as the back of the bag. Then cut a slit for the opening a little below where the muslin is sewed, and bind around with white braid. Fold the towel over about six inches from the top, or enough to cover the opening, and run an inch hem along the top. Slip a strip of wood in this hem, and screw in two rings, by which to hang it up. Now you have a bag that will hang on the wall like a panel, has a flap over the opening, and will launder nicely. A laundry-bag made out of twilled linen or denim is nice made in this way, and can be hung on a closet door.

Another useful bag is the clothes-pin bag. Take a piece of goods about eighteen inches long and twelve inches wide, and fold, letting one side extend above the other about three inches. Bind the edges around with braid after sewing up, and on the extended side put a band that will just fit around the waist. You thus have the clothes-pins right with you when you are putting out the washing, and the band will serve as a string to hang up the bag.

Bags to be used around the stove are best made of table oil-cloth. Choose some pretty design, making it in wall-pocket shape. These clean easily, and look nice.

A very useful bag was made from the covering of an old umbrella, about four of the triangular pieces being used. This made a bag which had a wide top and tapered down to a point. The hem was worked with yellow floss in brier-stitch, also the seams on the sides. A yellow silk tassel finished the end. A draw-string was run through a casing about five inches from the top. This makes an excellent work-bag if lined, and a row of pockets can be put in for thread, buttons, etc.

Laundry-bags made out of twilled linen or denim are nice outlined with cotton or linen twist. Smooth brown linen, grass-cloth and pongee make pretty bags.

PANSY VIOLA VINER.



—Delineator.
DAINTY COLLAR-TAB

Two Delicious Desserts

EITHER of the following recipes, if faithfully followed, will result in a toothsome dessert for a Christmas or other holiday dinner:

STUFFED COMPOTE.—Choose large, fine pippins of equal size. Pare them, and take out the cores, leaving the apples entire. Cook in syrup until about three fourths done; then drain, and bake for a few minutes in a quick oven. When they are done and still hot, fill the interior with peach marmalade. Roll each apple in jelly made by boiling down the syrup used to boil the apples, and it will give the apples a beautiful gloss. Dish them in a pyramid form, and put cream or whipped cream around the base. Or form them into a dome, pour over them a meringue of beaten whites of eggs and sugar, sticking regularly over the top sweet almonds cut into four lengths of the same size, and put into the oven to brown. This resembles the apple hedgehog. Or pour among the apples a marmalade of apples or boiled rice before pouring over the meringue.

The syrup for compotes is made as follows: Put one pound of sugar in a porcelain stew-pan with one pint of water and a small piece of grated cinnamon.

Set over a slow fire, skimming off the foam as it rises, and boil for ten minutes. Take from the fire, and after cooling, bottle it. If it has been well cooked it will keep for months in a cool, dry place.

MRS. J. R. MACKINTOSH.

ORANGE SHORTCAKE.

—Make biscuit-dough, using two cupfuls of flour, four tablespoonfuls of butter, half a teaspoonful of salt and about three fourths of a cupful of milk. Pat out the dough in a greased cake-tin three fourths of an inch thick, and brush the top with melted butter. Bake for twenty or twenty-five minutes. When done, split. On the lower crust place rings of thinly sliced oranges which have stood for half an hour sprinkled with powdered sugar. Put on the upper crust, putting oranges on that. Make a meringue, using the whites of two eggs, four tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and one tablespoonful of lemon-juice. Put on top of cake, and brown lightly in the oven. Serve with whipped cream or sauce. Sauce: Three fourths of a cupful of powdered sugar, one tablespoonful of butter and one egg. Beat the egg separately, folding the yolk into the white. Beat with the creamed sugar and butter. When smooth, add one third of a cupful of milk or one third of a cupful of orange-juice. S. H.

A HOLLY-STAND IN NEW YORK



The Housewife

hundreds of homeless youngsters. They are dressed as Santa Clauses, as shown in the accompanying illustration, and they have chimneys and dinner-pails as receptacles for money. They strike the dominant note of the season—thoughtfulness for others—and add a touch of picturesqueness to the Christmas streets.

The Craze for Old Things

If one of these fine days a smooth-speaking stranger calls upon you to buy any old pieces of furniture that you may happen to possess, just turn a deaf ear to his siren song of "wanting a few old pieces because they remind me of the furniture in my dear old grandmother's parlor," for ten to one he is looking to cheat you out of your eyes. It may be that you have discarded the bureau with glass knobs, or the daughter of the house has banished the ponderous table to the attic, but that is no reason why you should receive only half their value if you do want to sell.

The other day a man at a sale in the country picked up a rare old Colonial davenport of mahogany upholstered in haircloth. It looked dingy enough, and the assembled crowd thought him foolish to bid two dollars on it, but polish and new covering worked wonders, and three weeks later a traveling-man gladly gave him fifty dollars for it. There is now a perfect craze for old things, and dealers have a sharp eye for bargains. If you notice the advertisements of new pieces in papers and magazines you will find the patterns of chairs and tables very much like the ones your grandmother had in her parlor long ago, so be wise, and get out your own old things if you want to be in the latest style.

A friend of mine showed me three bureaus she had bought at a bargain not long ago. Two of them had writing-desks instead of the upper drawer, and the old oak was polished to the highest degree. Such a piece of furniture is worth half a dozen of the modern dressers, with their shallow drawers, when it comes to storing away clothes, and yet the owners gladly parted with them for a few dollars. One of them had stood for years in a barn, with only pieces of old carpet thrown carelessly over it, and all that had saved it from being chopped into kindling-wood was the fact that it had belonged to a dear relative in its earlier days.

There is hardly a home that cannot boast of one or two heavy tables that gave years of service long ago, but that have been crowded out by the tipsy, spindle-legged stands that grace the parlors of to-day. The old table is having its inning at the present moment, and many a fashionable hall has a solid mahogany one that its present owner bought for a song of some unappreciative woman. It is possible that the marble-topped stands will be revived, though this hardly seems credible, since they never were pretty, and gave one unpleasant thoughts of graveyards.

If you have old pieces of furniture stored in the barn or wood-house, and want to use them once more, be careful to follow to the letter the directions for polishing them in case you use the polish recommended by dealers. Your dealer will repair your furniture and polish it for a reasonable amount, and it is always

and fifty cents, and when the former owner heard that a city woman had it in her dining-room filled with old blue dishes bought for a song at the same place she merely remarked that city people were crazy anyway, and dismissed the subject. The cupboard was, and is, a thing of beauty, and could not be purchased now for twenty times the amount the rummage-sale realized on it. At this same sale thin old saucers with raised gold flowers and odd china plates sold for two cents apiece until the place was

overrun with women who knew the value of such things, when the ladies of the church raised the price.

Perhaps your region has not been thoroughly searched for bargains, and it may be possible for you to pick up good pieces at public sales or second-hand stores. It is a harmless hobby for women, and country women have too few hobbies. There is nothing like an interest in something to keep a woman young, and collecting old furniture may prove to be a delightful occupation to many a tired and nervous farmer's wife. Even if you can find only a few pieces, make the most of them, and always be on the lookout for more.

HILDA RICHMOND.

Needle Points

In this age of revivals of all kinds of needlework, what has become of rick-rack? A few years ago this was so popular that everybody's clothes were ornamented with it, and so universal was the fad that many girls having no taste for any other class of sewing happily plied their needles in and out of piece after piece of serpentine braid in the manufacture of rick-rack, and proudly wore it as insertion, edging, dress-yokes, sleeves, belts and what-not.

I have read of several suspender devices for the toddlers taking their first steps, but the following one is of my own invention, and has been successfully tested: Sew substantial tapes about five inches long to either side of the edge of the little shirt, and at the end of the tapes place small safety-pins. Fasten these attached pins to the two edges of the diaper in front, at a convenient distance below the point where it is always pinned. This plan serves the double purpose of keeping the diaper on the baby and preventing the ends from trailing out.

"My scissors are dull, my pins are lost, my thimble is missing, my needles are bent or rusty, my spools are scattered all over the house! Who would think, to see my tools, that I accomplished as much sewing as I do?" Thus remarked an intimate friend of mine who, besides many other duties, does all of the sewing for a family of six, and I thought, as I heard her words, how helpful in her case it would be to have a place for everything, and everything in its place. The carpenter or painter or other skilled workman has his shop, wherein he keeps his tools. Mothers, why don't you have a comfortable and not too accessible sewing-room? Keep in it your sewing-machine, your work-stand with all its belongings, mending-basket, spools, buttons, tapes, trimmings, etc., and though you may not find it so handy as when they are scattered over the house, a temptation to busy little fingers, they will keep in much better condition, and your trips to the sewing-room will not use up as much of that precious article, time, as do now the trips you make about the house in search of your missing tools. Then, too, these tools, being always clean and sharp and pointed and in their proper place, will again be time-savers, as well as aids in the great task of pleasantly pushing to completion the yearly burden of sewing.

SUE H. MCSPARRAN.

Household Hints

To remove syrup stains from materials, wash the stained part with warm water without soap, then rub with ammonia diluted with warm water.

Candle-ends should always be saved, and when a little collection has been made, they should be melted, and as much turpentine should be added as there is candle-grease. Let this cool, and then use for polishing floors, oil-cloth, etc. It will be found to make better polish than beeswax and turpentine.—Gentlewoman.



A VOLUNTEER "SANTA"



A CHRISTMAS DINNER-TABLE

best to have an expert do this. It is not well to mix modern and ancient furnishings, so take one room to carry out your scheme of old-fashioned designs, and the result will be much more satisfactory than if the pieces are scattered haphazard over your house.

Suppose you can muster an old-fashioned heavy table and some chairs. These placed in the sitting-room give a solid, substantial look to it, and show that you are proud of the furniture of your ancestors. It is possible to buy old-fashioned wall-paper with the quaint designs our grandmothers loved that is entirely in keeping with the old-time furnishings. An iron bedstead does very well with the old-fashioned bureau or high-boy, and is much better than an old-fashioned wooden one even if one has the latter.

At a rummage-sale a corner cupboard with tiny diamond panes of glass in the door sold for one dollar

Christmas Scenes in a Great City

To really know a great city you must be familiar with the life of its streets. At no time is that life more spectacular than in the days preceding Christmas, when all people of all classes are getting ready for the holidays. This is especially true of New York. The thoroughfares are crowded with bundle-laden shoppers, and along Sixth Avenue by the big department stores there is a special crush. For weeks previous freight-trains loaded with evergreen have been coming down from the North, and now the street where the tree-market is held is piled high with Christmas trees of all shapes and sizes. On the various street-corners, too, you find boxes of holly and mistletoe exhibited for sale. The express companies do such a rushing business that the walks in front of their offices are impassable; and the post-office is just as busy—huge vans are required for the mail-sacks that Uncle Sam uses as Santa Claus packs. Merchants use all sorts of devices to attract trade. Windows are treated gorgeously. One of the most unique spectacles is a stalwart negro, weighing two hundred and fifty pounds, dressed in a long coat and a high hat, standing like "Patience on a mantelpiece," as a sign for his house. The small vendors, too, are amusing. The man who sells hot chestnuts does a thriving business among newsboys. The street dealer in little manikins and machine toys is always the center of an interested group, who watch the antics of the dancing monkey and the gymnastic clown. Even the Jews observe Christmas, because it is an American holiday, and their market on Hester Street is one of the most unique in the world. The sidewalks and the streets are crowded with hand-carts, upon which are displayed everything, from a safety-pin to a suit of clothes, and "dirt cheap."

Most popular and interesting are the members of the Salvation Army and the Volunteers of America, who are stationed at various central points to gather money to be used in providing a Christmas dinner for

Yule-tide Rhymes

Whoever against holly do cry,
In a rope shall be hung full high—
Allelujah!
Whoever against holly do sing,
He may weep and his hands wring—
Allelujah!
—Song of Old-Time Decorators.

Many a manly heart is light,
Many a rose-decked bosom heaves,
Under the gleam of the berries white,
Set in the clusters of spear-shaped leaves.

What is the use of the mistletoe now?
What can its purpose be? Only this—
Honor the ancient Druidical bough,
It gives such a charming excuse for a kiss.

—Modern Toast.

Come, bring with a noise,
My merry, merry boys,
The Christmas log to the firing,
While the good dame, she,
Bid ye all be free,
And drink to your heart's desiring.
With the last year's brand
Light the new block, and
For good success in his speeding
On your psalteries play,
That sweet luck may
Come while the log is attending (burn-
ing).

Drink now the strong beer,
Cut the white loaf here,
The while the meat is shredding.
For the rare mince pie
And the plums stand by,
To fill the paste that's kneading.
—Old Song.

Welcome be thou, Heavenly King.
Welcome born on this morning.
Welcome for whom we shall sing.
Welcome Yule.
Welcome be ye that are here,
Welcome all, and make good cheer,
Welcome all another year.
Welcome Yule.
—Old Yule Carol.

Sigh of "The Old Settler"

'Twas long ago, so many years
I scarcely can remember;
And now that golden past appears
Like sunbeams—in December.

I'm dreaming of the woodpile days,
And pioneer possessions;
When vines o'erhung the wild roadways,
And sawlogs formed processions.

Log houses peeping here and there
From little "clearing patches;"
Their puncheon floors are rude and bare
The doors have wooden latches.

The rifle and the powder-horn,
And bullet-mold and ladle,
And somewhere near a stock of yarn,
The spinning-wheel and cradle.

From chimneys built of sticks and clay
Blue veily smoke is curling;
On clapboard roof now showers play,
Now winter's snow is whirling.

The sweep with dangling mossy pail,
Urged by some lusty daughter
With sunny cheek all health and hale,
Goes bowing down for water.

Oh, vanished charm of early days!
The ax-stroke in the timber,
The sweet wild bloom, the wild sweet
lays—
Who knew them must remember.

Off through the stumpy fields we trace
The easy zigzag angle
Of old rail fence, its rustic grace
Half smothered up in tangle.

Now, while the rabbit and the quail
Haunt plots of grain and clover,
Come sickle, cradle, then the flail,
And bins are running over.

And now from far away and near
Go riding legginged freemen;
Behind them, full of life and cheer,
Are perched the joyous women.

Away they post through vine and brier,
Such difficulties scorning—
Nor mother, daughter, son or sire
Shall homeward turn till morning.

Toward husking-bee or quilting-bee
The hardy folks are wending,
To pass the hours cheerily,
While kind assistance lending.

Arrived by torch or tallow-dip,
Or log-fire brightly burning,
They choose up sides, and all equip
And strive for victory earning.

Oh, for a touch of a magic wand,
That should those times recall;
The days whereof the heart, so fond,
Would give the world and all.
—J. Thos. Harbine.



Selections

The Era of Gifts

If the making and receiving of gifts contribute vitally to the joy of existence, the children of the twentieth century have reason to congratulate themselves upon their good fortune. In no way has the increasing luxury of American life revealed itself more widely than in this.

Our grandmothers could often count upon their ten fingers the gifts of their childhood. The average American baby of any except the poorest families probably receives more gifts from admiring relatives in the first year of his life than his great-grandmother received in her first twenty. For in her day, except for the occasional rare treasure bestowed by some especial kindness of fortune, there was but one time of gift making and receiving, and that the wedding-day, when the friends and relatives brought their simple presents of household goods and plenishings and provisions to help furnish the new home.

Now the bride that is to be does not have to wait until her wedding-day for visible assurance of the affection of her friends. The announcement of her engagement brings her a multitude of dainty gifts, and every anniversary repeats them. Even before these there have been the delightful tissue-papered mysteries of birthdays and Christmas and New-Year's and St. Valentine's Day and Easter, and once or twice the excitement of commencement, with its flowers and boxes, and frequent presents from visiting friends or other friends returning from journeys.

We live truly in an era of gifts.

Is the child—or the grown-up child, for that matter—greatly the happier for all these gifts? Probably not, and for two reasons. One is the grave old law of compensation, so often the leveler of unequal fortunes. A gift cannot mean so much to one who receives a hundred as it did to one who cherished his solitary treasure.

The other reason is that the great gift of all to any life, no matter how few or how many the years it counts, is love. The child who has that can easily spare material wealth.

There is, nevertheless, one other side to this matter of giving. If luxury in living is increasing every day, as it seems to be, it is surely a pleasant thing that one phase of it is the devising of new and graceful ways of showing our sympathy with friends in everything, whether joy or sorrow, that touches their lives.—Youth's Companion.

The Christmas Tree

There is no better way to begin the festival for your little people than to trim and light a Christmas tree on Christmas eve or early Christmas morning. If you have no children, it is easy to borrow some for a few hours, and there are plenty of families around you upon whom your Christmas candles can shed a blessed light.

Do not load down the graceful branches of your tree with clumsy packages—aprons for Mary Ann and shoes for Tom—but send all such useful and entirely suitable gifts to the children's mother a day or two before Christmas if you are making holiday with some poorer neighbors. Let the tree shine with colors and lights, and have its fairy fruits of delicate candies, toys, dolls and fanciful laughter-provoking conceits, each one labeled for some happy youngster, the paper also bearing some simple rhyme, proverb or motto in allusion to the recipient. Make each little windfall from the magic tree in some way intensely personal to the little one who is to receive it. There is endless fun in preparing this kind of a tree, and if you begin with such a one your Christmas bids fair to be merry. If you have children, they will revel in the work of preparation, and you can surprise them by hanging upon the branches at the last moment the same kind of simple little trifles, with rhymes and jingles, that they have made ready for their little neighbors.

Of course, Santa Claus will help out the fun, mystery and jollity of Christmas for the younger children. Santa Claus never makes the mistake of giving toys which "smell of money." The delights of his pack are largely made up of the elements of surprise and unexpectedness, which, of course, constitute the subtle charm of mystery to even his smallest gifts. To many children the custom of hanging up their stockings for Santa Claus to fill is even more charming than the Christmas tree of the good Saint.

A Christmas Wedding

The Christmas bride has great opportunities in the way of decoration. One of the prettiest of color-schemes is to use pure white and green. Carpet the parlors and the staircase in white canvas, and hang soft white draperies over the colored ones. Beg, buy and borrow all the quaint candlesticks possible, getting the tall Greek or Russian brass ones used in churches for the altar and smaller ones for the rooms. If you cannot get these, do not worry, but have them cut out of sticks of wood, covered with white or painted white. Make the stairway down which the bridal procession is to pass, a beautiful pathway. Fasten tiny symmetrical pine-trees on the newel-posts, and place the tiny trees along the outside of the railing. Or a garland of Christmas wreaths tied with white ribbon makes the railing pretty. Mark the aisle from the staircase to the altar with tiny pine-trees set on white pedestals. Suspend three wedding-bells of green, with white carnations for clappers, in each doorway by strands of cedar. Have logs of mistletoe and white candles on all the mantels. For the altar use branches of pine with many candles of different heights. Have a wedding-bell overhead so arranged that by pulling a white satin ribbon the maid of honor can send a shower of bride-rose leaves on the bridal couple.

Then, of course, there must be a note of color in this whiteness, so the dining-room should be in pink. Have the bridal party seated at a round table on which are lace mats. For the center have pink roses in an old silver bowl, or a flat basket of roses and ferns. At one side have pink candles in silver candlesticks. The bride lays her bouquet on the other side, and the bridesmaids lay their bouquets so as to form a wreath about the table. Have the almonds in tiny bridal slippers of pink satin or pink glass. Serve the salads in bell-shapes and the ices in wedding-bells.—What-To-Eat.

The Hoosac Tunnel

Thirty years ago the twenty-seventh of November the last wall of rock between the east and west borings of the Hoosac Tunnel was blasted through, and the greatest American railroad enterprise up to that time was nearly complete. The history of the tunnel forms one of the most important chapters in the chronicles of engineering. Not only was the tunnel of the utmost commercial importance in opening a direct highway between New England and the West, but it revolutionized the methods of tunneling the world over.

The tunnel was begun in 1851. The first boring-machines proved a failure, and the company ceased work in 1854. Then Massachusetts voted a loan of two million dollars, and took a mortgage on the property. The work proceeded until 1861, when the money gave out. The commonwealth foreclosed its mortgage, took possession of the tunnel work and the connecting railroad, and prosecuted the work for six years under state engineers. The discouragements, the legislative difficulties and the dread of public scandal then caused an abandonment of the work to a firm of Canadian contractors, who completed the tunnel.

For many years there were great contests in the legislature over the undertaking. "The Great Bore" became a popular pun. Holmes wrote in his "Latter-Day Warnings:"

When publishers no longer steal,
And pay for what they stole before—
When the first locomotive's wheel
Rolls through the Hoosac Tunnel's bore—

Till then let Cumming blaze away,
And Miller's saints blow up the globe;
But when you see that blessed day,
Then order your ascension-robe!

The tunnel is nearly five miles long, and passes through mica slate with veins of quartz and occasional masses of granite-like rock. New drilling-machines had to be invented for the work, and after 1868 nitro-glycerine was used as the blast explosive. The lines were run with remarkable accuracy. When the headings from the central shaft and the eastern end met there was an error of only half an inch.

"After thirteen years' continued work," wrote one of the engineers, "who could even hope for so perfect a result?"—Youth's Companion.

I Shall Not Live in Vain

If I can stop one heart from breaking,
I shall not live in vain;
If I can ease one life the aching,
Or cool one pain,
Or help one fainting robin
Into his nest again,
I shall not live in vain.
—Emily Dickinson.

Lovey Mary

Here are a few choice bits from Alice Hegan Rice's charming little book, entitled "Lovey Mary," in which "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" (celebrated in a volume by that name) is really the leading spirit:

"There ain't no hole so deep that can't somebody pull you out."

"Now, what you want to do is to brace up yer sperrits. The decidin' time was the time fer worryin'. You've did what you thought was best; now you want to stop thinkin' 'bout it. You don't want to go 'round turnin' folks' thoughts sour jest to look at you. . . . Don't take it out in wishin' to be cheerful. If you want to be cheerful, jest set yer mind on it an' do it. Can't none o' us help what traits we start out in life with, but we kin help what we end up with. When things first got to goin' wrong with me, I says, 'O Lord, whatever comes, keep me from gittin' sour!' It wasn't fer my own sake I ast it—some people 'pears to enjoy bein' low-sperrited—it was fer the children an' Mr. Wiggs."

"As to her not bein' a member, she lives right an' helps other folks, an' that's more than lots o' members does. Besides—Mr. Wiggs himself wasn't no church-member."

"You can coax a elephant with a little sugar. The worser Mr. Wiggs used to act, the harder I'd pat him on the back. When he'd git bilin' mad, I'd say, 'Now, Mr. Wiggs, why don't you go right out in the woodshed an' swear off that cuss? I hate to think o' it rampantin' 'round inside o' a good-lookin' man like you.' He'd often take my advice, an' it always done him good, an' never hurt the woodshed. As fer the children, I always did use copelments on them 'stid o' switches."

Protection from Drafts

It is the exceptional home where one can sit close to the window in the late autumn or winter without quickly feeling the chill that is often the precursor of a heavy cold.

In France, where the heating arrangements are exceedingly deficient, they have a simple arrangement for the windows in winter that might be adopted with advantage here.

It is called a window-screen, and is both useful and ornamental. It consists of a flat padded cushion of velvet or satin, either plain or decorated with embroidery, and is hung in front of the lower sash of a window to keep out the drafts.

It is kept in place by means of small rings covered with a bow of ribbon.

In Canada, where the weather is still more severe, extra precautions of the same sort are taken, and a number of thick pads, filled with autumn leaves and caught together like comfortables, are fastened to the lower sash, and sometimes down to the floor itself—especially in the case of bay-windows.

This system of padding is especially desirable in the nursery, or any room where the children spend much time. Children are prone to gravitate to the windows, and many attacks of croup or heavy colds are apt to be the result unless some such protection is provided.

In one large bay-window there were several thick pads overlapping each other around the lower part of the window, and reaching down to the floor, where they were fastened by small tacks and strips of carpet-binding, while another pad on the floor was fitted up snugly to the window, like a mat in a Japanese room.—The Modern Priscilla.

On Christmas Day

All white upon the stubble-fields,
And silver on the withered grass,
The snow was glinting in the sun
Like particles of powdered glass.
I saw a crimson gown ahead,
A sunny curl, a cloak of gray,
And followed through the windy woods,
On Christmas Day.

I watched until she reached the oak
Where grew the glassy mistletoe,
And stealing softly up behind,
I kissed her in the frozen snow,
And told the story ever new
That turns December into May;
So plighted lovers home we went,
On Christmas Day.

The woes and snows of fifty years
Have left her cheeks a little thin,
But with the sober threads of life
The gold of love is woven in;
And when we hang the mistletoe,
Yet still I kiss beneath a spray
The withered roses of her lips
On Christmas Day.
—Minna Irving.



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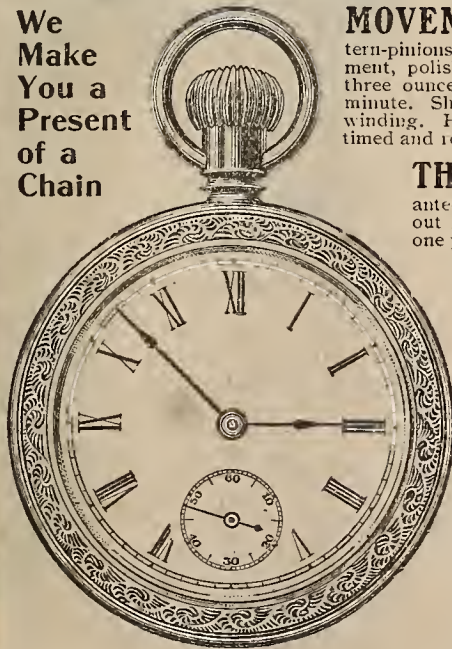
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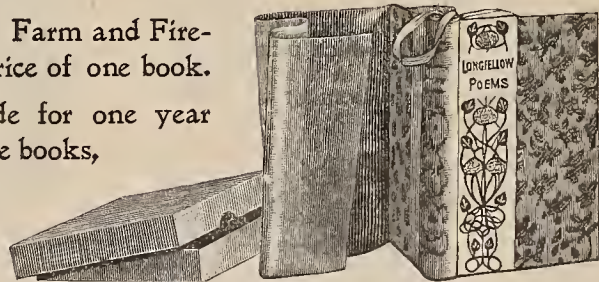
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MARLBOROUGH ETON AND LESTER SKIRT

Marlborough Eton and Lester Skirt

THE pedestrian skirt is now all it should be. In the Lester it fits faultlessly over the hips, is correctly tailored, has the proper swing, and is made the new instep-length, just clearing the ground all around. It is a five-gored skirt, with rows of machine-stitching at the bottom. The jaunty little Marlborough Eton worn with it does not reach quite to the waist-line. It has a plain back, and the collar, lapels and cuffs are velvet. Black zibeline in the "floconné" effect—meaning flecked with white—is perhaps the newest material to use for a pedestrian suit of this sort, or a black-and-white Oxford mixture. However, deep blue and brown pedestrian suits are both the mode, though the black-and-white combination is the favorite. The men's suitings are also in favor for pedestrian suits. The pattern for the Marlborough Eton, No. 37, is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38. The pattern for the Lester Skirt, No. 38, is cut medium and large.

Martin Waist and Christy Skirt

Here is a costume absolutely correct from a style point of view, and one which will wear even longer than the woman who owns it may wish. It is made of mohair with a plaid effect in brown and tan. The skirt is an easy model to make and a safe one to copy, as its style will be the vogue for a long time to come. It is made with a box-plait at the back and two box-plaits at either side of the front breadth. Over the hips the plaits are carefully stitched, so that the smooth-fitting outline is preserved. Box-plaits are also introduced on the front of the waist. They frame the effective vest of dark brown velvet, which is faced on the lining. This vest is fancifully outlined with fawn-colored silk braid decorated with little silk tassels which match it in color. The same braid in a scallop design also trims the bottom of the skirt



MARTIN WAIST AND CHRISTY SKIRT



How to Dress

and outlines the turned-back velvet cuffs. The waist of this gown, the Martin, is made with a plain back, and the pattern, No. 71, is cut in sizes 34, 36 and 38. The pattern for the Christy Skirt, No. 72, is cut medium and large, and should be made over a carefully fitted drop-skirt of taffeta silk or percaline with a taffeta flounce.

Millet Apron

This apron will be useful not only to the art student, but also to the housewife. For working about the kitchen and doing housework in general it will save the usual wear and tear on the gown. The young housekeeper who must cook her own dinner, and afterward preside at the head of her table, will find an apron of this sort invaluable. Heavy linen is an excellent material to use for this apron, with the yoke, the belt, the cuffs, and the bands which outline the pocket, stitched in dark blue linen thread; or denim, duck or gingham may be used. Any good, strong material which will wash well would prove satisfactory for this apron. The pattern for the Millet Apron, No. 131, is cut medium and large.

Estelle Waist and Reynolds Skirt

For this fashionable shirt-waist suit nothing is more effective than velveteen. In dark blue flecked with a tiny dot either in silver or black it makes an invaluable costume for the woman who must make her gowns serve duty for many occasions. It is also exceedingly attractive in plain velveteen, or in any of the new cheviots, with their charming color-combinations. The shirt-waist is a very simple, practical model. Ap-



MILLET APRON

plied straps form the trimming. They may be merely stitched at the edges or piped with a contrasting color. The straps trim the back of the waist, as well as the front. The skirt is made with a circular flounce. The yoke effect is produced by an applied strap, and straps also give a panel effect to the front of the skirt. The correct accessories for the shirt-waist suit are a plain, narrow belt, a four-in-hand necktie or a smart-looking bow, and a stiff linen collar. Even when the shirt-waist suit is velvet, the dress accessories should be of the plainest sort, such as the tailor-made girl would wear. The pattern for the Estelle Waist, No. 33, is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38. The pattern for the Reynolds Skirt, No. 34, is cut medium and large.

Albertine Shirt-Waist

Here is a shirt-waist sure to be in demand, as it is something new, and that is what every girl is looking for these days. It is a shirt-waist of cotton vesting, which is the material that is most fashionable this year for the making of the winter shirt-waists. This model is made with four box-plaits in front, caught down with straps. The plaits are let out just above the bust to give a becoming fullness to the waist in front. The

sleeve is a full bishop with a very deep tight-fitting cuff. The straps should also be of the vesting, and are most effective when matching in color the dot or the design in the material of the waist. The way the necktie is held under the two straps which are fastened at the front of the waist is a novel and pretty fashion for a girl to copy. This model can also be used for a silk waist, with straps and buttons of velvet, and necktie of chiffon. The pattern for the Albertine Shirt-waist, No. 202, is cut in 14, 16 and 18 year sizes.

Duchess Skirted Coat and Sutherland Skirt

This is the ultra-smart costume of the winter for the fashionable young woman. To be most successful it should be



ESTELLE WAIST AND REYNOLDS SKIRT

made of velveteen. The costume shows the long, tight-fitting coat. In the Duchess Skirted Coat the skirt-portion is joined to the upper part of the coat at the waist-line. The full coat-sleeve has a large bell-cuff, and the shoulder is made with an epaulet, with two rows of trimming to give it a double effect. The trimming may be either of pipings of the velvet or a narrow bias fold of silk. The seven-gored skirt is cut with a graceful flare at the bottom and a short train. It is made like the skirt-portion of the coat, with a habit-back. The pattern for the Duchess Skirted Coat, No. 194, is cut in sizes 36, 38 and 40. The pattern for the Sutherland Skirt, No. 195, is cut in sizes 24, 26 and 28.

Florine Fancy Waist

Here's a chance for the woman who has always believed in saving the odds and ends. This fetching waist can be



ALBERTINE SHIRT-WAIST



DUCHESS SKIRTED COAT AND SUTHERLAND SKIRT

easily made from any left-over pieces of lace. It also suggests a novel way of remodeling an old waist. To produce the prettiest effect, both black and white lace should be used. The waist proper, which is plain and slightly full in front, may be of any soft material. The deep white lace collar and sleeve-top are cut in one piece. This collar is finished with a deep frill of black lace, which is also used to form the full ruffle to the elbow-sleeve. A pretty touch is added by not only lacing the collar in front with black velvet ribbons, but by duplicating this idea down the shoulder-seam. Almost any of the heavier laces may be used for the white lace collar. A lighter-weight lace should be used for the black frill. The pattern for the Florine Fancy Waist, No. 192, is cut in sizes 34, 36 and 38.

Change in Fashions

Our present fashions are very different from what they were only a few years



FLORINE FANCY WAIST

ago. The wasp waist, which women strove to encircle within their own ten fingers, is out of date. Waist, bust and hips must now be of their natural shape—neither too low nor too high, neither too curved nor too straight, neither too small nor too large, but in just proportion to each other. Shoulders are no longer raised to the ears. Once more they droop in all their natural beauty, and this droop is rendered doubly visible by the cape or deep collar.—McCall's.

To Gloss Silk Handkerchiefs

To obtain a gloss equal to new on white silk handkerchiefs, after washing and well rinsing them put them into water containing a little methylated spirit—one teaspoonful of the spirit to a pint of water—and then iron.—McCall's.

PATTERNS

To assist our readers, and to simplify the art of dressmaking, we will furnish patterns for any of the designs illustrated on this page for ten cents each. Send money to this office, and be sure to mention number and size of pattern desired. Our Fall and Winter Catalogue sent to any address free.

Judge Not

NEVER was more truth contained in three words than in the phrase, "Appearances are deceitful." Most of us have at some time or other proved that it is so, and yet we keep right on judging from appearances.

We have said, "How extravagant Mrs. B. is. It must take all her husband can earn to dress herself and children as she does." And perhaps to this day we do not know that the clothes are fashioned by Mrs. B.'s deft fingers out of a more wealthy sister's cast-off garments, and that the little clothes have required a great amount of ingenuity and labor on Mrs. B.'s part. Suppose our remark has reached her ears—such things frequently do happen in an unaccountable way—have we made her task easier, or have we made it harder?

We have said, "I think Mrs. X. must be perfectly heartless. You know her husband is in trouble financially, and yet she always appears as though she had not a care in the world." Now, anybody could wear a sad or discontented face under such circumstances, but not every one could rise above her troubles, keep them hidden in her own breast, and carry a bright face for the world to see. Shame on us that we are so ready to brand as heartless the strong, brave people who cheer the world with bright faces though their own hearts may be filled with sorrow! The man or woman who is always complaining of his or her troubles is certainly not more to our liking.

We have said, "Mrs. S. is a regular 'gadabout.' I don't see how she can get her work done, and be on the street all the time. Something must suffer for it." We do not know that Mrs. S. has been ordered by her physician to take all the exercise possible in the open air. We do not know that she is suffering the after-effects of the long and faithful nursing of a sick husband or child. We felt very sorry for her when sickness was in her home, but now that she is waging war against it on her own account, and the best weapon that she can employ is good, fresh air, we say that she is neglecting home duties.

We have said, "Mr. G. is a regular miser. I asked him for a contribution toward paying off the church debt, and he gave only a dollar, and I know he gets good wages, and has only himself and wife to care for." Does it never occur to you that even if you do know these facts you may yet not know all about Mr. G.'s affairs? He may also be supporting an aged father or mother, helping a friend or relative to obtain an education, or he may be dealing out his charities in his own way. Let us be careful how we fasten upon any one the miserable name of "miser."

In the matter of other people's children, we are unusually ready to pass our judgment. "If he was my child, he would not do this or that." "If I had the training of him, he would soon be a different boy." These and similar remarks we are constantly hearing, but in nearly all cases they are made by the people who have never had the training of children. Parents have learned that training children and talking about training children are two quite different things—that theory and practice do not always correspond.

The following incident but serves to show how far short of the truth our conclusions may be. I had taken my little boy, a year and a half old, for a ride. It was a cold day in winter, and he persisted in taking off his mittens. I put them on several times, and each time he took them off. Finally I thought the easiest way to teach him the value of nice warm mittens on a cold winter day might be to let him go without them until his hands got cold. I determined to try it. Just then I met a lady who looked in astonishment at the little bare hands, and then said, in a tone loud enough for me to hear, "How cruel to take a child out without mittens on such a day as this!" I did not feel any better for hearing the remark, I can assure you, but it taught me a lesson on judging from appearances.

May these few examples brought to our attention teach us all the much-needed lesson, and before passing judgment on any one let us be certain that we know all the facts in the case; and even then let us remember the words, "Judge not, that ye be not judged."

ALICE MARLAND.

"A Seal on Thy Lips"

Put a seal upon your lips, and forget what you have done. After you have been kind, after love has stolen forth into the world and done its beautiful work, go back into the shade again, and say nothing about it. Love hides even from itself.—Drummond.



Sunday Reading

Last Year and This

BY MAY MYRTLE FRENCH

There were two stockings last Christmas,
That hung on the chimneypiece old;
There were two little heads on the pillow,
Each gleaming with ripples of gold.

But to-night the one stocking swings
lonely.

As feeling in some way a loss;
So it seemeth, at least, in her fancy,
To mother, who plays Santa Claus.

For to-night there is only one darling
Asleep in the little white bed;
And a coverlet fallen from heaven
Lies over the other dear head.

She kneels with her lips to the pillow,
And arms round her one darling left;
While the calm of the holy night trembles
To the sobs of the mother bereft.

Soon her passion of longing grew quiet,
For the lips of the little one smiled,
As she murmured, "I dreamed little
brother
Was playing with baby Christ-child."

Then she drifted again into slumber;
The mother with trembling lips smiled
At the comforting thought of her baby
At play with the blessed Christ-child!

Witness-Bearing

True Christians are witnesses for God by their sufferings. All Christian suffering is a kind of witness-bearing. It is the greatest consolation of saints under heavy trials, in long, debilitating illnesses, and those retirements and straits which forbid any active service, that they are all the while passively serving. Under the cross they bear witness to God, attesting his justice, his faithfulness, his power, his wisdom, his covenant gentleness; they bear witness of Jesus, that he hears the sighs of the humble, distills the dew of his grace, sustains the fainting head with his arm, tranquilizes and elevates by his spirit, and shows himself altogether lovely. Only they can say, "We speak that which we know, and testify that which we have seen." They can tell of a Savior who has proved himself sufficient in the day of trial, who has lifted them out of the swoon of despair, and breathed rapture into them with kiss of peace.—James W. Alexander, D.D.

The Star of Bethlehem

After a long and fruitless search for him "that is born King of the Jews," the Wise Men learned that the place of his nativity was Bethlehem, and thither they journeyed. That which they called a star was so named because of its resemblance to one. As it went before them to Bethlehem, it seemed to be the torch of God borne by an invisible hand. God is light, and in this star his glory shone. As its rays fell along their pathway they caused a slender stream of light to flow past between banks of darkness. The pillar of cloud guided the Israelites from Egypt to Canaan, so the star guided the Wise Men from the East to Bethlehem. When it stood over the house in which Mary and the young child were found, they had reached their last milestone.

Both the angels and the Wise Men fell in love with the blessed child. The former displayed their love and high estimate of his mission by singing the sweetest Christmas song that ever fell on mortal ear, the latter acknowledged his kingly claims by taking a long and difficult journey and bestowing rich offerings. The glory of the Lord came down with the former, and when the angel of the Lord stood in the presence of the shepherds, it hung over them like the pillar of fire, making it daylight before the dawn. Balaam saw a star coming out of Jacob, and a scepter rising out of Israel. The Wise Men not only saw that star reappear in the east, but beheld the baby hand of the king who should grasp it and sway it over a kingdom embracing all nations, and whose subjects would colonize heaven.

Creation was a God-built temple. It was lighted with glittering constellations swinging from its azure dome. The angels, here named morning stars, sang its dedicatory anthem. The song and the scene caused them to shout for joy. They were bright, but Jesus said, "I am the bright morning star, the brightest of them all." He is the brightness of the Father's glory. As a morning star, he was the harbinger of a day in which the sun of righteousness would arise with

healing in his wings; a morning in which moral darkness would drift away in his beams as in a sea of glory, and our sinful world be transformed into a duplicate of heaven.

When Simeon had seen the child Jesus in the temple, and had taken him in his arms, he was willing to depart; and I see those venerable sages, so wise and so loving, take the infant Jesus in their arms, and repeat the temple embrace. It was a tender meeting and a sad parting; the joy of the meeting mingled with the pain of the departure. Sunshine and shadow; smiles jeweled with tears. And so they passed with bowed heads out into the night, perhaps never to see him again on earth—but the parting was not to be forever.

MILTON WILEY.

The Model from Calvary

We are seeing a new meaning to Christ's gift of himself to the world. His death has commonly been regarded as making atonement for sin, and such it surely is, making possible the forgiveness and cleansing of sin.

But Christ's sacrifice is a pattern as well for the lives of his followers. Mark the strongly explicit language, "Hereunto are ye called." Christ suffered for us, leaving us an example that we should follow in his steps.

Calvary is the model for Christians as much as the life that went about doing good. Indeed, we are called to be saviors after the Christ order. His life-giving is a germ which when really implanted in the hearts of his disciples, is propagated by them. Our contact with sinful humanity in life-giving love and service is as necessary as Jesus' contact with the sinful world on Calvary. He suffered, leaving us an example.

We are to be ready alike for sacrifice or service. On a Roman coin there is pictured an ox standing between a plow and an altar, and the significance seems to be that the ox is ready alike to draw the plow in agricultural service or to be sacrificed upon the altar in temple service.

Life-giving was characteristic of Jesus' love, and should be of ours, in service or sacrifice, as God calls. Sacrifice we owe to Christ as truly as service, and any sacrifice we are called to make will be as truly service as any work we may undertake for Christ.

Life-giving at times involves suffering. Two servant-girls cared for a sick friend whose body was afflicted with a serious wound. In time it became evident that the wound would not heal unless covered with fresh, live skin. Under skilful surgical direction small bits of live skin were placed on the wound, and the girl was restored. We admire the skill of the surgeon who could successfully carry through such an operation. But there is something more impressive; namely, the devotion of those two servant friends who furnished from their own bodies the needful tender skin. Here was keenest sacrifice and suffering on their part, following the Christ pattern, becoming of the highest service to their beloved friend.

Genuine love at times can be shown only by giving. "He who was rich, for our sakes became poor, that we, by his poverty, might be made rich." In giving himself for us, Jesus made the supreme manifestation of his love. Do we love like that? Is ours a giving love? Do our efforts to enrich others ever impoverish us? In all our expenditures, do we spend ourselves for God? If we love as Christ did, there are times when we shall be made poorer for it; but poorer only in one sense, for in real riches we can never grow poor through loving and serving.

In the work of saving humanity nothing is needed to-day so much as life-giving from professed Christian people. When our money, our talents, our time, our hearts, follow in Jesus' steps more sincerely, more practically and persistently, Christ's followers will be greatly multiplied in the world, and we shall see a more rapid abatement of the world's ills. We must love men as Christ loved them, and give as he gave. He gave himself. "The gift without the giver is bare." Not less of our gifts does the salvation of humanity require, but more of ourselves—more genuine, warm, life-giving love.—Rev. L. H. Dorchester, in Western Christian Advocate.

Tidings of Joy

And there were shepherds in the same country abiding in the field, and keeping watch by night over their flocks. And an angel said unto them, Be not afraid: for behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people: for there is born to you this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord.—St. Luke, chapter ii., verses 8, 9, 10 and 11.



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CHAPTER IX.

A MASTER OF HORSES

AS THEY swept around the corner, the carriage swerved almost into another, coming from the opposite direction; then one of their wheels touched the curbstone. Page glanced sharply at the driver. It was evident the fellow was nervous, for his hands trembled and his eyes roved apprehensively from side to side.

There were many carriages around them, for it was the time for afternoon driving. Splendid equipages were sweeping across the Alameda from the private residences of King and Cordova Streets and beyond the barracks, and turning down St. George for the drive beyond the city gates, or down by the Plaza for the river view or the Anastasia Island drives by way of the long bridge, or perhaps swinging to the right for the grounds of the Country Club or the long country drives beyond. Public carriages wound back and forth, crossing and recrossing their path, and among them all walked and dodged pedestrians and hurrying vendors of papers.

Page watched his driver closely. He was doubtless a new man, unused to a crowded thoroughfare like this, perhaps unaccustomed even to the care of horses. He was unfit for his place, of course, and for a moment Page was half minded to leave the carriage and seek another. But once beyond the Plaza and the hotel section, the roads would be more open, and even an inexperienced driver could have little difficulty in controlling his horses; and the roans, though mettlesome and impatient, were evidently well trained. But Page remained leaning forward slightly, his nerves tense. There was hardly one chance in a hundred that any occasion would arise for his acting, but it was his nature to be ready.

"What did the people think of your efforts in defeating Mr. Burley?" Dorothy asked, resuming the conversation where it had been discontinued. "Did they appreciate what had been done for them?"

"Apparently," answered Page; "on the surface at least. They were quite demonstrative. 'Nothing succeeds like success,' you know. They hooted me at the beginning, and cheered me at the finish. Their party leaders even approached me as a candidate for the very office my adversary had been after. But I soon put a stop to that," his face becoming grave. "Election excitement is as contagious as it is ephemeral, and I want none of it. I told them to wait until the enthusiasm cooled down and their reason resumed sway; then, as soon as my private business allowed, I slipped out of the state."

"I wouldn't have supposed that Illinois was so—so pliable in its politics," Dorothy observed.

"Illinois?" said Page, looking puzzled.

"Yes. Isn't that the state you were in? I inferred so from what you said—no, I believe it was what Mr. Burley said—about your railroad interests. The Illinois Central, I think, was the road."

Page's gravity relaxed in a frank laugh. "I remember that remark," he answered. "It struck me as rather amusing at the time. But I am not a railroad man, Miss Dorothy, even in that sense. I have a friend who owned considerable stock in the Central, and who was about to be 'frozen out'—if you understand the term—by a syndicate of speculating capitalists. I believe that Mr. Burley was one of them. My friend was not able to stand the strain, so I bought his stock, and shall carry it in my own name until the pressure of the syndicate has relaxed, then I will sell it back. So you see, Miss Dorothy, that even the mantle of a railroad man cannot fall honestly upon my shoulders. I am afraid that any claim to industry I may make must be through the kind offices of golf-sticks, tennis-bats and the like. But look out!" he said, sharply. "Hold on for your life, Miss Dorothy, and on no account jump from the carriage unless I give you permission."

For some moments there had been the increasing noise of an approaching automobile—one of the asthmatic variety that signals its coming by evidences of great bodily suffering. Had they been on a straight road, the roans would probably have noticed it only by inquiring glances from the corners of their eyes; but they were just passing the Plaza, and the automobile was approaching on Marine Street, and would meet them at right angles. As they drew near the corner, the asthmatic wheezing grew more painful and discordant; but no sign of the unknown monster was yet to be seen. The roans pricked up their ears, and their terror began to show in quivering nostrils and whitening eyes. Then suddenly they turned the corner, and the automobile sped by, almost grazing the carriage-wheels. There was a wild plunge forward, and the coachman half rose, mumbling inarticulately, and jerking frantically at first one rein and then the other. Page was upon his feet, one hand reaching across to the driver's shoulder.

"Steady, man; steady!" he enjoined, quietly. The horses were high-spirited, but not in the least vicious. "Stop jerking in that fashion, and throw your whole weight upon the reins, and keep it there firmly. You can hold them in gradually. Stop that, you fool!" his voice suddenly ringing out peremptorily. "Don't you see that you are increasing their fright instead of calming them? Steady, I say!"

But it was no use. Frantic with fear, the man suddenly eluded the hand upon his shoulder, and flung himself from the carriage. Dorothy glanced back involuntarily. He was rolling over on the ground.

Comrades of Travel

By FRANK H. SWEET

As he sprang, the man had dropped the reins; but before they could slip down about the horses' feet, Page had them in his grasp. He hardly knew himself how it was done. Dorothy was trying to steady herself in the swaying carriage, and had a confused idea of his leaving her side and reaching the front almost at a bound. Another moment, and he had thrown himself back, his whole weight upon the reins.

With the reins in his hands, Page felt himself master of the situation. But he must check the frightened animals before they reached the sharp corner at the barracks. That would be an impossible turn at the speed they were going. He dared not glance back to reassure Dorothy. Every ounce of his strength, every fraction of his attention, must be given to the roans. With a straight road, he would have felt no misgiving now. He understood horses, and he knew that he could obtain control over these in time. But with that turn in front even the fraction of a second might count. So he called a sharp inquiry, without a glance back to assure himself that the object of his solicitude was still in the carriage; and in the half-second between question and reply harsh lines suddenly appeared in his face. Then came her answer, clear and unshaken, save by the rocking of the carriage, and the lines in his face disappeared. He had heard that tone in voices in times of peril, and knew what it meant. She would not attempt to leave the carriage except at his bidding, and the voice said that if need be she was capable of coming forward and taking the reins that he held. So he looked out across the backs of the flying horses, and judged the distance between them and the barracks corner, and smiled.

The carriage was now swaying perilously from side to side with every plunge of the horses. The animals were running with necks outstretched and legs wide apart, their big, frightened eyes glaring dumbly at the ground. But the steady, firm, mastering weight upon the reins behind was forcing their heads up inch by inch, bringing their eyes, full of unreasoning terror, from the ground to the open road in front, where there



And all the time that strong, firm weight was drawing steadily on the lines

was nothing strange to fear. A few carriages such as they were accustomed to see were being driven hastily from the road; a number of pedestrians had slipped through gates in quest of security of fences. But in spite of swift, frightened search, the eyes of the roans could find nothing that should cause terror. And all the time that strong, firm weight was drawing steadily on the lines, keeping their eyes upon the road, raising their heads little by little, gradually but surely, as though the force were strong enough if willed to lift their very feet from the ground. And more than that, something of the firm, indomitable purpose back there seemed to find its way through the taut lines into the highly strung animals. Gradually the terror in their eyes grew calmer, their plunges less frenzied, their breathing more natural. It was as though they knew a will stronger than their own, stronger than their terror, was guiding them.

Presently the wild plunging was steadied down to swift running, and still the compelling lines forced them and soothed them. The running grew slower,

and at last, with a quick, powerful effort, Page brought them upon their haunches not a dozen yards from the turn at the barracks; and at the very instant they stopped he was out of the carriage at their heads, stroking and talking to them gently. Dorothy gathered up the reins, which he had tossed to her, and waited, the color coming swiftly back to her face.

People hurried toward them, and following behind came a number of carriages, and then more people. Among these was a man with torn clothing, and face smeared with blood and dirt. It was the driver, uninjured save on the surface, and not frightened now for himself, but for the horses and carriage.

"Are they all right?" he cried, forcing his way anxiously through the crowd. "No legs nor wheels broke nor nothing? Oh, my land; it was awful! Say, are they all right?"

"Yes, but no thanks to you," replied the driver of another carriage, indignantly. "You ain't fit to have charge o' horses. I was right behind, an' saw it all. Pity your coward neck wa'n't broke when you threw yourself out. If it hadn't been for this gentleman, you wouldn't have any horses an' carriage left, an' you might have been brought in for manslaughter or something, besides. You can thank your fool neck for having him as a fare. He knows horses."

But the disheveled driver paid not the least attention; did not even hear. He looked at the carriage and at the horses—from a respectful distance—then at Page.

"Are they all right, sir?" he asked, tremulously. "No wheels nor legs broke nor nothing? You see, the horses ain't mine. I never owned one, nor drove one willin'ly. They're awful critters. But I've got a cousin who don't mind 'em a bit. He takes care o' these. He wanted to go fishin' this afternoon, an' persuaded me to take his place. I don't know how I ever come to consent, but I did. You're real sure they're all right; perfectly sure?" and in his anxiety he forgot his fear for the moment, and approached near enough to touch one of the roans inquiringly. "If they ain't, or if the owner finds out about this, my cousin'll be fired; an' I wouldn't like that. It would seem in a way as though I might be some to blame. You're sure—"

"Yes, yes, they're all right," answered Page, shortly. "But stand away, and stop irritating them! We don't want another runaway."

The man jumped back with frantic haste. "Ain't—ain't they calmed down?" he quavered, still backing

fearfully. "I thought you had 'em all right, bein' you're at their head an' used to horses. Say, s'pose you lead 'em across to that fence, an' tie 'em. There's no need for any more risk, an' I don't want my cousin fired. He—"

"Oh, shut up!" cried Page, contemptuously, losing patience at last. "There's not the least danger. Get into the carriage!"

But the driver retreated precipitately. "No; I don't think I will," he called. "You drive 'em back—er—I—I—excuse me, I mean let one o' these men do it. Some o' 'em knows about horses, an' won't mind. I'll run on ahead, an' be ready when they git there. We musn't let the owner o' the team find this out."

Page made a significant motion to some of the men standing near the driver, and two of them turned suddenly and grasped the man's arms.

"Now," Page said, sternly, "you will get into the carriage. If you don't, these men will oblige me by putting you in. You are going to the owner of the horses, and explain just how this happened; and I don't mind saying that it will be pleasanter for you to go this way than in charge of an officer. You won't have to drive," as the man gasped out something about the horses not minding him; "no one would think of trusting such animals to your care again. If none of these men is willing to take the carriage back, I will drive myself."

"But I—I don't like to go to the owner," the driver almost whimpered. "He wouldn't understand, an' might think that I was in some way to blame. An' he'd be sure to fire my cousin. Can't we—"

"The owner will understand, all right," interrupted Page, drily; "you need have no fear about that. He will know you are to blame, and will probably 'fire' your cousin. I sincerely hope he will. Any one who would trust horses like these to a man like you isn't competent to have charge of fine animals."

Page paused, and glanced around; just at that moment a man stepped to his side.

"I'll take the carriage, if you like," said the man.

"All right. Thank you," Page slipped something into the man's hand, adding, "See that the fellow explains to the owner just how it happened."

"I will, sir. Thank you."

He entered the carriage, and took the lines from Dorothy. She stepped lightly to the ground. The two men who were holding the former driver urged him forward into the carriage. Page left the horses' heads. All the terror was gone from their eyes now.

A man approached, touching his hat. "I have a carriage here, sir, if you would like one," he said. "I followed on after that man, thinkin' I might be of some use. You an' the lady needn't fear any more trouble, sir. I understand horses."

Page smiled and nodded. "I don't think we will be afraid," he said. "You may drive us to the golf-links. Get the lady's clubs from the other carriage. Come, Dorothy."

It was the first time he had spoken to her so familiarly, but neither of them noticed.

CHAPTER X.
AT THE LINKS

The capitalist and the promoter arrived at the links first. On the way from the hotel Mr. Burley had insisted on going around by Oneida Street, where lived the caddie he had engaged. The boy was with them now, all length and no appreciable breadth, showing principally legs whose joints crackled as he walked, shaggy red hair that was always being pushed away from his eyes, and wide-open mouth that seemed to close only for the necessary articulation of the ragtime song he was endlessly humming. And with him was another caddie, Mr. Loud's. Elated by the certainty of the capitalist's name to father his enterprise, and the possibility of half a million from him and another from Mr. Withrow, the promoter had suddenly determined to learn golf, too. But he had been content with selecting a caddie from those on the grounds, and with supplementing the loan of two sticks from Mr. Burley by another obtained at the club-house. He would begin the accumulation of an assortment of his own as soon as they left the links.

When Page and Dorothy arrived, the two men were already hard at work driving balls from the tees which their caddies made for them. They did not follow up the drives, but sent the caddies to scout for the balls, after the manner of a base-ball batter when practising. Mr. Burley was beginning to think that golf might not be so bad, after all, if one could stay at the same point and have a caddie field for him.

"Hello! Got around, have you?" the capitalist called as they approached. "Just wait a minute until I drive this ball, then I'll talk with you."

He was standing with his legs wide apart, his left arm outstretched as though to balance the right, which held his driving-putter. From the tee his gaze went far down the field in search of a good place for the ball to light. Then suddenly he swung back his arm, and struck with all his might. But he miscalculated the distance, and the club passed several inches above the ball, swinging him entirely around by the impetus of the stroke. He straightened up, mopping the perspiration from his face.

"We need a little practice—ah-h—that's all," he explained. "Our caddies here have been posting us on the game. It's remarkably simple, just to knock—no, drive—our balls from one hole to another until we get around the course; and if we get into any bad places—hazards, you know—we just stay there until we can pound our balls out. You won't have to show us any, only to help us get used to the game—practise, you understand—ah-h. I'm sure I shall like the sport, it's so manly; and then there's the clubs to collect. The only objection I have is the walking. If players could stand at one place, as Mr. Loud and I've been doing, and have the boys—caddies—retrieve the balls, it would be much better. But I don't suppose that would be in the rules—ah-h—and we must play right. Just wait while I try this ball once more, then we'll arrange for a game."

He bent forward again, tested his club by a series of preliminary swings, as he had seen other golfers do, threw himself into position by placing his legs wide apart, and took a long, deliberate squint—it could be called nothing else—from the ball to the next hole; then the club came down. But this time the stroke fell short, throwing up the dust several inches behind the ball. Without changing his position, however, Mr. Burley swung back his arm impatiently for another drive, this time bending so low that when the arm returned his hand almost touched the ground. The ball was literally swept from its tee, for it was struck by the club midway of the handle, and rolled a dozen or more yards away.

"There, you see," wheezed the capitalist, "it's practice that we want. You'll likely find it a little dull the first time around, but after that look out. We play partners, of course."

"I suppose so, since Mr. Loud is to play," replied Dorothy. "There will be four of us."

"Yes, partners of course," repeated Mr. Burley; "two and two. That will be a coach and a greenhorn on each side—ah-h. Mr. Loud hasn't given the matter so much thought as I have, so he'd better be taken in charge by Mr. Withrow. He might strike his ball into a bad hole—hazard—you see, Miss Dorothy, and need a strong arm to work—to drive—to—to, putter, lift, tee—I'm not quite sure of the right word, but anyway, to get the thing out. And besides, he's anxious to see more of Mr. Withrow. Seems to have taken quite a fancy to the young man—ah-h. Now shall we begin? My caddie's posted me. Smart boy, that caddie of mine, from the legs up. Will we lead off?"

Page glanced ruefully at Dorothy, but that young lady's face was exasperatingly calm and non-committal. He took his cue from her stepping forward at

Mr. Burley's words. So he nodded acquiescence.

"Might as well," he answered. "You don't seem to need any preliminary explanation. Are your clubs all right, Mr. Loud?"

"Yes, I guess so," the promoter answered. "Mr. Burley's caddie says they are."

"Very well." The long-legged caddie dropped on his knees, and made a tee. Then, after three or four ineffectual strokes, Mr. Burley led off with a ball that stopped before it had gone a dozen yards. Mr. Loud followed with one of about the same distance in another direction. There were several groups at various points of the links, and two players had just arrived and were waiting to follow them. A dozen or more spectators were watching them with evident enjoyment. Page glanced around. Among the on-lookers was a man he knew, and he returned his salutation. The man was laughing. Page shook a finger at him threateningly. The momentary chagrin had disappeared, but he no longer looked forward to the afternoon of enjoyment he had planned. Dorothy had carried her partner's ball well on to the next hole, and Page now followed closely with his. Mr. Burley's second drive was better, but his third sent the ball into an awkward hazard. While Dorothy was trying to extricate it, Mr. Loud approached Page.

"You and I must be better acquainted, Mr. Withrow," he said, cordially; "we've got so much in common. Both at the same hotel, both well-to-do in the world, both fond of manly sports, and both down here to make money. Oh, you needn't look surprised," closing one of his eyes understandingly, and then working a finger into a buttonhole of Page's coat. "I had a few minutes' talk with Ingraham, the landman, before coming out here, and he mentioned your pineapple scheme. Why didn't you speak of it before? I know all about promoting in Florida. Why, sir," shifting his position in an attempt to screen the hazard toward which Page's eyes were roving. "Florida was tingling with such things twelve or fifteen years ago, before the great freeze cut down the orange-trees. I've started dozens of towns in the middle of pine forests. And grow! Why, sir, they spread out like mushrooms. Everybody up North looked toward Florida, and counted over money to see how much there was to spare. The papers were just full of it, and advertising-cars were going all over the country filled with oranges, and festooned with orange boughs covered with fruit."

"Oh, but they were grand years!" he went on, after a few moments of gloating remembrance; "money for everybody, and plenty of it. The ones who had large-bearing groves could scarcely count their money, it came in so fast, and the rest of us got our hands full. There was one town I started just below Jacksonville—free tickets on the train, big dinner for everybody, brass band, and all that sort of thing. Got the crowd so worked up that when I offered the lots at auction they almost fought to see who could pay most. The place was just wild land the day before, with only one or two cabins in sight; the day after there was hardly a forty-by-one-hundred piece of land that wasn't a city lot owned by somebody. The cracker was rich, and I had my ten per cent. And that was only one town out of dozens that I put up. And the names! Why, sir, some of the names those land-owners invented would have made you split. Every man who owned a hundred acres wanted a city built on it right off, and every one of them wanted the word 'orange' or something to do with orange in the name. And they all had to be humored, of course, just as far as was reasonable. Then the freezes came, and knocked everything into a cocked hat. Most of the towns that were just starting dropped through, and the names were lost; but if you'll look over a map you'll find that there is a pretty good crop left—Port Orange, Orange Springs, Orange Mills, Orange, Homosassa, Orangebend, Mandarin, Orange Heights, Orangepark, Orangedale, Orange Lake, Citra, Satsuma, Orange City, Orangehill, Tangerine, and the Lord knows how many other sorts of 'Oranges.' One man was just about to name his new place Orange Money when the freeze came and froze the money off."

Mr. Loud gave a long, reminiscent sigh, and grew silent. But a sudden movement on Page's part aroused him. "Oh, that freeze!" he exclaimed, dismally. "Most of my money had been put into orange groves, and it went up with the rest. All I had left was some in Georgia and Massachusetts, which happened to be in my wife's name—er, that is, you understand," hastily, as though conscious he had made a slip, "a business man has to take precautions—hedge in, you know—er—duty to his family. Well, after that I went to promoting in the West, in Mexico and other places, and this is the first time

I've been back to Florida since the freeze began. But it's been a mistake, sir; a great mistake. There's a wonderful future for Florida, especially in the southern part, where things don't freeze. I'm going to put in all my time down there for the next few years, promoting. And that brings me to your pineapple scheme. I—"

"Never mind the pineapples," interrupted Page. "Miss Hamilton has driven their ball from the hazard. We—"

"Just one moment," insisted Mr. Loud, working his finger a little deeper into the buttonhole. "It will take you several years under the most favorable conditions to realize money from your investment by simply growing pineapples. Let me syndicate them, and I can return your capital inside of six months, and still leave you principal owner of the stock. You will make a comfortable fortune, I will do a good thing, and the other stockholders—those who come in first—if they look sharp, and sell quick, while I have the value inflated, may do pretty well. Indeed, Mr. Withrow," lowering his voice in order to give the words more importance, "I'm not sure but we might work this into the railroad affair, and instead of a comfortable fortune have it turn you in a princely income. It's a sure—"

But with an impatient exclamation Page suddenly broke away from him, and strode toward their ball. The promoter gazed after him blandly.

"It's the constant dripping that wears holes in stones," he murmured. "I'll have another talk with him soon." Then he called, "Oh, say, Mr. Withrow, I forgot to tell you. I'm having some notices made out, and your name is being put in as vice-president of the road. It'll be quite a—place, you know, and will mean some complimentary shares of preferred stock. And while about it, I may as well add that I'm much obliged for your name. It'll be a good help to me."

Page paid not the least attention; he was bending over the ball.

The promoter rubbed his hands. "Silence signifies consent," he said, softly.

They went around the course slowly. Mr. Burley's hands might be good at drawing bonds and mortgages and signing checks, and his eyes strong to meet the eyes of another speculator, and unerring in detecting a possible client, but neither hands nor eyes seemed adapted to golf-links. On the return his drives were as wild and disastrously effective as when they went out. Mr. Loud, however, improved. Even the imperturbable caddie acknowledged that. The promoter was cool, deliberate, apparently well pleased with something that did not concern the golf-links, for he often smiled to himself; but this freedom from agitation was to his immediate advantage, for his hand did not tremble nor his eyes grow anxious as he swung his club back for a more or less critical stroke. He was not particularly interested in the game, but was rather glad to please Page. On the return he made several good drives, and Page conscientiously complimented him. When they came in, he stood swinging his club with the air of a veteran player.

"Shall we go around again?" he asked presently, looking at Dorothy. "I feel perfectly fresh."

"Just as you and Mr. Burley like," she answered. "I think we will have time."

But Mr. Burley threw up a protesting hand. His face was red, and he was wheezing dejectedly. "No, no; if you don't mind—ah-h—I won't go around any more to-day," he objected. "It's too much walking about—ah-h—and getting hot. The caddies should be made to do those things. That's what I picked out a long-legged one for. I don't mind driving the balls, but walking about—ah-h! Dear me; dear me! If I'm not too tired when we return, I want to select a few more clubs. Open air—ah-h—and exercise, they're good; but the doctor didn't say anything about getting hot."

Page had directed the driver to wait. As they left the links he turned to Dorothy.

"We have nearly an hour to spare," he said; "suppose we spend that in the carriage. There are some very pretty drives about the place, I understand."

"Very well," assented Dorothy; "I think that will be pleasant."

The two men watched them drive away.

"How much do you suppose that Withrow is worth, Mr. Burley?" the promoter asked, meditatively. "I think you said something about his putting in a half-million if he had so much left. Is that the extent of his resources?"

"Really, I would like an answer to that question myself, Mr. Loud," the capitalist answered, his eyelids moving apart to emphasize his interest in the matter. "All I know is by inference—ah-h. Several years ago Mr. Withrow sold a copper-mine in Michigan for two million dollars. That is my first knowledge of him. A little later there was a rumor

of his losing a half-million through some speculation with a friend. Then he put a million into the Central. The way of that was this—ah-h. Some of us had arranged to make a big pot out of the Central, but one of the stockholders proved to be a—ah-h—sort of Sunday-school man, and objected. So we had to make a combination to freeze him out. Just as everything was ready, this Withrow stepped up, bought his stock for a million, and by the use of another hundred thousand or so, put a clog in our wheel. That left nothing but to freeze Withrow out. But though we have the controlling vote, this was a matter that had to be worked slowly. The fellow has a quick way of smelling things, and is a hard man to deal with. But we've got it all fixed now," closing his eyes, and rubbing his hands softly. "If he don't put up another million inside of the next sixty days to protect his first, why, he'll lose it."

"Really! Is that so?" The promoter's face was full of interest.

"Precisely so—ah-h. But the matter hasn't been sprung on him yet. And, by the way, it is this that makes me think your work will be easy. Assuming that Withrow hasn't more than a half-million left, he'll naturally be anxious to double it in order to meet the Central's demands. What you want to do is to make him understand how easy this doubling can be accomplished. See?"

Yes, Mr. Loud saw—more than the words conveyed. He drew a long breath. "It's—it's incomprehensible!" he said, unconscious that he had used the same words before.

"Is it?" said Mr. Burley, drily. "Well, let it stay so."

[TO BE CONTINUED]

Sunshine's Gift to Shadow

Christmas was coming, and glad indeed were Sunshine and Shadow. We called them Sunshine and Shadow, not because one was glad and one was sad, as you may suppose, but because one was fair and one was dark. One was a little white boy, with golden ringlets all over his head—ringlets that every one said ought to have belonged to a girl, it was such a pity to have to cut them. The other was a colored lad, whose hair was short and kinky, and whose complexion was as black as any little boy's you ever saw. Sunshine wore white kilt dresses, while Shadow was usually arrayed in a faded checked homespun apron.

Though so different, the two were the best of friends, and this is how it came about: Sunshine was the only child in a large family of grown-up persons, who found he was not sufficiently fond of playing alone to stay outdoors as much as was good for him. So we hired Shadow to come every day and play with him, that our little boy, having a playfellow, might be induced to take more air and sunshine.

Christmas was coming, as I have said, and Sunshine had gotten his mama to write and ask Santa Claus to bring him some pants. Of course he wanted other things, too, but more than all else he wanted pants (such as papa wore, he declared), and mama said she was sure Santa Claus would bring them. We were so busy on the day preceding Christmas that the children were left very much to their own devices, and we did not keep up with all they were doing; but we noticed there seemed to be more attraction indoors than out that day, and that the little wagon in which they took their daily rides, each playing horse in turn, stood idle at the back steps.

Not until Christmas morning did we learn what had kept them busy in mama's room. After breakfast, when Sunshine had seen all his presents, and when mama had made him glad by putting a pair of his pants on him, she carried the remaining pairs to the drawer where his dresses were kept. When she opened it, however, what was her surprise to find no dresses there! She thought that perhaps some one had crowded the dresses into the drawer beneath, where Sunshine's undergarments were always to be found; but when opened, it, also, was found to be empty. "Why!" she exclaimed, "have we been robbed?"

The children were brought in and questioned, and Sunshine answered, readily enough, "Do I need clothes any more? I've got pants! I knew Santa Claus was going to bring me some."

"Yes," said mama, "we wrote to him for them. But where are your little waists and skirts and your undershirts? Why, even your little pantalets and underbodies are gone!"

Then Sunshine went up to Shadow, and taking him lovingly by the hand, said, "I give 'em all to Shadow, 'cause he ain't got any pants."

MARGARET A. RICHARD.

Gather ye rosebuds while ye may,
Old time is still a-flying;
And the same flower that smiles to-day
To-morrow will be dying.
—Herrick.

Shorty's Gift

BY "UNCLE THEODORE"

HE WAS sech a leetle chap. Every-body called him "Shorty," though he hed been christened "George Washington Thomas Jefferson William Henry Harrison Andrew Jackson Abraham Lincoln Lord Nelson Turner." At fourteen his dwarfed body hed only the stature o' a five-year-old, but his head was bigger 'n that o' most men, an' his full-moon face returned a beamin' grin fer every smile that he received.

Shorty's home was only a place fer eatin' an' sleepin', poorer in love 'n anything, an' so he growed the habit o' makin' friends out o' doors. Often when things was disagree'ble fer him in the house he'd skip ter the woods with "Peg," his half-starved leetle black dorg. Watchin' chipmunks, chasin' rabbits an' huntin' wild flowers, Shorty gener'ly fer-got his troubles. All curus things he saved fer his teacher, Miss Louie, who allus received his odd gifts with sympathy an' appreshiashun. Miss Louie offen rescued Shorty from a crowd o' teasin' boys, an' called him "Lincoln," 'cause he liked that name best.

Shorty hed a temper which better not be teched, but he never fer-got a kindness, an' he showed his likin' fer his teacher in many amosin' ways. When youngsters began talkin' o' Christmus an' Santa Claus, Shorty puzzled much over a gift fer Miss Louie. He hed so little o' his own that he despaired o' gittin' anything 'spectable fer his idol. One night after skule he waited in childlike simpliciter, hopin' ter git some clew ter relieve his perplexashun.

"Wall, Lincoln," sez Mrs Louie, "what is it?"

"Won't yer tell me why—why—er—what makes yer so diff'rent ter the rest o' 'em?" stammered Shorty, not knowin' jest how ter reach the p'int he wanted ter.

"Diff'rent, am I? How, Lincoln?"

"Why, yer's allus kind ter a feller, ef he hez a—leetler shape 'n sum. Yer never act as ef yer wished he'd keep away, an' yer 'courage him when other folks is agin him. What makes yer diff'rent, 'cause ef I knowed that I'd know sumpin' else I want ter find out."

Shorty's eagerness brung tears ter Miss Louie's eyes, fer somehow she felt the ache in the boy's heart, an' the loneliness that enfolded him like a garmunt. Moreover, she wondered what the "sumpin' else" might be.

Very gently she tuck his face atween her hands, an' lookin' inter the timid brown eyes, said, slowly, in the soft, low voice he loved, "It must be, Lincoln,



The Young People

'cause one Christmus Day I give my life—a birthday gift—ter a lovin' friend, the Lord Jesus, ter let him work in me. He helps me love an' try ter help everybody."

"An' would he keep me from gittin' mad, an' hittin' kids when they laugh at a feller, an' to not hide Maud's ribbins? An' would it make a body kind an' happy an' lovin'-like ef he was ter give hisself ter this one you was a-tellin' of?"

"Yes, it's wonderful 'What a Friend We Have in Jesus'—you know the song. It helps ter sing it when things go wrong an' the road's rough. Don't you sing it?"

"Sometimes, but—I never knowed it meant that way," an' a new light shone in his eyes.

"Wall, try ter sing it that way, an' best o' all, ter give yerself ter him who come ter Bethlehem that we might know the beauty o' a white life—a life o' lovin' service an' good-will. Yer couldn't make me a finer gift, lad, than ter know that yer'll give him sech a birthday gift."

Here, then, was the "sumpin'" Shorty sought, but he needed time ter think his way out. "Good-night," he said, slippin' away so quick that Miss Louie feared she'd failed in givin' truth ter this sing'lar child o' Natur'.

A week after, when Christmus bells was a-ringin' cheerily, there come ter her a leetle packidge, on which she read:

FROM L. TURNER, TO HIS TEECHER

In a leetle box lay a crumpled piece o' writin'-paper, an' with dimmin' eyes Miss Louie read:

"DEER TEECHER i rite ter tell yer i hev giv my life ter him ye telled me of i did-ent know how cause i couldnt se him but last nite when i seed the xmus trees and peeked thro the winders seein kids hang their stockins and me hungry and cold outside and nobody carin i telled him ef yell make me like Miss Louie said an luv me i'll giv yer myself, and then i did-ent no more mind the cold and my ole cloes nur presens nur things i jist runned hum and krawld inter bed then i seed a

big star thro my winder shinin' so grand and it sed Shorty ye haint so poor as him Miss Louie telled yer of he hed no place ter sleep and his friens left him alone in trubble an then the star growd bigger and reached down ter me and i seed yer smile an him a sayin sumpin 'bout who-soever and then i heerd the xmus bells and i jumped up quick ter sen this fer yer gift like yer sed no more now L. Turner.

Santa Claus' Post-Office

Eight tired but happy young people assembled at the church on Christmas eve an hour before the crowd was expected, and put the last touches on the decorations. A large booth had been erected in the front part of the church, in imitation of a country post-office. Its defects were hidden by a profusion of evergreen, which had also been used to bedeck the walls of the church. Over the front of the booth, in huge gilt letters, were the words, "Santa Claus' Post-Office." At different spaces about the room were fastened small red boxes marked "U. S. Mail." Each box had a huge lock, borrowed from the hardware-store around the corner for the occasion.

As the grown people and children flocked in late in the evening, it was noticed that the eyes of the children grew wider and wider. The nature of the entertainment had been kept a secret from them, and they grew more and more amazed to see their parents dropping letters into the little red boxes. The superintendent of the Sunday-school explained that Santa Claus was so busy he had decided to establish a post-office and have some carriers help him do his work. At this a door in the side of the booth opened, and out trooped four young men dressed in gray-blue suits, such as are worn by letter-carriers. They wore helmets, and carried leather sacks. They went around the room, collecting the mail, then they filed back into the office.

At the conclusion of a half-hour's literary program, the "general-delivery" window flew open with a bang, and a

gruff voice called out, "Office opened." The carriers, their sacks loaded to the top, started out on their delivery. A young lady played softly on the piano, the music blending charmingly with the rapturous expressions of the little ones as they opened their letters. Among the other letters, each child had received an envelope containing a slip of paper on which was printed,

"Call for package; too large for delivery. SANTA CLAUS, P.M."

The superintendent then said that if any one in the first row had such a card he should take it to the general-delivery window and get the package before the office closed. Of course, every child promptly rose, and marched to the window, where Santa Claus himself handed out a blue-and-white-striped bag filled with candy, fruit and nuts in exchange for the card.

How was it all done? Very easily. The committee met two evenings each week in December to work and plan. Three envelopes were addressed to each child in the Sunday-school. In the upper left-hand corner was written, "Return in five days to Santa Claus, North Pole."

One of the envelopes out of each set of three was used for the package card, one was given to the Sunday-school teacher, and the other to the parents. The parents and teachers were asked to put simple, inexpensive little gifts into the letters, and bring them to the letter-boxes on Christmas eve, keeping it a secret from the children. Where the parents were too poor to provide the presents, the committee kept the envelope, and bought tasteful gifts for the neglected little ones out of a small fund raised among friends. The office was put up in two evenings by the carriers, some old windows and a piano-box being used. The boxes were outlined on the glass, and numbered with colored chalk. The helmets, uniforms and sacks had been kindly loaned by the real post-master and his carriers, who watched the trials of the make-believes that night with much amusement. The candy-bags were made of coarse blue-and-white ging-ham, closed with a cord like the tie-sack used in the railway-mail service.

It was simply astonishing how many pretty and useful things found their way into Santa Claus' envelopes. Handkerchiefs, calendars, bonbon-boxes, small books, hair-ribbons, pocket-knives, photographs, gloves, neckties, tiny tablets, paper dolls and doll clothing were found in profusion.

ANNA A. SOWER.



THE CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS SLEIGH-RIDE

Hark! the Christmas bells are ringing—
Ringing through the frosty air—
Happiness to each one bringing,
And release from toil and care.

How the merry peal is swelling
From the gray old crumbling tower
To the simplest creature, telling
Of Almighty love and power.

Ankle-deep the snow is lying,
Every spray is clothed in white,
Yet abroad the folks are hieing,
Brisk and busy, gay and light.

Now fresh helps and aids are offered
To the aged and the poor,
And rare love-exchanges proffered
At the lowliest cottage door.

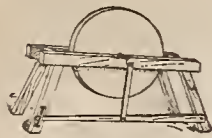
Neighbors shaking hands and greeting,
No one sorrowing, no one sad,
Children loving parents meeting,
Young and old alike are glad.

Then while Christmas bells are ringing,
Rich and poor, your voices raise,
And—your simple carol singing—
Waft to heaven your grateful praise.

Prize Puzzles

We Want to be Neighborly, and so Invite All of Our Readers to Use Our Grindstone. It Will Sharpen Your Wits, Quicken the Intellect, Afford Healthful Recreation, and Give Innocent Amusement and Entertainment

Residents of Springfield, Ohio, are not allowed to enter the contests.



THE WORK-BASKET PUZZLE

Here Are Six Pictures, Each Representing an Article Found in a Work-Basket.
Can You Guess Them?

We Offer Eight Dollars Cash in Four Prizes, as Follows: Two Dollars to the First Boy from Whom we Receive a Correct List; Two Dollars to the First Girl from Whom we Receive a Correct List; Two Dollars to the First Man from Whom we Receive a Correct List, and Two Dollars to the First Woman from Whom we Receive a Correct List. Contestants Must State Their Ages, and Answers Must be Received Before January 1st.

ALSO A PRIZE FOR EACH STATE AND TERRITORY

As a further reward for our great family of readers, a beautiful Christmas picture in colors, entitled "True Happiness," will be given for the first correct list of answers received from each state and territory. This means a picture for each of the forty-five states, one for each territory, one for the District of Columbia, also one for each province of Canada. The first

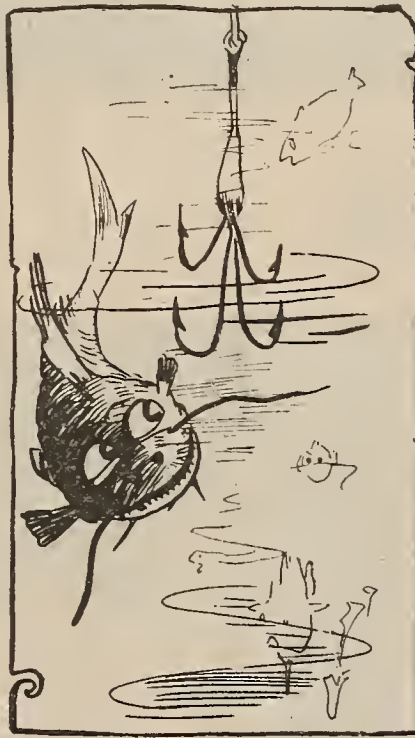
correct list from each state wins a prize, giving an equal opportunity to all our readers wherever located. In the states where the cash prizes are awarded the prize picture will be given to the person sending the second correct list, so that no person will receive two prizes. Answers must be addressed to the "Puzzle Editor," FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio.



ONE



TWO



THREE



FOUR



FIVE



SIX

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES IN THE NOVEMBER 15th ISSUE

The Ocean Conundrums

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1—Breakers. | 4—Undercurrent. |
| 2—Tide. | 5—Beach. |
| 3—Foam. | 6—Bay. |

Only one of our "Grindstone" friends succeeded in answering these conundrums correctly. This was Mrs. W. D. Hooper, of Mount Vernon, New Hampshire, to whom is awarded the woman's cash prize of two dollars.

Wet or Dry Sweetening

Booker T. Washington tells a story of travel in the South, when he, with a friend, was forced to stop over night in a little shanty belonging to a negro woman. She welcomed the guests cordially, and soon asked them to sit down to supper. She asked his friend if he would have wet or dry sweetening in his coffee. As the friend did not know what either meant, he said

he'd take "wet sweetening." The old woman dipped her finger into the molasses-jug, and then allowed it to run off her finger into the cup. This performance did not at all please Mr. Washington, and he said he'd take "dry sweetening." The old lady brought an almost empty sugar-bowl from the cupboard, took out one lump of sugar, bit it in two, and dropped one half into Mr. Washington's cup. Mr. Washington said it smelled like delicious coffee, but somehow he did not seem to have much appetite for it.—Everywhere.

A Sure Cure

Mother—"I wish you would rake up the dead leaves in the yard."

Small Sammy—"I've got a sprain in my wrist, an' the rheumatism in my back, an' growing pains in my right leg, an' an' cramp in my left one, an' headache an' toothache."

Mother—"After you have raked the leaves into a pile you may set it on fire, and then you can jump over it."

Sammy—"Whoopee! Where's the rake?"—Nashville Christian Advocate.

Th' Layin' on o' Han's

"Th' layin' on o' han's 'll cure ye,"
Sez good old Deakin White.
"Fer mother a-pactist on t' me
When I wuz a little mite."

"I 'member when I stole th' apples
Offen th' Pippin tree,
After which th' layin' on o' han's b' dad
Fell sciu'vly on t' me."

"'N thar wuz others in th' fam'ly sick,
But none ez sick ez me
After pop got through a-layin'
His bony han's on t' me."

"He didn't do no prayin', uther,
A-callin' on th' Lord.
Thut naterly fell t' me t' do
Ez aloft his big han' soared."
—Henry Willis Mitchell, in Everywhere.

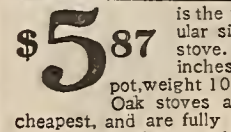
Barber—"What do you think of this soap?"
Victim—"Never tasted better."—Spare Moments.

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\$3.20 is our price for a good stove with a 9 1/2-inch firepot. It is a much better stove than some firms sell at a higher price, but if you want the best send for our stove catalogue and read about our famous Home Oak stoves. The illustration shows our well known Home Oak stove; a very powerful heater made of No. 18 gauge cold rolled steel and finished with artistic nickel plated trimmings. It is 43 inches high, 9 1/2 inches round and weighs 63 pounds. \$4.53 buys larger size weighing 75 lbs.



\$5.87 is the price of the most popular size of the Home Oak stove. 48 inches high, 13 1/2 inches round, 13 1/2 inch firepot, weight 108 pounds. The Home Oak stoves are the best, not the cheapest, and are fully guaranteed.



\$1.14 Air-tight heater made better than others on the market and cheapest at our price. We do not sell the cheapest that we can make. This air-tight heater at \$1.14 is a better bargain than others at 95 cents up. It pays to buy the best.

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TELEGRAPHY

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Hello! Santa Claus!



"Hello, Central!

I Would Like to Talk to Santa Claus"



"Yes, I am Santa Claus.

What Shall I Bring You for Christmas?"



"I Wonder if I've Got Enough to go Around"



"That Certainly Ought to Please Them"



"Good-by till Next Year"



"We Couldn't Wait to get Dressed"

Forget You Ever Had It

Catarrh, the Most Odious of all Diseases, Stamped Out, Root and Branch

Catarrh is the most foul and offensive disease that afflicts the human race. Any one with social ambitions had better renounce them if he has a bad case of catarrh, for his presence, if tolerated at all, will be endured under protest. The foul and sickening breath, the watery eyes, the hawking and spitting, and fetid discharge at the nose, make the unfortunate sufferer the most avoided of human beings.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are the hope and relief of catarrh victims all over the world. They go direct to the root of the disease, and thoroughly eradicate it from the human system. They cleanse and purify the blood of all catarrhal poisons, and under their influence all impurities are carried off. The blood becomes pure, the eye brightens, the head is cleared, the breath becomes sweet, the lost sense of smell is restored, the discharges cease, and the sufferer again feels that he has something to live for. He is again a man among men, and can meet his fellow-beings with satisfaction and pleasure.

The following letter from a St. Louis lawyer is only one of thousands received praising the merits and curative powers of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets. Read what he says:

"I suffered from catarrh for fifteen years. It would be worse at certain seasons than others, but never failed to annoy me and cause me more or less misery during that period. About a year ago I got so bad that I thought of abandoning my practice. I was a nuisance to myself and all who came near me. My condition was very humiliating, and especially so in the courtroom. I had tried, I thought, every known remedy—all kinds of balms, ointments, inhalers, sprays, etc., till I thought I had completed the list. I was finally told of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets by a friend who took pity on me, and as a drowning man will catch at a straw, I got some, and began taking them. I began to improve from the first day, and I kept up the good work, you may rest assured. In six weeks I was as free from catarrh as the day I was born, but to make assurance doubly sure, I continued the treatment for six weeks longer.

"I have had no trace of catarrh in my system since. I am entirely free from the odious disease, and feel like a new man. I write this letter unsolicited for the benefit of fellow-sufferers, and you may give it as wide-spread publicity as you wish."

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are for sale by all druggists at 50 cents a box.

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The Family Physician

By R. B. HOUSE, M.D.

Tuberculosis in Germany

GERMANY has special hospitals for the accommodation of thirty thousand tuberculosis patients. The statistics of these institutions show that of the cases treated during the years 1896 to 1901, 87.7 per cent were dismissed as cured or improved, 8.8 as unimproved, 3.1 as worse, and that .4 died.

The imperial health office of Berlin has reported concerning the destructiveness of tuberculosis in Germany as follows: "Of one thousand deaths of persons between the ages of fifteen and sixty, three hundred and sixteen die of tuberculosis. Persons under sixteen and over sixty are seldom affected with the disease."

Most Women Misshapen

A prominent American physician is responsible for the startling statement that every woman has either crooked arms or crooked legs. Inquiry among the different professors of gymnastics has brought forth much the same opinion. Women are knock-kneed, bow-legged, too lean, too fat or only partially developed, and a straight arm is very rare. Worse than all, they attribute these deformities to our manner of dressing. Tight sleeves, tight waists and tight corsets are to be blamed. A man rarely has deformed arms, because his clothing is made to allow him an opportunity to reach anywhere, and fashion does not forbid him to swing his arms when he takes his daily walk. Besides being tight, a woman's sleeves are put into a waist in such a manner as to prevent her from lifting her arms to any height. The fashionable sleeve of the past twenty years has been crooked, and woman's arms have grown as crooked as the sleeve. Bow-legs and knock-knees often begin in childhood, but they are finished by the high heels and narrow-pointed toes which distinguish the every-day footwear of womankind. Our own deformities may be remedied by a thorough course of physical exercise with dumb-bells and Indian clubs or any one of the excellent exercisers now on the market. Our children can be saved from deformity by care and attention. The mother, often careless, allows her baby to stand upon tender little legs whose cartilages are too soft to bear the weight of the body, and so bend one way or the other. If outward, the baby will have bow-legs; if inward, knock-knees will result. The legs should be allowed to gain strength to bear the body's weight. Massage for the arms and legs of a baby should accompany the daily bath.—Health-Culture.

The Russell Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis at the New York Post-Graduate Hospital

Each patient comes to the dispensary twice each day—in the morning between seven and nine o'clock, and in the evening between seven and eight o'clock. The Russell emulsion of mixed fats is given to them at such times, and they are also questioned and advised. On Sunday morning they report at nine o'clock, when they are stripped, weighed and examined. Women are weighed in their night-dresses. They are taught to sleep with their windows wide open, to eat all they can at each meal, to take a stated quantity of milk and eggs, to allow an interval of five hours between meals. The value and importance of cathartics is impressed upon them. They are taught to avoid overclothing, to keep the feet dry and warm, to obtain nine hours' sleep at night when possible, and to avoid places of amusement. Alcohol, tea and coffee and unnecessary exercises are forbidden. The dose of emulsion at the beginning is one half ounce, gradually increased until from two to four ounces are taken each morning and evening. Castor-oil is the main cathartic used. This is taken three times each week until the patient gets to full doses of emulsion and full general diet, when a dose is taken each day. When castor-oil is not given every day, some other cathartic, usually compound rhubarb pill, is given on the intervening day. The rules are carried out with great strictness, and patients are made to understand that they must obey. In case of disobedience they are at once dismissed. This sometimes becomes necessary. The hours at the dispensary are arranged especially for the convenience of working-people. Such persons cannot seek relief without great sacrifice at the ordinary dispensary, the doors of which are closed before and after working-hours; nor can they go to a sanatorium, nor stop their work for any reason, lest their families suffer. This plan enables patients to continue work, support their families and obtain suitable food while under treatment.—The Post-Graduate.

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BOYS

A GOOD WATCH FOR A LITTLE OF YOUR TIME. See Page 15

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Send us your name and address on a postal, and say you want a watch.

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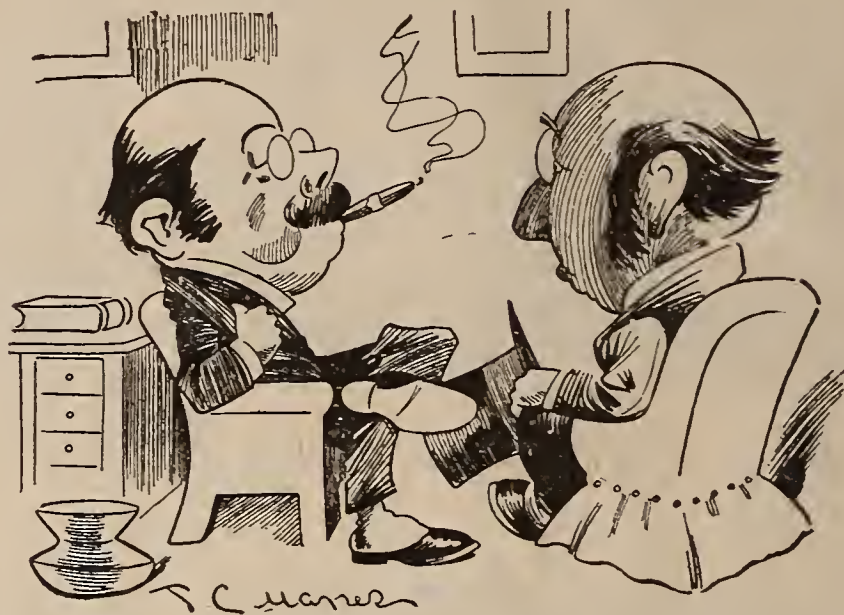
Wit and Humor

Sheridan's Best Joke

GENERAL "PHIL" SHERIDAN was at one time asked at what little incident did he laugh the most. "Well," he said, "I do not know, but I always laugh when I think of the Irishman and the mule. I was riding down the line one day, when I saw an Irishman mounted on a mule which was kicking its legs rather freely. The mule finally got its hoof caught in the stirrup, when, in the excitement, the Irishman remarked, 'Well, begorrah, if ye're goin' to get on, Oi'll get off!'"—New York Tribune.

the door, while the Misses Johnson hung breathlessly over the banisters, watching the result of their instruction. They heard a gentleman's voice inquire if the ladies were at home. They saw Ping bow low, and as if he was an automaton, extend the tray and receive the visitor's card. And the Johnson girls emitted an almost inaudible exclamation of admiration at the veteran-like behavior of Ping Pong in his first encounter with the intricacies of social life.

Then they saw the faithful Ping deftly draw a card from his sleeve. "Mine!" gasped Mazy, with horror in her voice



TOO MUCH
Preacher—"We've decided to get the biggest bell in the city for the church, and I just stopped in to see how much you'd subscribe."
Bronson—"Nothing, sir. I live three doors from the church."

Ping Pong Had Learned His Lesson Too Well

The Johnsons went to California to live, and rented a small furnished house. Then they engaged a Chinese man-of-all-work—Ping Pong—who proved to be a good cook, very neat about the house, and who was apparently a model servant in every way.

As soon as the Johnsons were settled the neighbors began to call, and then it became evident that Ping did not know the first thing about ushering guests in or out of the house. So the Johnson girls decided to teach him. Providing him with a tray, Miss Mazy Johnson went out and rang the bell, while Mary Ann showed Ping how to admit the visitor, show him into the parlor and take his card to Mrs. Johnson. This was repeated several times, until the young ladies were sure Ping had become perfect in his rôle.

That evening at half-past eight the bell rang, and Ping shuffled majestically to

and face. "The one we used for the lesson." Then Ping held the two cards in the light, and with careful scrutiny compared the inscriptions. Finally he handed back the card that the visitor had presented, and blandly remarked, "Tickee no good. No can come," and calmly shut the door in the face of the astonished guest.—Carleton's Magazine.

A Load of Hay

Gee!
I seen a load o' hay
To-day
On the street.
Not baled hay,
But the other way;
The real smell-sweet
Kind, piled high
On a wagon passin' by.
Come from Jersey, er Long Island,
Er up river, er—no matter where;
It brought the good, clean air
O' the fields an' the days
When pap an' the hands
Cut the medder-lands
An' I hauled haycocks with a mule
After school.
Jee-mimy Kate,
Wasn't that great?
An' then after a bit
Pap hauled loads o' it
To town;
Great big loads piled high.
My,
But they looked big to me;
An' I can see
'Em yit,
Every bit
As plain as if it was yestiddy.
An' didn't he bring
Us children everything
When he come back at night,
All right?
Say,
When I seen that load o' hay
To-day,
I jist wondcred if somewhere
Outside o' this town
There wasn't a lot o' children
Lookin' down
The road watchin' for their pap
To come back.
An' say,
That hay
Got into my eyes some way.
The smell o' it, I guess—er—er—
Dinged if I know what;
I'm shore
It never got
Into my eyes before.
Say,
Did you ever feel that way
Next to a load o' hay?
No?
Oh,
You was born in the city?
What a pity!



OF COURSE

She—"Did your father live to a green old age?"
He—"Sure. He was swindled several times after he was seventy-five."

—William J. Lampton, in New York Sun.

For Kidneys, Bladder and Rheumatism

New Discovery by Which All Can Now Easily Cure Themselves at Home—Does Away With Surgical Operations—Positively Cures Bright's Disease and Worst Cases of Rheumatism—Thousands Already Cured.

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At last there is a scientific way to cure yourself of any kidney, bladder or rheumatic disease in a very short time in your own home and without the expense of doctors, drugs or surgeons. The credit belongs to Dr. Edwin Turnock, a noted French-American physician and scientist who has made a life-long study of these diseases and is now in sole possession of certain ingredients which all authorities say will positively cure Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, gravel, weak back, stone in the bladder, bloated bladder, frequent desire to urinate, albumenuria, sugar in the urine, pains in the back, legs, sides and over the kidneys, swelling of the feet and ankles, retention of urine, scalding, getting up nights, pain in the bladder, wetting the bed and such rheumatic affections as chronic, muscular or inflammatory rheumatism, sciatica, rheumatic neuralgia, lumbago, gout, etc., which are now known to be due entirely to uric acid poison in the kidneys—in short, every form of kidney, bladder or urinary trouble in man, woman or child.

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Wit and Humor

Science for the Young

The kangaroo can jump a bit;
The flea's a jumper, too—
He'll jump, he'll bite, and then he'll flit,
And never leave a clew.

When either jumps, nobody tries
His jumplets to pursue—
We're glad the flea has not the size
Of the big kangaroo.
—Chicago Tribune.



THE REASON

Kind Old Gentleman—"Why don't you go to work? Labor ennobles a man."
Beggar—"I know; but I'm opposed to der nobility."

Shocking

"Mrs. Nibbleton is a great temperance woman, isn't she?"
"Yes; she hardly speaks to me since I gave her a recipe for cake in which one of the directions was to take a wine-glassful of milk."—Record-Herald.

Her Reason

Bliss Carman, the poet, tells of a young friend of his who was seeking apartments in Boston's aristocratic section, Beacon Hill. At one house he was received by the landlady, a spinster of uncertain age and aggressive refinement of manner. Awed to a great degree by the lady's manner, the rather nervous young man stammered, "And would it be possible for me to secure apartments in your house, Mrs. Blank?" Whereupon the spinster held herself even straighter than before, and replied, with haughty reproach, "Miss Blank, sir! Miss—from choice!"—New York Times.

The Rent Question

Wigwag—"It makes me hustle to pay my rent."
Harduppe—"The question of rent keeps me moving, too."—Philadelphia Record.

Reason for the Invitation

Brannigan—"Come home, an' teck supper wid me, Flannigan."
Flannigan—"Shure, it's past yez super-time now; yez wife'll be mad as a hatter."
Flannigan—"That's jist it; she can't lick th' two iv us."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Making Up

"Miss Ethel is a long time coming down," said the youth to the servant, after waiting some time for the young lady's appearance. "Perhaps," he added, with a laugh, "perhaps she is making up her mind whether to see me or not."
"No," said the servant, with an icy smile, "it is not her mind she is making up."—Tid-Bits.

A Labor Question

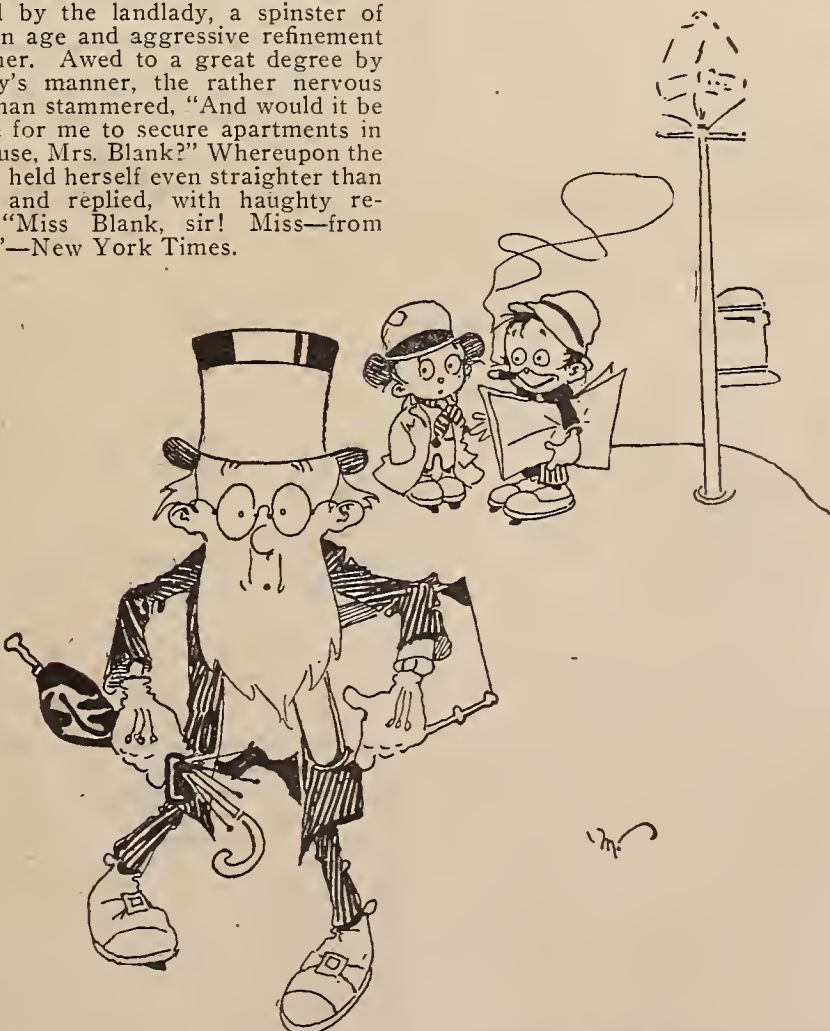
"What are you feeding to those hogs, my friend?" the Professor asked.
"Corn, Professor," replied the grizzled old farmer, who knew the learned gentleman by sight.
"Are you feeding it wet or dry?"
"Dry."
"Don't you know if you feed it wet the hogs can digest it in one half the time?"
The farmer gave him a quizzical look. "Now, see here, Professor," he said, "how much do you calculate a hog's time is worth?"—J. H. B., in Lippincott's.

The Student's View of the Case

Once upon a time Professor Wilson, of Edinburgh, wrote on the blackboard in his laboratory:
"Professor Wilson informs his students that he has this day been appointed honorary physician to the queen."
In the course of the morning he had occasion to leave the room, and found on his return that one of the students had added to the announcement the words, "God save the queen."—Chicago Saturday Evening Herald.

Fond Recollection

A rich man who has joined the multitude in New York since his quick fortune came to him was entertaining friends at dinner the other night. The service was magnificent, and so was the dinner. The wife, gorgeously clad, reigned over the table. During a lull in conversation, the rich man watched a servant who was dextrously removing crumbs from the table. Then he looked down the glistening table at his jeweled wife, and remarked, "Sadie, remember when you used to shake the table-cloth out of the back door to the hens?"—New York Sun.



"Dey say dat professor o' mathematics kin carry eighty million figures in his head at onct!"
"Den I must be a wonder! I jist heat him out o' eight cents change fer a paper!"

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL

FEW PEOPLE KNOW HOW USEFUL IT IS IN PRESERVING HEALTH AND BEAUTY

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines, and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking, or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth, and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow Charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form, or rather in the form of large, pleasant-tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but, on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician, in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug-stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

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A Large Gold Frame If you will notice the illustration you will see that the artist has displayed more than the usual amount of genius. He has painted a wide gilt border, in exact imitation of a gold frame, so that a *frame is not needed*. It has the full appearance of a handsome gold frame three inches in width. All that is necessary is to fasten the four corners to the wall with pins, and it will have the full effect of a magnificent picture in a heavy gold frame. It is quite proper at the present time to hang works of art without frames. However, this picture can be framed if you so desire.

Size The size of this magnificent new work of art is about 20 by 30 inches, which makes a large and elegant wall-decoration. The cut on this page is greatly reduced in size.

Ten Colors The colors and tints, the lights and shadows that the artist uses in his make-up of this work of art create one of the most striking and exquisite pictures of its kind that we have ever seen. The artist has employed no less than ten of the most delicate and beautiful colors and gold in his creation of this charming work of art. This picture is actually worth \$1.00.

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THE PERSON SUGGESTING THE NAME THE COMMITTEE ADOPTS WILL RECEIVE \$100.00 IN CASH

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- 2d** You can accept any offer in our paper which includes a year's subscription to the FARM AND FIRESIDE, and add 10 cents extra for one of these pictures, and be entitled to suggest one name for this exquisite and charming new picture.
- 3d** For \$1.00 we will send three yearly subscriptions to the FARM AND FIRESIDE (regular clubbing rate is 35 cents each) and three pictures, and you will be entitled to suggest three different names for the picture. The papers and pictures can go to different addresses. Order as No. 54.

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Selections

The Story of the Wedding-Ring Finger

A LONG time ago it was the custom to wear the wedding-ring on the forefinger, and it was studded thickly with precious stones. People who have seen the old pictures of the Madonna in Rome will remember that in one or two of them there is a glistening ring on the forefinger of her right hand, but with Christianity came the wearing of the wedding-ring on the third finger rather than on the first. The old story of there being a vein that runs from that finger to the heart is nonsense. Its use originated in this way: The priest first put it on the thumb, saying, "In the name of the Father," on the forefinger, adding, "In the name of the Son," on the second finger, repeating, "In the name of the Holy Ghost," and on the third finger, ending with "Amen," and there it stayed.—McCall's.

Useful Presents

Nothing is so abominable as a "useful" present. A thimble for a seamstress, a gingham apron for a cook, and a spade for a gardener, may be really needed, but they are not proper for Christmas gifts. If you feel called upon to give anybody an apron, make it of dotted swiss or India linen, and trim it with lace and ribbon. It will be worn happily for many a day. Any girl would rather have a single pair of black silk stockings than two or three pairs of cotton ones, and sometimes a simple white parasol can be bought for little more than a serviceable umbrella.

A girl in delicate health is cursed with a stepmother such as we read about. Her father has ample means, and the holidays should bring at least a little joy into her colorless life. Yet one Christmas afternoon she displayed to her friends some cheap woolen material for a gown, an ugly flannel wrapper, some hideous red flannel for a petticoat, a pair of shoes, a serviceable cotton umbrella and a pair of rubbers. The only ray of sunlight was a cheap box of candy, given to her by her little brother. The same money probably would have given her a silk waist, a dainty, lace-trimmed dressing-sack, and some frivolous, high-heeled slippers, with perky bows, which would have given her pleasure every time she wore them. If one must give clothes, why not use a little tact?—Woman's World.

For the Christmas Tree

Bits of cotton pulled into flakes make a good imitation of snow on a tree.

Cute little ornaments for the tree are animal crackers covered with a coat of gold paint.

Strings of cranberries and pop-corn when looped from the branches make an effective decoration.

From heavy cardboard, crescents, stars and hearts are cut, and covered with gold, silver and colored paper. Cornucopias of colored paper make pretty ornaments.

Circular pieces of pasteboard covered with bright paper, on which are mounted pretty faces cut from the colored figures in the fashion-books, make nice tree-ornaments.

Have a supply of Chinese lilies started in time for Christmas. These can be depended upon. If you want large clusters of flowers, keep in a dark place the first two weeks.

English-walnut shells when emptied of their contents can be fastened together with glue, inserting a narrow ribbon before closing them. These coated with gold or silver make pretty ornaments.

Form cotton batting into balls the size of an orange, and cover with orange-color crepe-paper. Twist tightly, and tie with a bit of narrow ribbon. These are quite pretty on the tree, and look like oranges.

Pretty ornaments for the tree can be made from empty egg-shells. Cut a circle of colored paper, and glue over the opening, or a gilt paper star. Paste on a piece of tinsel cord or narrow ribbon, to suspend them from the tree.

Pretty bags for the tree are made of thin muslin in a variety of shapes. Two pieces of each shape are laid together and buttonholed around the edge with bright-colored crewel or silkotone. Stars, crescents, diamonds, squares and stocking shapes are used. These are filled with candy and nuts.

Paper chains are a pretty decoration for the tree, and the children will enjoy making them. Get a variety of colored glazed paper, and cut strips about three fourths of an inch wide and five inches long. Paste the end of the strip to form a ring, then link the second strip through the first, and paste its ends together, and continue until a chain is formed.—Woman's Magazine.

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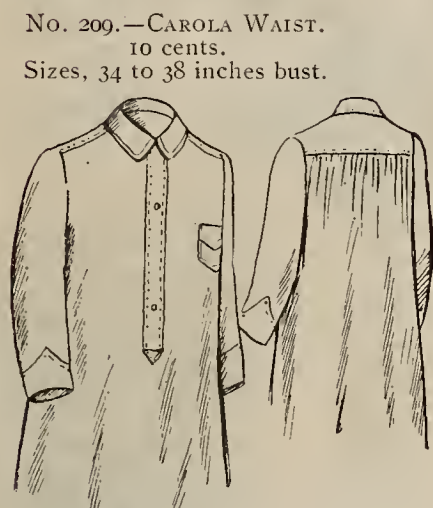
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